PRINTING
ALL KINDS

SIKESTON STANDARD

The Only Twice-a-Week Newspaper in Scott County.

FRIDAY
MORNING

VOLUME 9. SIKESTON, SCOTT COUNTY, MISSOURI FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1920 NUMBER 31

TO DRILL FOR OIL NEAR SIKESTON

The first step has been taken to determine the question whether or not Southeast Missouri is an oil field as has often been asserted of if there be coal or valuable minerals beneath the soil. This step was the formation of the Semo Development Company organized here some weeks ago. The Company as the name indicates is at present merely a development organization. Arrangements have been made for drilling test wells in the very near future. The mot modersn type of drill equipment has been ordered for drilling the wells. While there are several locations in view there are numerous tests to be made before deciding upon the location to begin work. Should this be succesful it is needles to say that the greatest BOOM that ever struck Southeast Missouri, will follow and the cities of the district will enjoy growths such as Texas and Oklahoma oil towns have experienced.

The purpose of the Semo Development Asociation is to develop Southeast Missouri. It has been known for years that Southeast Missouri was blessed with a rich productive farming soil and now it comes to pass that the men whose names herein appear have decided to see what nature has hidden underneath this rich farming soil in Southeast Missouri in the way of oil and other minerals. If oil and other minerals be underneath the surface soil of Southeast Missouri, people who own the land as well as people who live in this community want it; and if after a thorough complete test it is found that there is no mineral of value underneath this soil the people of Southeast Missouri want to know it and they will be satisfied.

Hence the following men prior to the date of September 20th, 1920, have organized an Asociation to get together and find out what treasures might be hidden underneath their land. The name of this association is the Semo Development Association. They have before now incorporated. They have elected their President, Secretary, Board of Advisors, Board of Directors and have appointed their managers and are ready to begin activities in more ways than one.

The names ofthe men that comprise the Semo Development Asociation, and their standing in the Association are as follows:

A. C. Haffner, Sikeston, J. H. Yount, Sikeston, T. M. Bugg, Vanduser, Carl Weber, Bloomfield, T. H. Ezzell, Bloomfield, C. L. Bollinger, Zalma, D. B. Kevil, Sikeston, W. D. Hamby, Oran, S. B. Hardwick, Bertrand, Leo Ham, Oran, J. E. Marr, Omaha, Neb., R. H. Greenlee, Glenwood, Ia., Thad Snow, Charleston, J. L. Ashley, Bloomfield, A. L. Harty, Jefferson City, J. B. Buck, Bloomfield, C. E. Dover, Sikeston, Joe Stubbs Jr., Sikeston, T. A. Wilson, Sikeston, J. Berry Finley, Oran and J. H. Galeener, Sikeston.

From the above list of names, which comprise the Semo Development Association, have elected the officers and Board of Directors as follows:

A. C. Haffner, President; J. H. Yount, vice-president; T. M. Bugg, Secretary-Treasurer.

Negotiation Committee:

A. C. Haffner, J. H. Yount, T. M. Bugg.

Board of Directors:

A. C. Haffner, J. H. Yount, T. M. Bugg, Carl Weber, Fred Sifford, T. H. Ezzell, C. L. Bollinger, D. B. Kevil, W. D. Hamby, Lea Hamm, S. B. Hardwick. Manager: A. F. Altheide.

The above first list of names shows the stockholders in the Semo Development Asociation. The above second list of names shows the officers in the Semo Development Asociation as outlined in the books of the Asociation.

Mrs. Russell Utterback and daughter, Julia, of Los Angeles, Calif., who have been visiting relatives here for several weeks, plan to leave tonight for Pekin, Ill., to visit Mrs. Harry Hill, formerly Miss Mayme Elkins. After a week in Pekin, Mrs. Utterback and Julia will go to Oklahoma City for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Elkins, after which they will return to California.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sikes, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Matthews, Mrs. Emory A. Matthews and Miss Amy Allen returned Thursday morning from St. Louis.

FOR SALE— One hot blast heating stove almost new. Inquire 301 William St., Phone 467, Jack Shelton.

The Quality Store

The tremendous cooperation and support we have received from our patrons in the past four weeks is the best indication how this progressive store succeeded in bringing lower prices to Sikeston.

Success means to succeed, and now we offer still further extra cut prices on Howard & Foster and Packard shoes, highest grades, all styles, all leathers and colors, regular prices $12.00 to $14.00

Now $9.45

All Our Ladies and Children Shoes at Reduction of 20 Per Cent

for a few more days only. Remember this also applies to all purchases in our Dry Goods, Ladies Ready-to-Wear and Clothing Departments.

Reduction iudicated on every purchase you may make. Don't fail to call at this *up-to-date and reliable store* and let us *convince* you with *facts*.

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THE QUALITY STORE

SIKESTON MERCANTILE CO.

SIKESTON MO.

HALLOWE'EN DANCE AT THE CITY HALL

When mischievous elves and kelpies play their pranks and the laughing, good little spirits of field and woods and streams romp into the hearts of children—and the grown-up children who are men and women—it's Hallowe'en season, jolly, happy and packed with fun and merriment. And, judging from the many social affairs crowded into one week this Hallowe'en will surely be the best of all Hallowe'ens. It has been customary for the past few years for the High School Sophomore Class to entertain all other High School students, and the faculty at an elaborate Hallowe'en party. These affairs are usually given in the High School auditorium. The 1920 Sopohmores entertained Wednesday night with a masquerade dancing party given at the City Hall. The hall was profusely decorated with the black and yellow colors of Hallowe'en, stalks of corn and Jack-o-lanterns. The room was completely filled with the young masqueraders in every conceivable costume. A prize given for the best costume was awarded to Annette Smith, who was a very, very, clever clown. Entrance to the hall was made thru a cave—like opening arranged on the stairway. The affair would not have been complete without a fortune teller and Miss McRae as a gypsy, revealed, past, present and future. A live owl furnished lots of fun for the boys and frightened the girls. Music was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Levi Cook and Hirschberg. Refreshments of cookies, punch and ice cream cones were served. This party was voted one of the best ever given by a Sopohmore Class.

Election Judges.

The following judges have been selected to serve in Richland Township in the general election to be held on Tuesday, November 2:

Sikeston, Ward 1—Charles Prowe, Alfred Sikes, Charles Tanners. Clerks—Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, C. L. Blanton Jr.

Sikeston, Ward 2—John Hitt, Jno. Young, Leonard McMullin. Clerks—Mrs. Kate Harris, Sid Schillig.

Miner—Jim Hinkle, Gid Grigsby, Luther Jines. Clerks—Mrs. Wade Malcolm, Charles Sturgeon.

Root Wad—J. W. Baker Jr., Robert Thomas, Noah Randolph. Clerks—Paul Stone, Mrs. E. P. Waldman.

McMullin—Theodore Hopper, Ed Bean, Andrew Crutchfield. Clerks—Tom Stubblefield, Mrs. Anna Ancell.

Crowder—Clarence Brasher, Walker Taylor, Morse Lynn. Clerks—Mrs. Clarence Brasher, W. J. Page.

The Republican clerks have not yet been chosen. The list of judges is as follows:

Sikeston, 1st ward—A. F. Lindsay, M. Q. Tanner, E. J. Malone Jr.

Sikeston, 2nd ward—F. E. Mount, J. F. Cox, W. O. Scott.

McMullin—Geo. Clifford, W. J. Kindred, W. T. Lee.

Crowder—Sam Adkinson, Arie Utley, Lem Hamby.

Roodwad—Hez Ozment, Oscar Collins, E. E. Sutton.

Miner—Gale Hoffman, W. J. Milem and M. E. Resler.

Among the interesting social events of the week were two delightful parties given by Theodore Slack at his home on Dorothy Street, Tuesday and Wednesday evening. The Tuesday evening guests list included: Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Roth, Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Stallcup, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Matthews, Mrs. R. E. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. Moore Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van Horne, E. A. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stubbs Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ranney Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Cook, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sikes, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Galener, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Yount, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin McMullin, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Klein.

Guests invited for Wednesday evening were: Misses Mayme and Nina Marshall, Clara Moore, Hazel Stubbs, Helen Thomas, Gladys Kendall, Camille Klein, Audrey Chaney, Margaret Shanks, Burnice Tanner, Marjorie Smith, Irma Wilson, Gretchen Dunaway, Fern Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Clay Stubbs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lindley, Charles Blanton, Ruskin McCoy, Herman Henry, Byron Bowman, Dr. Anthony, Dr. Reuber, Dr. Tonelli, Robert Nafe, Dr. McClure, D. B. and James Kevil, Loomis Mayfield and A. C. Barrett.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS
AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congres.

THE STANDARD is the only paper in Scott County that is published twice-a-week; for newspaper readers wanting the news while it is news, and for advertisers desiring quick results, it is the best medium.

The Standard announces the following new rates for advertising effective August 1, 1920:

Display advertising, per single column inch, net	25c
Reading notices per line	10c
Financial statements for banks	$6.00
Probate notices, minimum	$5.00

The Standard announces the following new rates for subscription effective September 1, 1920:

Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott and adjoining counties	$2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in United States	$2.50

No renewal allowed at present rate for longer than one year.

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

At last we seem to have located the "Nigger in the Wood Pile."

* * * *

The Standard expects to go to press at 4 p. m. Monday with its Tuesday's edition. If there be any message of special importance to the voters, the next issue will carry same.

* * * *

The Standard urges on its readers to vote "yes" on every one of the Amendments. Every one is of vital importance to some section of the State, and none are hurtful. Be certain to scratch "no" and vote "yes."

* * * *

A certain telegram received in Sikeston during the week has caused considerable commotion all over Southeast Missouri. It was sure a bombshell in some quarters. As yet no contradictory information has been received as to its genuiness, though the same has been reported to the Republican National Committeeman.

* * * *

Let's have a Congressman for the next couple of years who will be heard from once in a while from the floor of the House. In the past the Fourteenth Congressional District of Missouri has been represented by men who have ranked with the best of them, but for the past two years the Fourteenth District has not been heard from. This is wrong. Our corner of the State represents the finest body of agricultural land to be found anywhere and we should be represented by a man who will endeavor to be heard from on the floor of the House instead of on pay-day. Bob Ward is the very rooster that we need to crow for our section. In the past he has been right on the moral questions and in the future he will not be found wanting. Vote for Bob Ward next Tuesday for Congressman.

* * * *

The Sikeston Standard $2.00 per year

HARDING ADVOCATES RACE EQUALITY.

The "Toledo Pioneer" a negro journal published in Toledo, Ohio, is urging all negroes to vote for Harding on the theory that Harding stands for race equality. This negro editor says colored men and women will be privilieged to go where they please without questions asked or insults being offered.

After discussing the Beatty Bill, which was defeated in the last session of the Ohio Legislature, he quotes Senator Harding as follows:

"I believe the negro citizens of America should be granted the full enjoyment of all their rights, that they have earned the full measure of citizenship bestowed, that their sacrifices in blood on the battlefields of the republic have entitled them to all freedom and opportunity, all of the sympathy and aid that the American spirit of fairness and justice demands."

The Editor then adds:

"His words are an eloquent endorsement of the spirit utter of the Beatty Bill the purpose of which was to insure to the colored people their civil rights by imposing heavy penalties upon those who would deny them these rights. In other words, they could have the right to choose the hotel at which they might stop, the theatre which they might attend, or the place of amusement and recreation to which they might go, with no questions asked and no insults offered. The Beatty Bill provides penalties of $100 to $500 fine and a thirty to ninety days imprisonment, or both, within the discretion of the court."

The Beatty Bill would prohibit the following places from barring negroes —Hotels restaurants, stores, parks, ice cream parlors confectionaries, soda-fountains, clinics hospitals, bath-houses barber shops, theatres, roof-gardens, music halls, race course, skating rinks, fairs, gymnasiums, billard parlors, public libraries, kindergartens, schools and colleges, of all kinds, garages and all public conveyances operated on land or water, as well as the stations and terminals thereof.

This negro editor says that Harding eloquently endorsese this Bill. Do Tennesseans, who boast of their Anglo-Saxon blood and their pride in a white man's government, want such a man as Harding for President, and do they want such a man as Alf Taylor for Governor whose vote and speech for the "Force Bill" naturally places him in line with the politics advocatde by Harding and the negro editor?—Lewis County (Tenn.) Herald.

And furthermore: Do we Southeast Missourians, of the same type and blood, living under the "Star Spangled banner, 'Old Glory" ' want this negro equal man, or Authur M. Hyde, who has not backbone enough to answer questions put forth by one of his Republican friends, Governor of Missouri?

The Standard should not be held responsible for the commotion a certain telegram caused Tuesday afternoon. It was received in answer to an inquiry made by the head of one of the largest colleges in the State of Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING

SATURDAY OCTOBER 30

Hon. B. Hugh Smith and all the Democratic County Candidates will be at the City Hall meeting Saturday evening, October 30th to meet the voters of Sikeston and vicinity. Make your arrangements to be present. All welcome

Have We Failed, or Succeeded?

World Peace Is a Non-Partisan Idea; It is a Call to Higher Civilization. McKinley Suggested a League of Nations; Roosevelt Was for It; Taft Helped Make It; Wilson Completed It. The Blood of Our Boys Sanctified It; 41 Civilized Countries Have Signed It; Senate Politicians Have Rejected It.

You and I Are Going to Vote for It

But what about the last seven years, and to what has the Democratic Administration brought us?

Have you seen a "tramp" during the past four years?
What has become of the 100,000 "Weary Willies" of 1913?
Is there anyone you know looking for a $2-a-day job?
Where are the "bread-lines" we saw pictured in the newspapers?
Does anybody want to abolish the 8-hour working day?
How much did you receive for 12 hours of labor in 1912?
Has property depreciated under the Wilson Administration?
How does the price of farm property compare in 1920 with 1912?
Where are those farm mortgages of those "good old days"?
What is stock, grain and cotton worth, compared with 1912?
How many automobiles have been bought during the last 7 years?
How many people do you know who bought phonographs in 1912?
Did the average family in 1912 indulge in the luxuries of today?
In spite of H. C. of L., are you not more prosperous than 7 years ago?
What has increased bank deposits over $17,000,000,000 in 7 years?
What has quadrupled exports from $2,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000?
Has any merchant you know gone into bankruptcy in the last 7 years?
Have you heard of a panic since the "Black Friday" of 1907?
Who paid the $15,000,000,000 that panic cost this country?
Have you forgotten the men who brought on that panic?
Would you like to have them in control of our finances again?
Do you want to scrap the panic-proof Federal Reserve Banking System?
Do you want to deprive our farmers of the Farm Loan System?
Do you want to abolish the Postal Savings Bank?
Do you want to repeal the Wilson Parcel Post System?
Do you want to return to the horrors of child labor in factories?
Do you want to repeal the Corrupt Practice Law of vote buying?
Don't you think we ought to do our own thinking this year?

And why should there be a change?

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, DID WE WIN OR LOSE THE WAR?

Likewise ask yourself and your neighbors why the Missouri State Democratic Administration, clean, economical, progressive, should not be indorsed by every man and woman.

Vote the Democratic Ballot

Adv.

Hyde and he Corruptionists.

Arthur M. Hyde won the Republican nomination for Governor by warring on the bosses of his own party, and he is trying to win the election by warring on the bosses of the opposition party. St. Louis Republican corruption served Mr. Hyde well in August. Why may not Kansas City Democratic corruption serve equally well in November?

As between Mr. Hyde and the once dark forces of St. Louis Republican bossism, all is lovely now. He has eaten their bread and salt, or they have eaten his, and a mantle of delightful understanding and identity of party purpose has been spread over the "old, unhappy, far-off times" of the primary. And Mr. Hyde is to climax his struggle for the governorship by invading the stronghold of the erstwhile iniquitous St. Louis machine cheek by jowl with Senator Spencer.

Our junior Senator is a gentleman of what used to be designated "polite learning". He is suave, urbane, accomplished. Yet Mr. Spencer has, negatively, acquiesced in one of the most sinister assaults upon our Government. Thanks to a committee's inactivity of which Mr. Spencer is chairman, the presence of Trueman H. Newberry still defiles our Federal Senate. Further, it occasions grievous anxiety and something of despair in the minds of all thoughtful citizens everywhere.

Tom Pendergast of Kansas City may be as wicked a man as Mr. Hyde says he is. But if Pendergast has committed all the crimes alleged by Mr. Hyde, he is still a petty offender as compared with the proved and convicted criminal, Newberry, who debauched a State.

Mr. Hyde shudders at the alleged wickedness of Pendergast, but appears not to be distresser at all by the established villaniny of Newberry. Indeed it may fairly be presumed that he aproves the inaction of Senator Spencer in the Newberry affair, since he has never raised his voice to criticise it, but, on the contrary, speaks from the same platform with our delinquent junior Senator, whose entire official caree ,ncluding the protection affordede Newberry, seemingly commands Mr. Hyde's fervent admiration.

If Pendergast's name were Babler, say, or Morse, and if his activities were directed in behalf of the Republican party's supremacy, would Mr. Hyde be so vehement in his denunciation and so determined that Missouri'swelfare required the overthrow of the Pendergast macnine?

The character of Mr. Hyde's primary canvass and election campaign makes this a fair question for voters to as kthemselves. In this connection, voters familiar with the elegant cynicism of Chesterfield may recall that that eminent authority frankly conceded that blusterers are sometimes brave prudes sometimes chaste and reformers sometimes honest.—Post-Dispatch.

Since printing article on the editorial page regarding "bolters" from the Republican Party, information has reeahed us of one group of 121 representative men and women who in other years supported the Republican or Progressive tickets, who now declare in joint statement, that they stand honestly and frankly for the "ratification of the Treaty and adherence to the League" and will vote for Cox and Roosevelt. Included in the list are clergymen of all the principal demoninations and the Presidents of Oberlin, Vassar, Smith, Bryn Mawr and Mount Holyoke Colleges. Other noted educators who have deserted the Republican ranks are Mrs. Howard H. Brown, Professors N. S. B. Fraf M. W. Taylor and L. B. Shippe, University of Minnesota; Professor H. R. Tucker, St. Louis, J. A. Benson, Grover Cleveland High School St. Louis; George A. Hulett, Princeton University; Elias Compton, Dean of Worcester Coll,ege, Worcester, Ohio; Professor Frank Dixon, Princeton University; Rev. Fosdick B. Harrison, Woodstock Conn.; J. B. Johnson, Dean of the College of Sciences, Literature and Arts, University of Minnesota; Professor Rob. Hastings Nichols, Auburn Theological Seminary; Howard C. Waire, Princeton University; James Wallace, ex-President Mac Calster College, St. Paul; Professor George W. Davis Ma-Calaster College. Statements are pouring in on all sides from ex-Republicans who are joining the Cox standard.

Kentucky once led in hemp production, but has turned to more profitable crops and relinquished the lead to Wisconsin, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The Badger State cultivated 7,000 acres, half the country's total, this year, followed by Minnesota, Michi, gan, Ohio and California, with Kentucky sixth.

Lynn Lacy, of Morehouse, leaves for Washington, D. C. shortly to accept a position as auditor for income taxes. His salary will be slightly better than $2000 with expenses.

Doby Timms, one of the best known railroad conductors in Southeast Missouri, died at his home in Cape Girardeau, Tuesday forenoon. His run was out of Cape to the south on the Bull Moose. He was 48 years of age and leaves a wife and one daughter.

Murray Quinn Tanner was host at a delightful masquerade Hallowe'en party given Thursday evening at his home, 503 Sikes Avenue. Among the young people who enjoyed this affair were: Thelma Lennox, Evelyn Smith, Louise and Luclile Stubblefield, Burdine Schroff, Ruth Baker, Elizabeth Stallcup, Tylene Kendall, Dorothy McCoy, Elizabeth Pell of Charleston, Robert Hunter, Vernon Skillman, Bill Smith, Jim Baker, Spencer Black, Daniel McCoy, Jack Stubbs, Bill Bowman, David Blanton and Lyman Fox.

Mrs. E. E. Arthur, the victim of a recent fire, was tendered a shower Monday evening by members of the Home Mission Society. Gifts were presented by the following friends: Mrs. J. C. Horne, bread board, rolling pin, mixing bowl, biscuit cutter and table lnien; Mrs. A. A. Mayfield, handkerchiefs, four towels, wash cloth; Mary Elizabeth Montgomery, towel; Glenda Montgomery, steak beater; Mrs. John Walker, towel and can of berries; Mesdames Conn and White, bath mat; Mrs. Fred Jones, muffin pan; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Burke, pillow tubing; Home Mission, neck tie; Mrs. Caleb Smith, aluminum stew pan; Mesdames A. C. Johnson Wm. Pate, James Moccabee, aluminum double boiler; Mrs. Dave Reese, canned berries; Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Gipson, aluminium pan; Mrs. Ernest Moffatt and Ernestine, aluminium pie pan; Mrs. Nelle Estes and Miss Grace Estes, cake pan and bowl; Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Greenway, Mrs. J. H. Tyre, Mrs. Wm. Carson, Mrs. Vance Montgomery, electric iron; Mrs. McGilvary, granite stew pan; Mrs. Fields, pickle dish, Mrs. Lon Swanner, bread knife; Mrs. Lon Jennings and Hazel, salt and pepper shakers and aluminium pan; Misses Millie Jones and Alice Veach, canned beans and jar of jam; Mrs. Bert Morgan, vegetable bowl and butcher knife; Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Malcolm, aluminum syrup pitcher; Miss Effie Sellards, canned berries; Mrs. Greenway, breakfast set.

The "Wilson Influence."

Senator Reed is afraid of "Wilson's influence" if Cox should be elected. Other Senators, notably Lodge, have expressed the same fear. On what is their anxiety based?

Mr. Cox does not owe his nomination to Mr. Wilson. The "autocratic Wilson", as his enemies delight to picture him, never attempted, by word or gesture, to influence the choice of the San Francisco convention. Such deportment was far from kingly. But the fact that the President was scrupulously neutral is so well known that no critic has ever mustered the effrontery to initmate anything to the contrary. Mr. Cox, then, as nominee, owes nothing to the favor of the President and will in nowise be obligated to him.

But suppose Mr. Cox had been Mr. Wilson's choice and that the President had forced him upon the convention? Would the "Wilson influence" color and dominate the Cox administration? Such inference were plausible, but the facts rise up in challenge.

It is only 12 years since 1908, when President Roosevelt frankly dictated the nomination of Mr. Taft, whom he regarded as a most trustworthy heir. "They'll take Taft or they'll get me", was the Roosevelt ultimatum, and the Old Guard knew that Roosevelt could, and would, make good the threat. So Taft was nominated and elected as President Roosevelt protegee and delegated to carry out "my policies."

What happend is history. Roosevelt had hardly gotten out of the front door when his policies were bundled off to the garret and the old regime, after those seven bruised and battered years took complete charge of Mr. Taft. The uncertainty of a President's choosing an heir to the White House may also be found in Jackson's disappointment in Van Buren.

There will be no Wilson shadow athwart a Cox administration. Could his enemies do him the scantest justice, they would acknowledge that Mr. Wilson has shown no disposition to continue the "dynasty"—that beloved word of Lodge. Instead, by avoiding the semblance even of encroaching upon the paryt's nominating preprogative, Mr. Wilson has given a wholesome example to his succesors.

Mr. Reed should shed his fear of the "Wilson influence." Mr. Cox, if elected, will be responsible only to the people. We believe he will measure up to that responsibility. He acts like a man who is "captain of his soul."

In any event, the Wilson influence, which has leaned to high ideals and endeavor, would be far preferable to the influence of Lodge, Brandegee and the entire Senate oligarchy, which named and controls Mr. Harding.—Post-Dispatch.

Posters Stirs Republicans

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 24.—In the village of Prospect, near the home of Senator Harding, a rally of Democratic women was held under the direction of two young women teaching their sisters how to mark their ballot. In the windows of the empty store room in which the session was held the young women put up two postres which had been issued by Walter L. Brown, a Cleveland negro giving pictures of six negro candidates for the General Assembly, Senator Harding, former Governor Willis candidate for the Senate, and Harry L. Davis, candidate for Governor. The caption says, "Equality for All" and quotes Harding to the effect that colored people are entitled to all their rights under the Constitution and laws. When the poster which was evidently intended for distribution in the negro districts of the cities, was displayed, the Republican leaders of the town became excited and gathered a group of followers and started for the rally. Others came, too, and the street was soon crowded. One account said that the women blockaded the doorway with chairs to prevent an entrance. Marshal F. H. Fetter, who describes himself as "a Democrat from the ground up," was hurriedly summoned and did his best to quiet the populace. No blows were struck, he said, but there was much loud talk. When he had dispersed the crowd, the women concluded their meeting and took the highly prized poster home with them.

Our best brisket roast, 15c per lb. Sellards meat market. Phone 4[illegible].

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative power of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

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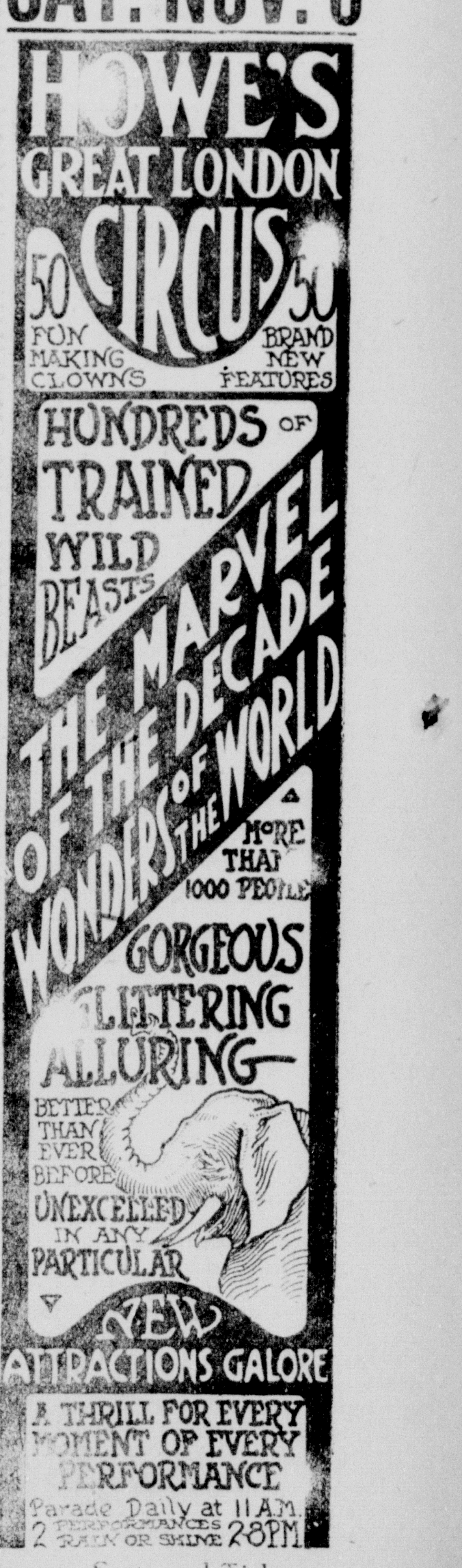
DRS. TONELLI & McCLURE
Physicians and Surgeons
Rooms 216-217
Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.
Phone 244
Sikeston, Mo.

Sikeston Lodge No. 310, F. and A. M.
Sikeston, Mo.
Meets every 1st and 3d Thursdays,
2d and 4th Fridays, 7:30 p. m.
Visitors Welcome

MISS HELEN THOMAS
Notary Public, Public Stenographer
Sikeston, Missouri
Office: 207 Scott County Milling Co. Building, Phone 138
Fire and Tornado Insurance

SIKESTON
SAT. NOV. 6



Reserve Seats and Tickets on Sale Circus Day at Derris Drug Store.

GOOD ROADS RAISE LAND VALUE $50 TO $100 ACRE

Charleston, Mo., October 24.—Mississippi County, one of the most fertile and richest territories in Missouri, is, through the idea of building up of its roads, increasing the value of its land from $50 to $100 an acre in the rural districts, and three or four times that much in the townships.

The county probably is the banner county of the state in the good roads proposition. It has planned for the construction of three direct lines of concrete roads. The first is being built now. About five or six miles of it is completed, and over two miles a month are being constructed.

In July, 1917, Mississippi County voted road bonds to the amount of $375,000 to build gravel roads. It was the first county to vote bonds under the Hawes road law. After a thorough campaign under the management of M. V. Carroll, the vote resulted in an 8 to 1 victory for the issue. War conditions, however, made construction impossible for two years.

In February, 1919, a group of men who had come into Missisippi County from the good roads section of Indiana in 1910, and who well understood that gravel roads would have short usefulness in that lowland section, proposed that the county build concrete roads instead of gravel.

Bonds having been voted for the gravel roads and available funds being manifestly inadequate for the more expensive construction, the County Court held, in its opinion, that the difference in the cost between the two types of road must be met by funds other than that of the county bond money.

The first road in the county to be improved was the Charleston-Birds Point road. This road, being an important outlet to the Mississippi River at a point opposite Caior, Ill., was approved for state and by the State Highway Board, half of its cost to be paid by state funds.

A campaign was launched to secure funds by subscription to care for the county's share of the added cost of concrete construction, as compared to that of gravel roads. "The good will and support of the entire citizenship of the county was secured for the project," said Thad Snow, a prominent farmer of Mississippi County, and a road enthusiast, who has been working up road sentiment in his and adjoining counties.

"It was necessary to raise $110,000, and the amount was obtained by subscriptions in the form of bankable notes," Snow said. "Landowners along the line of the road contributed most of the funds, but so great was the general interest in the movement that 200 men and business firms in all parts of the county, who owned no land near the road, contributed an average of $150 to the fund. The notes were placed in local banks, which guaranteed their payment to the County Court."

After the necessary funds were obtained the contract was let for this road in the fall of 1919 to Roy L. Williams, who lives on the road and who is a contractor of experience in road-building. Construction for some time was delayed by the shortage of concrete, but at the present time it is progressing rapidly. The contractor's equipment is said to be one of the most modern and efficient obtainable. The road is 16 feet in width, two-course concrete, the top course having crushed granite as the course aggregate. The road is 15.8 miles in length and includes an incline to low water at the Mississippi River. The cost is silghtly over $500,000.

In the early spring of the present year approval was secured of the State Highway Board for the extension of the road west from Charleston to the Scott county line, a distance of seven miles. Funds were raised to the amount of $30,000 to supplement the county bond isue. The road is now ready to contract. It will be 9 feet of cement, with a 4-foot gravel shoulder.

Last May a special road district was formed to finance the building of thirty miles of concrete to the river at Wolf Island, through East Prairie to the river, New Madrid county line. This special road district includes the towns of Charleston, East Prairie and Anniston, which, together with ninety-five square miles of farm lands, contains more than hal of the population of the county. This project carried the county by a vote which lacked only two votes of being unanimous. The road boosters claim that these two were so cast by mistake. This road will also be of 9-foot concrete. It will be contracted in 1921, if conditions are favorable for letting the contract.

Mississippi County is of level, alluvial land, rich indeed in fertility, but containing not a hatful of road material. All materials must be shipped.

Mississippi County, it is claimed, will go almost 100 per cent for amendment No. 6 to the State Constitution in order that the good-roads building may continue.

TELLS HOW LEAGUE WILL HELP LABOR

Washington, Oct. 24.—Organized labor's reasons for supporting the League of Nations are given by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in a telegram to William Michaels of Carpenters' Union No. 943, Tulsa, Okla., made public tonight by the American Federation of Labor. In this telegram Mr. Gompers refers to the nine points in labor's bill of rights, approved by the American Federation of Labor in annual convention in 1919, aserts that these points are well fitted to guide the policy of the League, and says that he considers the League covenant a document for humanity.

President Gomper's telegram reads:

"Telegram received. The American Federation of Labor convention in 1919, by an almost unanimous vote, indorsed the peace treaty with the labor provisions and the covenant of the League of Nations. The nine specific points in the labor section constitute what is known as labor's bill of rights. The preamble and nine points are:

"The members of the League of Nations, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage earners is of supreme international' importance, have framed a permanent machinery associated with that of the League of Nations to further this great end. They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition make strict uniformity in the conditions of labor difficult of immediate attainment, But holding, as they do, that labor should not be regarded merely as an article of commence, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labor conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

"Among these methods and principles the following seem to the members of the League of Nations to be of special and urgent importance:

" 'First, the guiding principle above enunciated that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

" 'Second, the right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

" 'Third, the payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

" 'Fourth, the adoption of an eight-hour day or a forty-eight hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been obtained.

" 'Fifth, the adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday whenever practicable.

" 'Sixth, the abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

" 'Seventh, the principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

" 'Eighth, the standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

" 'Ninth, each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.'

"It is a document for humanity. The nine points are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations and if adopted will confer lasting benefits upon the wage earners of the world. Standards of advanced countries are given this absolute protection against any possible concerted action to lower them on the part of les advanced nations:

" 'In no case shall any of the members of the League of Nations be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the conference, to diminish the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.'

"SAMUEL GOMPERS."

In addition to the statement nicluded in the telegram, labor holds, according to its official pronouncements, that the establishment of the League of Nations means a reduction of military and naval strength and a consequent reduction of effort and expenditure for those things.

"It means a reduction of the manufacture of munitions," the Federation announced tonight, "and it means a great international effort to forward those measures that make for the improvement of the standards and the health of the people in all signatory nations."

It is pointed out by President Gompers that there are now forty-one nations that adhere to the League of Nations, the only nations of any consequence withholding their support being Russia, the United States and Mexico. Mexico, Mr. Gompers added, had reversed the attitude held by the Carranza regime and expressed an ardent desire for membership as soon as possible.

The National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the American Federation of Labor further expressed the point of view of the workers on the League of Nations in a statement issued tonight as follows:

"The League of Nations has been attacked from two directions. It has been opposed by the extreme reactionaries and by the extereme radicals. Somewhere there is insincereity and perhaps it is at both extremes.

"The League of Nations offers the only hope of the present for the peaceful settlement of international difficulties, and it offers the best hope for the expression and fulfillment of liberal ideals throughout the world.

"It is but natural that reaction should oppose the covenant, for the covenant provides the best check on reaction and the best avenue for the expression fo the ideals that take mankind forward and upward to better things.

"Extreme radicals oppose the covenant on the ground that the League means a stiffening everywhere against change. That is a vicious untruth. The League doe snot provide the best possible check against turbulent and unhealthy upheaval of destructive character, but it facilitates and encourages evolutionary development and progress.

"Every man, woman and child in the world may with justice look to the League of Nations as a great agency of liberation and progress, the gateway to a better, higher and more just civilization."

FARMERS TO TAKE OVER ELEVATORS OF COUNTY

After several months of attempting to perfect some suitable and acceptable grain marketing proposition, a group of about a hundred farmers, representing nearly all sections of the county, voted to accept an elevator proposition which for the first time was proposed at this meeting last Saturday.

The farmers of this county have been offered several elevators and milling propositions which included the Hutson Grain Co., or the Charleston Milling Company's entire property, and even have contemplated building entirely new elevator plants thruout the county. The last proposition and the one which has been accepted met with immediate favor without a descending vote in the Saturday's meeting, which was a combination of the Charleston Milling Company and the Hutson Grani Co. The proposition included the Charleston Milling Company's property excent the mill and elevator at Charleston, which property was appraised in July of this year for $123,000.00 and which they have agreed to turn over to the farmers for $65,000.00.

There has been some doubt by those not authoritively informed that such an proposition was a mistake, but the reason such an offer was made was because of the Charleston's Milling Company's ambition to see the farmers of this county get together for co-operative marketing of grain and in placing their property at this price was a test to determine whether the farmers were ready for such a movement, the action taken has demonstrated that they are.

The Hutson Grain Company has offered their property complete for $25,000.00, which is less than replacement value.

The scarcity of money has prompted both these companies to make very liberal terms. In the transfer of their property. The terms which were submitted and accepted divided the stock payments into three periods; the first payment becoming due to the grain companies on January 1, 1921, which is one-fourth the total amount due, one-half on August 1, 1921 and the remaining one-fourth on January 1, 1922.

The capital stock of the Mississippi County Co-operative Elevator Association will probably be $100,000.00, but there seems to be some demand for the capital stock to be placed at as much as $125,000.00. The shares of stock were placed at $50 each. There was some desire to place the shares at $100.00 each and some wanted the shares as low as $25 each, but with the arrangements for making the payments, a $50 share could be handled by anyone very conveniently.

Stock solicitors have already begun work in securing the stock, and it is hoped by the committee in charge of the temporary organization that within a week's time sufficient stock will have been raised to start business.

Appleton shellers save more corn. —Farmers Supply Co.

Good line of sweaters for men, women and children.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. Ben Shanks, who was returning to her home in Cairo after a visit with friends in Blytheville, Ark., was the guest of Miss Effie Inman Wednesday.

VOTE "YES"

ON

Constitutional Amendment No. 6

In the last installment we told you that we would give you the proof that the motor vehicle license fees would be sufficient to pay these bonds and the interest on them. Below you will find a table that has been approved by everyone who has studied it and who knows anything about the affairs with which it deals.

Some may say that it is based on "estimate" and that is true. But it is a very conservative estimate—and the only thing about it that is estimated, is the number of motor vehicles in the state in the year the bonds begin which is 1922. Bear in mind that the "estimated" number is far below what the actual increase has been for a similar period in the past.

Read the table—study it and keep in mind that while "Liars will figure, figures won't lie."

How the Automobile Will Pay for the $60,000,000 Bond Issue and Leave a Sum Every Year for Maintaining the New Roads

Year	How Bonds Are Issued	Total bonds outstanding for each year during the 30 years	Fund to retire bonds annually	Interest on bonds at 5 per cent	Total cost of &onds for each year	Revenue from Auto Licenses	Int. on State money deposits, 3 per ct.	Total fund to pay bonds each year	Balance to meet costs and for maintenance
1922	10,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	2,500,000	2,800,000	150,000	2,950,000	450,000
1923	5,000,000	13,000,000	2,000,000	650,000	2,650,000	3,100,000	75,000	3,175,000	975,000
1924	5,000,000	16,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	2,800,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	1,700,000
1925	5,000,000	19,000,000	2,000,000	950,000	2,950,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	2,275,000
1926	5,000,000	22,000,000	2,000,000	1,100,000	3,100,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	2,700,000
1927	5,000,000	25,000,000	2,000,000	1,250,000	3,250,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	2,975,000
1928	5,000,000	28,000,000	2,000,000	1,400,000	3,400,000	3,450,000	75,000	2,525,000	3,100,000
1929	5,000,000	31,000,000	2,000,000	1,550,000	3,550,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	3,075,000
1930	5,000,000	34,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000	3,700,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	2,900,000
1931	5,000,000	37,000,000	2,000,000	1,850,000	3,850,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	2,575,000
1932	5,000,000	40,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	2,100,000
1933		38,000,000	2,000,000	1,900,000	3,900,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	1,650,000
1934		36,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	3,800,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	1,300,000
1935		34,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000	3,700,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	1,050,000
1936		32,000,000	2,000,000	1,600,000	3,600,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	900,000
1937		30,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	850,000
1938		28,000,000	2,000,000	1,400,000	3,400,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	900,000
1939		26,000,000	2,000,000	1,300,000	3,300,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	1,050,000
1940		24,000,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	3,200,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	1,300,000
1941		22,000,000	2,000,000	1,100,000	3,100,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	1,650,000
1942		20,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	2,100,000
1943		18,000,000	2,000,000	900,000	2,900,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	2,650,000
1944		16,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	2,800,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	3,300,000
1945		14,000,000	2,000,000	700,000	2,700,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	4,050,000
1946		12,000,000	2,000,000	600,000	2,600,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	4,900,000
1947		10,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	2,500,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	5,850,000
1948		8,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	2,400,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	6,900,000
1949		6,000,000	2,000,000	300,000	2,300,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	8,050,000
1950		4,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	2,200,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	9,300,000
1951		2,000,000	2,000,000	100,000	2,100,000	3,450,000		3,450,000	10,650,000

The auto license revenues in this table are the estimates of Governor Gardner and the Secretary of State made after a careful analysis of revnues of the other states and those of Missouri for the past six years.

The amount to be expended each year out of the bond issue will do in 10 years what it would be impossible to do in 30 years without the bonds. You will note that at no time during the life of the bonds is there a period when there is not a balance for maintaining state roads. This is indicated in the last column. The figures given are cumulative, but they show that at least, $360,000 a year would be available for keeping the roads up. There is no such fund today. Such fund must be mantained if the roads are to be kept. And remember that it cost you nothing to vote for $60,000,000 worth of roads for Missouri. Vote for Amendment No. 6 at the November election.

Vote "YES" on Amendment No. 6 and Help Lift Missouri Out of the Mud

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congress.

THE STANDARD is the only paper in Scott County that is published twice-a-week; for newspaper readers wanting the news while it is news, and for advertisers desiring quick results, it is the best medium.

The Standard announces the following new rates for advertising effective August 1, 1920:

Display advertising, per single column inch, net	.25c
Reading notices per line	.10c
Financial statements for banks	$6.00
Probate notices, minimum	$5.00

The Standard announces the following new rates for subscription effective September 1, 1920:

Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott and adjoining counties	$2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in United States	$2.50

No renewal allowed at present rate for longer than one year.

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Disaffection in Republican Ranks.

Few people of the West and Middle-West are aware of the disaffection in the Republican Party, which is becoming so noticeable in the East. A great number of the most prominent Republicans have bolted their party ticket and announced their support of Cox and the League of Nations.

The number of Republican bolters is increasing daily and each day the New York Times publishes statements of former stand-pat Republicans, who believe the League issue should be put above party consideration, who are disgusted with the reiterated falsehoods, the misconstructions put on the League solely because of its Democratic origin, who are not misled by partisan interest and who now openly declare themselves for Cox and the League, the Supreme Moral endeavor of the ages.

Following the example of Herbert Parsons, lately, Republicans Representative in Congress and former National Committeeman for New York, who recently has taken an honest and fearless stand for the League are such prominent Republican men and women as Dr. Henry Van Dyke, formerly minister to the Netherlands; Dr. Stanley White, a noted Presbyterian; Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, Henry W. Farman, professor of political economy at Yale University; Herbert S. Houston, treasurer of the League to Enforce Peace; Marshall Stimson of California, a Republican leader and former campaign manager for Senator Hiram Johnson; George W. Bacon, an active Republican supporter of Chicago Convention. Dr. Henry Noble Mac Cracken, president of Vassar College in explaining his reasons for bolting the Republican party says: "There is a limit to party allegiance and the actions of the Republican party, both **as to nominees and platform,** have stretched my loyalty to the breaking point, I shall therefore vote the Democratic ticket **straight.**" His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons has added his name to the list of 15909 American Clergymen who have taken a firm stand for the League of Nations. Carl Smith Joslyn, the Hardvard student, who won the $8000 prize offered last spring by the Republican National Committee for the best suggested national platfor is now out for Governor Cox and the League of Nations. Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independen Magazine and chairman of the League to Enforce Peace, has announced that he will support Cox and named 138 Republican and Independent men and women, who have recently lined up for the Democratic candidates. Dr. Charles W. Eliot in an address to Hardvard students said: "The Republican candidate was selected by the very group of Republican leaders who have put this country into its present humiliating and impotent position and he is **sure to be their tool.** The Republican platform actually commends those same Republican leaders for their action in the Senate. On the other hand, the Democratic party approves and supports the revised Covenant and treaty; and the Democratic Convention nominated a man who declares that he is in favor of carrying into the League of Nations, with or without modification therein. The Republican candidate is in favor of staying out of the League; the Democratic of getting in."

A number of ex-service men, all former Republicans, in announcing that they intend to vote for Cox and Roosevelt, said: "As ex-soldiers who served many months of active service with the American and French armies, we believe that the League of Nations is the only sure means of preventing the young manhood of America and the world, from again being stifled in a war of blood and mud." The Putman Patroit, a Republican newspaper published in Putman, Conn., has come out for Cox. Among the new Hampshire Republicans who announce they "cannot support Harding on the League issue," are business man, bankers, college professors, lawyers, working men and working women. Professor G. W. Rutherford of the Department of Political Science, Grinnell College, Iowa, says: "As a Republican, he has been 'bitterly chagrined' by Harding's 'unstatesmanlike straddle on an issue which involved the honor and moral integrity of the Nation."

Sixty-five American women, prominent in political, suffrage, educational and literary fields and social service, have joined Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the suffrage leader and a most influential woman, in an appeal to the women of the Nation to support Cox and Roosevelt on the League of Nations issue. The appeal points out that lowering the cost of living, reduction of taxes through disarmament and the hindering of secret preparations for war, are some of the good results that the passage of the treaty promises.

Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine of Chicago, sister of Medill McCormick, Republican United States Senator and National Committeeman from Illinois, and the daughter-in-law of James G. Blaine of Maine, Republican candidate for president in 1884, contributed $5,000 toward the Democratic campaign fund, saying: "I want to contribute toward the entrance of United States into the League of Nations and want to further the cause any way I can. Please telegraph me of any other way in which I could be of help."

A Harding Group.

Officials of the Citizens' Alliance for Good Government, the "German organization formed to support Senator Harding for President, led by Von March and Viereck, and laboring for that end in consociation with the patriots of the Committee of Ninety-Six, have been counting the flock. They report it 800,000 strong at the end of July, and are sure it now numbers 1,000,000 voters, all solid for Mr. Harding, "not because we favor a separate peace with Germany, but because we are positively opposed to the League of Nations or any other foreign alliance."

Mr. Roosevelt's friends in the Republican Party must feel uncomfortable at the massing of these old enemies of his. His Americanism was utterly unlike Mr. Harding's. The latter is as tender as a mother to the hyphen. His America "does not want the ill-will of foreign-born who have come to dwell among us," so she musn't have a hand in the League of Nations. "Meddling is not only dangerous to us, he says, "because it leads us into the entanglements against which Washington warned us, but it also threatens an America divided in her own household and tends to drive into groups seeking to make themselves felt in our political life men and women whose hearts are led away from 'America First' to 'Hyphen First.' "

In consideration of this noble policy, this singular "Americanism," which regards the United States not as a unity, a national entity, but an aggregation of "groups," thinking not as Americans but as permanent foreigners, in terms of their origin and prejudices of their descent, a "German group" is hot for Harding. Votes are votes, but this "group", if it were wiser, would be content to love Mr. Harding in silence and not make such a pother about it. They disturb other guests in the Republican Party. They nip the nerves of a good many other Hardingites.—New York Times.

Those who believe in negro equality are welcome to it. The editor of The Standard was not raised that way and has never acquired that taste.

* * * *

Republicans, as a whole are bitterly opposed to ministers of the gospel talking on the League of Nations, contending that religion should not be mixed in politics or some such excuse. Herbert Parsons says: "When a question rises in **the region of morals, esential patriotism and true humanity, it transcends the bounds of party politics."**

* * * *

When Mrs. Birdseye, wife of Col. Arthur J. Birdseye of Conn., was solicited for a contribution to the Republican campaign fund, she replied: "I cannot conscientiously comply with your recent request to contribute to the Republican campaign fund, but rather feel it my duty to contribute whatever I am able to the Democratic party for the purpose of printing and distribution of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which the Republicans, generally, have so misrepresented and their party **refused to print.** While I am naturally a Republican, raised in a Republican family, my first vote will be for **Cox, Honor and Humanity."**

HARDING EXPECTS TO WIN HOME STATE

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 22.—There is much hard fighting ahead in Ohio, the home State of the Democratic and Republican nominees for President, and the Republican managers are claiming the State for Harding by a large plurality.

Ohio will be the battleground during the last week of the campaign. Governor Cox and Senator Harding will make their last appeals in their own State. Cox is scheduled to make half a dozen specehes, winding up at Toledo. Harding will speak in Cleveland Cincinnati and Akron before closing his campaign in this city.

Senator Harding is said to have insisted upon a tour of his own State in the last moments of the campaign, although the leaders told him that it would not be necessary. It is thought likely that in at least two of his speeches he will discus the tariff. This has figured to some extent here, but has not been exhaustively discussed, nor has the Republican program, in the event of party success, been divulged.

The Republicans, with as good an organization as there is in any State, profess utmost confidence as to the outcome. They expect to roll up a big majority for Harding and Coolidge, elect Frank B. Willis to the United States Senate, Harry L. Davis, candidate for Governor, and at least seventeen out of twenty-two Congressmen.

Davis, it is admitted, will run far behind his ticket. His candidacy has met with opposition of the drys, church people and may Republican women. This is due, in part, to the alleged 'wide-open" conditions in Cleveland while he was Mayor.

The Democrats are more hopeful of electing Donahey, their candidate for Governor, partly because of the unpopularity of Davis and partly on the record of Donahey, who has served two terms as State Auditor and from all accounts has shown independence and ability in office.

The Republicans have a special object in making a hard fight to elect Davis, because if he were defeated it would be impossible for Harding to relinquish his duties in the Senate right away, as he has hoped to do in the event of his election. A Democratic Governor after January 1 would mean the appointment of a Democrat to fill out the unexpired term, unless Harding stayed, and would shift control of the Senate to the Democrats.

There has been a drift toward Cox in this State, as in other localities, owing largely to Harding's Des Moines speech. The Republican leaders found an average drift of approximately 5 per cent away from the Republican candidates, but say that with the later utterances of Root and Taft this has not only been checked, but a backward movement has begun.

The fight in the last week of the campaign is likely to be marked by bitterness, owing to the use that is being made by the Democrats of the "negro social equality" issue and scurrilous attacks from anonymous soources on Harding, in which the Democrats say they have had no part. As yet there has been no rejoinder by the Republicans, but the leaders are beginning to realize that the attacks must be met and are preparing to do so. The crisis is likely to come next week with an answer from Harding himself.

The Democrats are making much of the fact that the Republicans have nominated six negroes for the State House of Representatives. Posters bearing the pictures of the negro candidates with that of Harding and the candidates for United States Senator and Governor are being nailed up by the Democrats all over the State and are being torn down in many localities as soon as they have been displayed.

W. W. Durbin, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said that this issue was beginning to cut a considerable figure in the campaign and was driving voters away from the Republican candidate by the thousands.

Under the Ohio Constitution negroes today would not have the right to vote in this State, but the provisions of the State organic law are superceded by the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Right to vote under the Ohio Constitution is limited to 'male white' persons.

When the Fifteenth Amendment was up for ratification the Legislature delayed the question, although it was Republican, and when it was submitted to a popular referendum ratification was defeated with an adverse majority of about 50,000. A subsequent Legislature, disregarding the popular verdict, ratified the amendment.

In 1912 when the State Constitution was being revised generally the question again came before the people in the form of a proposal to strike the word "white" from the clause defining the qualification of voters. This proposal was negatived by a vote of 265,693 to 249,735.

Chairman Durbin said that the personal attacks on Harding which are being embodied in circular letters sent out to voters, not through the mails but through other agencies, are not new to this campaign, but were in general circulation during the primaries, when Wood and Lowden contended with Harding for the delegation to the National Convention. The same rumors have figured more or less in other campaigns when Harding has been a candidate, but the clandestine attacks were never carried on as intensively as they have been in this campaign.

Some of the matter that is being circulated is of an unprintable character, the Republicans say they are prepared to meet the attacks if it should be deemed advisable to dignify them with a reply, in a fashion that will take the perpetrators off their feet. They hold the Democratic State Committee responsible, but Chairman Durbin said today with great emphasis that the committee had nothing to do with them and did not know the source.

"We are too busy expounding the issues to the people to bother with any of these dirty reports," he said, "if they are untrue, why don't the Republicans nail them?"

Mr. Durbin said the drift among intellectuals and church people toward Cox on the League issue showed no signs of subsiding. Dr. W. O. Thompson President of the Ohio State University, a life-long Republican, will vote for Cox. Nine-tenths of the professors at the Ohio Wesleyan University, according to the Democratic Chairman, favor the League and the Democratic candidatees. He said these instances were typical. He predicts Cox will carry the State.

Keep the White House white by voting for Cox next Tuesday.

* * * *

Those who are interested in the lineage of Senator Harding can be satisfied on that line by telegraphing William Estabrook, chancellor of the Wooster, Ohio, College, at Wooster, to send his family tree. It is a plenty.

* * * *

The Cape papers are talking of a play-off game of football between Jackson and Sikeston at the end of the season to decide the championship of Southeast Missouri, said game to be played at Cape Girardeau. Sikeston should bear in mind the dirty deal Jackson gave her last year and refuse to ever play the Jackson team.

* * * *

This is the time to keep your shirt on. We will probably have to work more or less it matters not which of the Presidential candidates is elected. All sorts of stories are being circulated, some probably true, some probably not. Keep sweet, brother or sister, as we are bound to live together in peace and harmony—after the election.

* * * *

If you vote against Constitutional Amendment No. 6 for the sixty million dollars State road bond issue, you will be biting off your own nose to spite your face. It is figured by the state actuaries that the present automobile license will retire the bonds in thirty years and have ten million dollars to spare. If the bond issue is not authorized the automobile license will be collected just the same and spent in a way that will make a very poor showing for permanent roads.

* * * *

Just to put a crimp in the tail of any postmastership booms that are in the embryo stage in case of Harding's election, The Standard will say that the Sikeston postoffice was placed under the Civil Service rules in 1917, and unless serious charges are made and proven, the present postmaster cannot be removed. And should he be removed a competitive examination would be necessary in order to secure a list of names from which his successor would be selected by the Civil Service Board in Washington, D. C., which is composed of non-political members. Another dream gone to hades.

Sikeston Plumbing and Heating Company

115 West Center St., Phone 353

All Kinds of Plumbing and Heating Contracts Estimated.

Repair Work Solicited.

J. GOLDSTEIN,

Purchaser of Scrap Iron Old Metal of All Kinds Rags, Feathers and Rubber

Located in J. A. Matthews' Wagon Yard

Cash paid for everything

The re-organization of the old Southeast Missouri Dental Association was completed last Thursday in Poplar Bluff, when the following officers were elected: President,, Dr. Ed Griffin of Flat River; Dr. E. G. Kessling of Bloomfield, vice-president; Dr. J. B. Roberts of Cape Girardeau, secretary-treasurer. Dr. E. W. Harrelson, Dr. W. A. Anthony and Dr. B. F. Blanton of this city were in attendance at the meeting. Sikeston was chosen as the place of meeting in October 1921.

Cecil Greer left Monday afternoon for Siloam Springs, Ark. He had planned to remain here two weeks longer, but a telegram received Monday morning stating that his son Homer was ill with diphtehria, hastened his departure.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

SCOTT AND NEW MADRID COUNTIES' FRIEND IS "BOB" WARD AND REGARDLESS OF POLITICS EVERY CITIZEN, MAN AND WOMAN, SHOULD HELP ELECT HIM. HE WILL HELP US. SOUTHEAST MISSOURI WOULD THEN HAVE A REAL REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, AND WE ARE ENTITLED TO THE BEST REPRESENTATIVE AVAILABLE. BOB WARD IS THAT MAN.

It's dollars to doughnuts—

no man ever smoked a better cigarette at any price!

CAMELS quality, and their expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos hand you a cigarette that will satisfy every smoke desire you ever expressed. You will prefer this Camel blend to either kind smoked straight!

Camels mellow-mildness will certainly appeal to you. The "body" is all there, *and that smoothness!* It's a delight!

Go the limit with Camels! They will not tire your taste. And, they leave no unpleasant cigaretty aftertaste nor unpleasant cigaretty odor!

Just compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price!

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes for 20 cents; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

M. F. B. F. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 25.—The executive committee of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation met in Kansas City October 19 and 20. Several proposed state and national laws were discussed and proposed amendment No. 5 was endorsed.

Endorse Truth in Fabric Bill

The following resolution was without qualification endorsed by the committee:

Whereas,a large and ever increasing proportion of the raw material used in the manufacture of "all wool" cloth is composed of wool substitutes, the chief of which is shoddy—old rags, reworked in some cases as often as eight times;

Whereas, textile manufacturers generally sell "all wool" cloth without making known its content of shoddy and of virgin (new) wool;

Whereas, there is no chemical test that will detect the presence of wool shoddy in "all wool" cloth;

Whereas the absence of descriptive labels on "all wool" cloth deprives the public of its right to know what it is buying and of its right to choose between shoddy cloth and virgin wool cloth, pervents competition between the substitute and the genuine and forces purchasers to pay the same for the substitute as for the genuine;

Whereas, rag-picking is thriving throughout the world, while American sheep husbandry is languishing;

Whereas, a bill has been introduced into Congres, known as the French Capper Truth in Fabric bill, which is designed to compel textile manufacturers to stamp their cloth with its content of virgin wool and of shoddy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Misouri Farm Bureau Federation demands, in the name of square business dealing, for the protection of the cloth-buying public and for the encouragement of American sheep husbandry, that Congress forthwith enact the French-CapperTruth in Fabric Bill, which is known in the House of Representatives as H. R. 11641 and, in the Senate, as S. 3686.

Every effort is being made to get legislation that will enable the farmers to make more effective use of personal credit. The credit system of the United States now is organized to enable busines men in our towns and cities to use their personal credit and business reliability as a basis for the securing of loans for operating expenses. The farmer must have similar credit facilities if the present high standard of production is to be maintained.

Then There Was Another

Once a gentleman who had married his cook was giving a dinner party, and between the courses the good lady sat with her hands spread on the tablecloth.

Suddenly the buzz of conversation ceased, and in the silence that followed a young man on the right of his hostess said, pleasantly:

"Awful pause!"

"Yes, they may be," said the old-time cook, with heightened color; "and yours would be like them if you had done half my work."

Long famous for strange and curious forms of animal life to be found in no other zoological garden Howe's Great London Shows triple menagerices this year contain an exhibit which is just now occupying the attention of scientists and naturalists everywhere. It is only black camel ever sense in captivity and the only wild one ever brought to this country. Prof. Knude, who has given a great deal of study to the subject, claims he finds this remarkable beast a descendant of the few which survived the storms which about the year 1700 overwhelmed the village of the Gobi plateau and killed all of the people. At any rate it is a prize of which any show might justify boast and yet it is but one of the many invaluable displays made by Howe's Great London Circus which is to be seen Saturday, November 6 in Sikeston.

Voters of Missouri.

The laboring men of this State are appealing to you to help save them from the clutches of the Insurance Companies and big corporations who are trying to force upon them the misnamed "Workmen's Compensation Law."

We ask you to scratch "YES' and vote "NO" on Amendment No. 14 as this law is so unjust and unfair to us. It was passed by the Insurance Company and Corporation lobbyists over the protest of the working men.

The right of trial by Jury has been the safest guard of free countries, and this law deprives a working man the right of trial by jury.

It was made to favor the rich corporations, as companies that employ less than five don't come under the law. Nearly all accidents happen in the large plants of the cities these corporations carry insurance to protect their men. These Insurance Companies want this law as it will put millions in their pockets that ought to go to the poor injured workman and his family. Help us kill this law by voting "NO" on Amendment No. 14.

Maurice J. Casidy,
Secretary Building Trade Council St. Louis, representing 1006 workmen.

Charles B. Nelson,
President Central Trade and Labor Union Kansa City, representing 25,-000 workmen.

Frank J. Peterson
Secretary Building Trades Council, Kansas City, representing 7000 workmen. —Adv.

Extra good work shirts for $1.25.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mother: "Johnny, if you eat any more, you'll burst."

Johnny: "Well, pas the cake, Mother, and get out of the way."—American Boy.

Women are at present ineligible for jury duty in Washington, D. C., because Congress, in writing the code, used the word "man" in connection with such duty.

OPENING OF A NEW TOWN

DELTA

Cape Girardeau County, Missouri

BIG AUCTION SALE OF BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1920

SALE WILL START AT NOON

DELTA THE RAILROAD CENTER OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI

Delta is located on THREE great Railroads: the Missouri-Pacific, Cotton Belt and the Frisco. These great Railroads give Delta each day 10 passenger and mail trains and 36 freight trains, and they have handled as high as 100 freight trains in a single day.

BIG BUSINESS MEN HAVE THEIR EYES ON DELTA

The big business men of this section of the state recognize the railroad advantage of Delta. The GOODWIN-JEAN POULTRY CO., the largest shippers of live and dressed poultry in Missouri, with 18 branch houses have located their main distributing plant in Delta. THE CAPE COUNTY MILLING CO. have purchased a tract of ground on which they will build a large grain elevator. We are receiving daily letters of inquiry of various business enterprises about Delta.

THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES IN THIS NEW TOWN FOR

Banks, wholesale grocery house, general merchandise stores, grocery stores, hardware stores, barber shops, meat markets, garage and auto service, restaurant, stave mill, lumber yard, grain brokerage, flour mills, box factory. Get in on the ground floor and get a business started in this new town that in a short while will be the metropolis of Southeast Missouri.

TERMS OF SALE: One-half cash; balance most any reasonable terms to suit the purchaser.

For further information about this important sale, write to

EBERT-McCOY REALTY AUCTION CO.

DELTA, MISSOURI

MORE PERSONAL CREDIT FOR FARMERS

Columbia, Oct.27.—A questionaire is being sent to all county agents and farm bureau presidents in Missouri by the State Federation in an attempt to make a survey of rural credit conditions in counties with farm bureaus. It is the purpose of the survey to determine the needs of Missouri farmers for personal credit and whether they are now receiving adequate service in financing small farm enterprises.

This survey is part of a National survey being made through the Farm Bureau organizations. The facts will be used before the rural credits hearing which will be held in Washington, D. C., early in December for the purpose of deciding on rural credit legislation to supplement the present Federal Land Bank Act.

Endorse Amendment No. 5

The executive committee further endorsed proposed Amendment No. 5 to the Missouri constitution. This is the amendment which would make it possible for farmers to vote a maximum school tax of $1 instead of the present maximum of 65 cents.

The adoption of this amendment, according to the committee, will remove the penalty which for 45 years has been inflicted upon one-half of the boys and girls of Missouri merely because they happen to live in the country. Under present provision farmers are unable to raise enough money to have good schools. The adoption of this amendment does not levy a tax of $1 but does make it possible for farmers to raise that much if they so wish.

County Unit Bill Also Endorsed

The general features of the County Unit Bill were approved by the committee. The bill in its present form leaves the choice of district teachers in the hands of the local school board, and thus removes what was regarded as the objectional feature of the bill as presented last year.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY SEEN BY GARDNER

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 25.—Gov. Gardner is brimming full of hope of a big Democratic majority for the state ticket November 2. He reached here today from a campaign trip in automobile into Southwestern Missouri and work his way on up close to the line between Missouri and Kansas until close to the Iowa line, but the persistent rains since last Saturday night caused him to adopt the old method of reaching towns by rail.

"I am as well satisfied as I ever was in my life of any unforeseen election result," said the Governor, "that the Democrats will come to St. Louis with from 65,000 to 75,000 of a lead over the Republican state and national tickets I do not feel that I can be mistaken in this conclusion. It is based upon meeting the people in a great many different sections of the state. I will not make any prediction as to the result in St. Louis, save that the country Democratic vote will overwhelm it. I do not believe, however that the Republicans will have the big lead they are claiming in St. Louis by a good many thousands of votes."

ALLEGED CANALOU SLAYER HELD OVER

New Madrid, Mo., Oct. 25.—Paul Jones, who is charged with the killing of Tom Ginger at Canalou a few weeks ago, at a preliminary hearing here last week, was bound over to circuit court. He was denied bail.

Jones, according to the testimony, shot Ginger while on the streets of Canalou after an argument between the two men over some previous trouble that had come up between them.

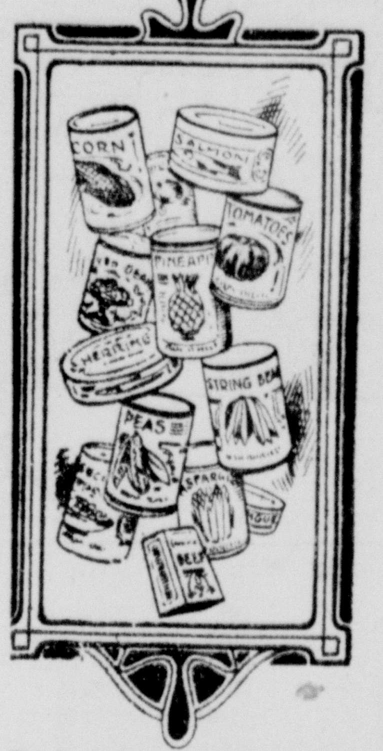
Attorneys George Traylor of this city and J. V. Baker and C. S. Hale of Morehouse represented the defendant; while Prosecuting Attorney S. J. Smalley and Gallivan and Finch represented the state.

So Everybody's Happy.

And this is the time of year when men ask each other, "How is your wife going to vote?" And the men answer, "She's going to vote the same way I do." And the women ask each other, "Are you going to vote the way your husband does?" And they answer, "He thinks I am."—Syracuse Herald.

The Dempster Undertaking Company, of Sikeston, Missouri, is fully equipped with all up-to-date conveniences Funeral Parlor, Auto Hearse Service and orders taken for Flowers for all occasions. G. A. Dempster, as Funeral Director and Embalmer, has had 23 years experience and holds Missouri and Illinois State license. Ray Hudson, competent young man, is assistant. Odd Fellow Building. 'Phones: Day 66, Night 294. tf.

What Shall I Get for Dinner?



How many times have you asked yourself this question? Day after day, week after week, it is a problem that is constantly confronting you.

If you were to stock your shelves with a good assortment of canned goods, you would always have something on hand that your folks would like.

Canned meats—canned vegetables—canned fruits—we have them all in the best known brands and at prices that will please you. Place your order at once

Telephone Orders Given Prompt Attention

HARPERS GROCERY

Beck Building, Front Street

PHONE 110

Business News Review

General conditions: In Missouri the weather conditions have been unusually favorable for the harvesting and marketing of crops, which were very large. The declining price of agricultural products, however, has been a discouragement to farmers. Strong efforts were made by the growers of wheat and cotton to have the Federal banking policy made more favorable to farmers, but no favorable action was taken.

Daily newspapers report a considerable surplus of labor in St. Louis due to the laying off of men by a number of factories. Much labor is being absorbed by railroad companies for construction and maintenance work.

State Items

Up to September 30th, the Federal Farm Loan Bank at St. Louis had made 3449 long time loans on Missouri farms, totaling $10,481,660.

There are 223 tomato canning factories in Missouri, according to the State Board of Agriculture. Fifty-seven of these report that they are canning under contract this year the product of 6409 acres.

A New Hamilton Brown Shoe Factory was opened at Boonville October 23rd.

The Chamber of Commerce of Rolla has under consideration a proposition of the Internatioanl Shoe Company of St. Louis to establish a factory in Rolla. The proposed factory would have a capacity of 2000 to 3000 pairs of shoes a day and would employ at the beginning about 150 women and 50 men. It would have a payroll of from $2000 to $3900 a week.

A St. Louis daily newspaper reports htat investigations made by it show that there are now between 5,-000000 and 10,000 unemployed persons in St. Louis. It says that in recent weeks the number of available jobs has decreased one-third. Small and gradual reductions in wages are being made, according to the report.

Both Arthur M. Hyde, the Republican candidate for Governor, and John M. Atkinson, the Democratic candidate, have declared that they favor the ratification of the Workmen's Compensation Law, which will be proposition No. 14 on the Constitution ballot for the election November 2nd.

Say It With Flowers

Letter to schoolmaster: "My son will be unable to attend school today as he has just shaved himself for the first time."—American Boy.

Notice of Stockholder's Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the 25th annual meeting of the Citizens Bank of Sikeston, Sikeston, Missouri, will be held at its banking house in the City of Sikeston, Missouri, on the 8th day of November, 1920.

Said meeting will be convened at 9:00 a. m. and continued during at least three hours, unless the object for which such meeting is called be accomplished sooner.

The purpose for which this meeting is called to elect seven Directors for the said bank, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the meeting.

G. B. Greer, President.
C. E. Dover, Cashier.

Run Oct. 29th, Nov. 2 and 5.

FOR SALE—My home for sale at a bargain if sold at once. 635 Prosperity St., Sikeston, Mo.

FOR RENT—5-room house, modern improvements, close to business district. Apply at Standard office.

WANTED—Girls over 16 years of age for telephone work, pay while learning. Apply in person to Chief Operator.

WHILE IN TOWN IT WOULD BENEFIT YOU TO SEE

M. L. WEISS

THE SIKESTON TAILOR

For Your Fall Suit or Overcoat. Prices Right. Fit, Style, Quality and Workmanship Guaranteed. Phone 369.

H. J. WELSH

Funeral Director and Embalmer

WITH FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY.
AUTO HEARSE SERVICE.

Day or Night Calls Given Prompt Attention

Day Phone 150 Night Phone 384

Scott County Abstract Co.

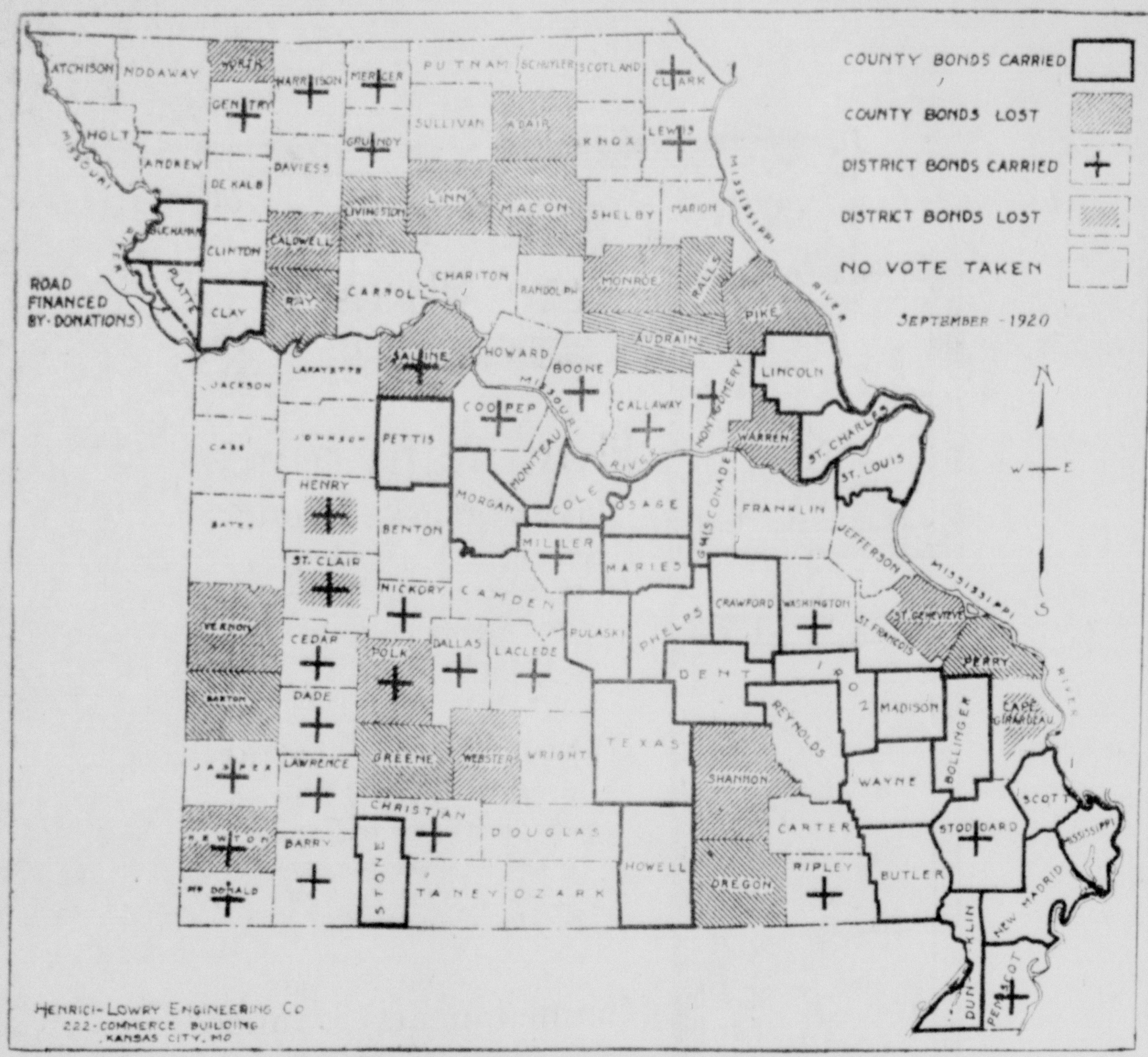
BENTON - MISSOURI

Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands and Town Lots in This County

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer

Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

Road Building in Missouri



Map Showing Where Road Bonds Won and Lost.

Without the $60,000,000 Road Bond Amendment No. 6 Missouri's Road System Will Be Poorly Connected for Next Generation.

The above map tells the whole story of the activities of the people of Missouri by counties in the matter of building 365-day roads. The map shows very clearly that while about 50 counties have voted county or district road bonds and are planning to build hard roads, there are 23 counties where the people have voted against good roads, and in the remaining counties the people have not been sufficiently interested to even submit a road bond issue.

If Good Roads Amendment No. 6 is adopted and the State and Federal Government build a complete system of 6,000 miles of State roads connecting every county seat town in the state it will give Missouri a comprehensive system of hard roads which will go a long way toward "Lifting Missouri out of the mud." And the nice thing about the proposition is that there will be no additional taxes. The auto fees, at the present rates, will meet the cost of the roads, interest and principal.

Vote for Amendment No. 6 and let the auto owners pay for the roads. They want to do it. Why not let them?

LIFT MISSOURI OUT OF THE MUD VOTE FOR GOOD ROADS AMENDMENT No6

Next Tuesday Vote For Constitutional Amendment No. Six

ERADICATE CROP OF QUACK GRASS

Courage, Determination and Attention to Detail Make the Outcome Certain.

ROTATION FOR LARGE AREAS

Land Should Be Plowed in Fall and Double-Disked at Once, Lengthwise of Furrows—Some Hand Work May Be Necessary.

Quack grass can be killed out completely without losing a crop, says A. C. Arny, assistant agriculturist at the Minnesota College of Agriculture. To secure such a result, however, the crops grown must be such as to admit of a thorough clean-up of the fields every two or three years. Courage to do the work, a determination to win, and attention to detail make the outcome certain.

For the Small Spot.

For spots not more than three or four rods square, three plans may be followed:

1. Cut the quack grass as close to the ground as practicable, cover the spots and the ground two or three feet beyond them in all directions, with tar paper, lapping the paper about four inches and weighting it down with stones or soil. Leave the paper on eight or ten weeks. This method is most effective when started from May 1 to August 1.

2. Keep the spots thoroughly cultivated or hoed up to the latter part of May, and then plant corn or late cabbage. Keep these plats clean of quack grass.

3. Apply sodium arsenate, eight pounds dissolved in 20 gallons of water, to each square rod of infested soil. This will kill the quack grass and all other plants. This treatment leaves the soil sterile for some time afterward. Sodium arsenate is a deadly poison and the greatest care should be observed in its use.

For the Larger Area.

For larger areas a rotation must be used that gives chance for an exceedingly thorough clean-up often enough to keep the quack grass from recovering.

A four-year rotation of grain, clover, corn and corn meets this demand. In following such a rotation, the area should be plowed as early as possible in the fall, five or six inches deep, and should be double-disked at once, lengthwise the furrows. If the quack grass shows growth afterward the diskings should be continued through the fall. In the spring, diskings or cultivation should be continued often enough to keep the quack grass from showing green above the ground until corn-planting time. Usually the replowing of the field just before the planting of the corn should be resorted to. Corn should be checked and cultivated often enough to keep it clean. Hand work may be necessary to get all the quack grass out of the hills. As soon as the corn crop is off in the fall, the land should be plowed and manured. In the spring again disking should be resorted to and should be kept up as during the previous year. In the third year grain and clover should be sown. In the fourth year the clover crop should be cut in the latter part of June, then the ground should be plowed immediately, three or four inches deep, and double-disked at once and often enough to keep the quack grass out until August 15. The ground should then be replowed five or six inches deep and the disking continued through the fall. Corn should be planted the next year again.

Disking Corn Stubble to Kill Out Quack Grass.

A 40-acre field divided into four equal parts, two of which are in corn, one in grain and the other in clover, can be handled in this way by one man with one team.

Quack grass cannot stand up against this kind of treatment.

CUTTING ALFALFA CROP ONCE

Aftermath Furnishes Pasture for Live Stock at Time When It Is Usually Needed.

When the alfalfa crop is cut but once, that cutting is best made when most of the seed is in the hard dough stage. Hay cut at this stage of maturity has practically the same feeding value as that cut earlier, according to analyses made at the Iowa experiment station. After the one cutting is secured, the aftermath furnishes pasture at a time when it is usually most needed.

LIFT MISSOURI OUT OF THE MUD VOTE FOR GOOD ROADS AMENDMENT No6

Lift Missouri Out of the Mud

That Missouri is really "in the mud" is the testimony of every motorist who crosses the state.

It is the testimony of our own people who make motor car trips into other states.

Tourist after tourist, writing of their trips abroad, say: "We found the roads good in Kansas and Colorado—but we are sorry we can't say the same of Missouri roads."

Admitting, then, as we all do, that our beloved state is "in the mud," how are we going to get her out?

The Missouri Good Roads Federation, the strongest roads organization in the state, has adopted the slogan that heads this article—"Lift Missouri Out of the Mud."

Who is doing the lifting?

The Voters!

The men and women of Missouri who go to the polls on November 2nd, 1920, have an opportunity to bless their state in greater measure than by any other act of their lives up to the present time.

By act of the General Assembly there is placed on the ballot this year Amendment Number Six, which provides for the issuing of $60,000,000 of state bonds, to be used in constructing a whole-state system of 6,000 miles of hard-surfaced roads, and for the betterment of every public road in Missouri. No new taxes will be levied if this amendment carries, and not a citizen will ever feel the fraction of a burden during the thirty years of the life of the bonds.

The automobile tax, which every auto owner now pays, and will continue to pay whether the bonds carry or not, will take care of the principal and interest of the bonds, and provide a maintainance fund as well.

It will cost you nothing to get 6,000 miles of A-1 roads in Missouri, and such a good thing that costs you nothing you should want to have.

Just vote "Yes" on Amendment Number Six.

"Lift Missouri Out of the Mud."
—Greenfield (Mo.) Vedette.

If you want anything hauled call Amos Buchanan, Transfer. Phone 328. 3t.

Circus Coming To Town

Wherever the Howe's Great London Circus has exhibited press and public have been a unit in praising the work of exceedingly large number of young and handsome women performers: Bevies of the fair sex are represented among the riders, aerialists, contortionists, jugglers, highwire artists, gymnasts, bicyclists, clowns, animal trainers, chariot driver sand in fact even among the ringmasters. As may naturally be expected keen rivalry exists between the lady and gntlemen artists, a fact which greatly enhances their performances. The lengthy imperial program presented this year by these shows contains only the best and most modern features that money and labor can procure and in such quantity and variety as to satiate every arenic taste and fancy. Lack of space prevents an enumeration of all the different acts many of which must be seen to be appreciated. There is an extended list, the last of which does not by any means end the pleasures which the Howe's Great London Shows provide patrons, Saturday afternoon and evening, November 6, in Sikeston.

There are the sports of ancient Rome and modern fete day races and contests. Then the big triple mengerie, forms a zoological dispaly without a peer in all the world. Next is Howe's Great London Circus marvelous museum, in which are exhibited a myriad of human and animal freaks and other attractions. Thus it will be seen that there is a royal holiday feast in store for all who attend this mighty amusement exposition.

FOR RENT—145 acres of land near Gray's Ridge, Mo. Have six head of mules and necessary farm implements for sale.—Nacey F. Henson, Grays Ridge, Mo.

LOST—Since last Friday, a pig weighing about 50 lbs. Part Duroc stock. Reward. Notify Archie Barnett, Phone 497. 2t.

FORSALE—Practicably new Underwood typewriter. Write to W. O. Carroll, Matthews, Mo. 2t. pd.

WE ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO GIVE TO EVERY PURCHASER OF A

SELLERS MASTERCRAFT

Sellers Kitchen Cabinet

at our Sellers Kitchen Cabinet Sale a complete set of aluminum ware just as shown.

The Sellers Aluminum Set
SET CONSISTS OF TWO 9½ IN. PIE PLATES TWO BREAD PANS 6 QT. COLONIAL KETTLE 3 QT. LIPPED SAUCE PAN 2 QT. LIPPED SAUCE PAN 1½ QT. LIPPED SAUCE PAN 3 QT. STRAINER 1 QT. PUDDING PAN AND MIXING BOWL
QUALITY BRAND The World's Best
Guarantee EVERY PIECE IS GUARANTEED BY MANUFACTURER FOR TWENTY YEARS

This is an opportunity which should not be overlooked by housekeepers, as our sale is only for a short time and our sets of aluminum ware limited.

Farmers Supply Company
Furniture Department

Dr. Scholl's Toe-Flex
For cramped toes, enlarged joints and bunions.

Dr. Scholl's Foot-Eazer
Eases the feet. Relieves that tired aching feeling.

Pain There?
Come here and learn how to get relief.

If Your Feet Ever Bother You

it will interest you to know that this store has arranged, at considerable expense, to have

A Dr. Scholl Foot Expert

here to examine feet, give advice and demonstrate that

There is a Dr Scholl Appliance or Remedy For Every Foot Trouble

He knows all about feet and how to give

Immediate Relief and Lasting Correction to any foot discomfort. He will be at this store only

Saturday, October 30, Monday, November 1

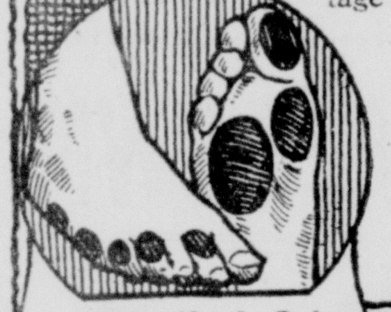
We hope everybody will take advantage of this opportunity to get

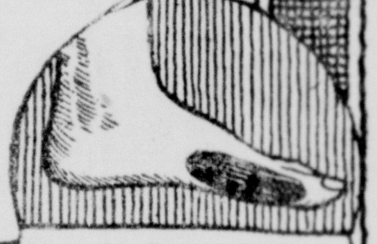
Examination and Advice Free

Nine out of ten people have some foot trouble. What is yours? No matter how simple or how serious it may be—a mere corn or a pronounced flat foot—this is your chance. Take advantage of it. Everybody welcome.

Citizens Store Company
Sikeston, Mo.

"Watch Your Feet"


Scholl's Absorbo Pads
Immediate relief for corns and callous.


Scholl's Bunion Reducer
Prevents shoe pressure. Hides the deformity.

YOU WILL BE PLEASED IF YOU HAVE

McSchooler
Do Your
Photograph Work
Phone Five.One-Three
One-Twenty West Malone
SIKESTON, MO.

FRISCO LINES

Important Changes In Time of Trains

A change in schedule of certain Frisco trains will be made effective

Sunday, Nov. 7, 1920

For Detailed Information Inquire of the Ticket Agent

J. N. CORNATZAR, Passenger Traffic Manager
Saint Louis

MALONE THEATRE
Good Music Each Night

MONDAY
Merto Presents
FRANK KEENAN
in
"The World Aflame"
and
Goldwyn Comedy
"Two Dollars Please"
28c & 17c

TUESDAY
William Fox Presents
GEORGE WALSH
in
"The Shark"
and
Sunshine Comedy
22c & 11c

WEDNESDAY
Goldwyn Presents
PAULINE FREDERICK
in
"Loves of Letty"
and
Century Comedy
"A Birthday Tangle"
28c & 17c

THURSDAY
Vitagraph Presents
ALICE JOYCE
in
"The Vengance of Durand"
and
Ford Weekly
Pathe News
22c & 11c

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Serials, Comedies and Short Subjects
11c & 22c

COMING!
Bert Lytell
in
"Right of Way"
Vivian Rich
in
"A World of Folly"
Besie Love
in
"A Fighting Coleen"

Get our prices on underwear before you buy.—Pinnell Store Co.

Unintentionally, the names of little Misses Clark and Rex Smith were cmitted from the list of guests invited to the Park Party to be given Saturday afternoon by Hontas Mae Lee.

MISCELLANEOUS SHOWER FOR LATE BRIDE

Miss Helen Thomas entertained Monday evening at her home, 315 Dorothy Street, with a surprise "gift shower" given in honor of Mrs. Marvin McMullin a recent bride. Intimate friends of the honoree were guests and spent the evening embroidering initials on towels and hemming dust clothes and tea towels. When a dozen of each of these useful articles were finished, the guests were invited into the dining room to see a "Wishing Well". Mrs. McMullin was told to lower the bucket and before raising it again some one of the guests made, for her, a wish. When the bucket appeared over the top of the vine-covered well, it contained a gift. The bucket was lowered again and again, until "the well run dry" and a beautiful array of gifts were stacked before the honoree. The donors and gifts were as follows: Mrs. Arnold Roth and Miss Irma Wilson, silver tea caddy; Miss Leita Lindley, aluminium bread pan; Miss Vera Walpole, aluminium cake pans; Mrs. Murray Klein, embroidered tea towel; Miss Vera Cunningham, patrician salt and pepper set; Mrs. R. E. Wiley, hammered silver salt and pepper set; Mrs. M. J. Thomas, aluminium pie pan; Mrs. Dan McCoy, aluminium measuring cup; Miss Bernie Daugherty, aluminium jello molds; Miss Irene Hollister, salt and pepper set; Mrs. Earl Riga and Miss Gladys Kendall, aluminium mixing bowl; Mrs. Norman Davis and Mrs. A. J. Moore, linen tablecloth; Mrs. Wallace Applegate, cut glass mustard jar; Miss Margaret Shanks, half dozen goblets; Mrs. Milton Hass, half dozen glasses; Mrs. Ralph Anderson, embroidered towel; Miss Clara Moore, cut glass nappy; Miss Gretchen Dunaway and Miss Allie Howard, aluminimum kettle; Mrs. Carl Bess, Miss Burnice Tanner and Mrs. Randol Wilson cut glass bowl; Mrs. Joe Stubbs Jr., pyrex pie dish; Mrs. Moore Greer sanitex breakfast set; Mrs. Harry Dudley, aluminium stew pan; Miss Hazel Stubbs, satin bloomers; Misses Mayme and Nina Marshall, alumninum dish pan; Miss Lucille Kendall, aluminium pie pans; Mrs. Ruskin Cook and Mrs. Charles Lindley,aluminium cake pan; Mrs. Clay Stubbs and Miss Marjorie Smith, corn stick pan; Miss Camille Klein, linen towel and crocheted wash cloth; Miss Helen Thomas, embroidered dresser scarf.

Hot Tamales! Hot Tamales! At The Arcade.

Mrs. Ted Shell left Monday for her home in Hornersville. She was accompanied by Mrs. Floyd Marshall, who will be her guest for a few weeks.

Mrs. O. E. Kendall and Mrs. Kate Greer were guests at a dinner given in Charleston Tuesday by Mrs. M. A. Drane to members of the Birthday Club.

Mrs. G. W. Gould, Mrs. W. T. Shanks, Mrs. C. L. Blanton and Mrs. B. F. Blanton attended the Ninth District Meeting of Federated Clubs of Missouri held in Cape Girardeau Tuesday and Wednesday.

"Send it to the Laundry"
©THE A.L.M.CO.

If Machines Wear Out---
What of Mothers?

If machines wear out—what of mothers? Machines can be replaced—mothers, never.

Why not let our washing machines do your family washing and save mother's strength for more important things?

We can obtain new laundry equipment when ours wears out—but you can't fill mother's place in the home. Save her by having us take the washing off her shoulders.

By gently sousing clothes up and down in warm water, soft as new-fallen rain, with suds of mild white soap we wash your apparel spotlessly clean and preserve the fabrics.

Far better than that, our washing process will add years to mother's life.

Phone and our driver will call.

Phone 165
Sikeston Electric Laundry Co.
John J. Inman, Manager
Join the American Legion.

CATHOLICS SEND PROTEST TO HARVEY OVER CARTOON

A protest against "the infamous cartoon", which appeared in last week's number of Harvey's Weekly, depicting Gov. Cox hanging a picture entitled "Prof. Wilson's League of Nations—the Immaculate Conception," was sent today to Col. George Harvey, the publisher, following a meeting last night of the Catholic Laymen's Association of Missiouri at 3520 Easton avenue, at which numerous peakers denounced Col. Harvey and the Republican campaign managers.

Francis R. Lowther, chairman of the Committee on Publication of the association, said today that the cartoon had "stirred up a hornet's nest" and that infromation reaching him was that Catholics throughout the country deeply resented the cartoon as an offense to one of their tenderest convictions.

The meeting last night was attended by more than 100 men, including James R. Prendergast, the president, who is president of the Prendergast Lumber Co., and it was unanimously voted to instruct Lowther to write a letter of protest and to make he letter public. The letter follows:

The Catholic Laymen's Association of Missouri, through its executive board, and without political bias, protest against the infamous cartoons entitled "Prof. Wilson's Immaculate Conception" in your recent issue.

Why does someone always outrage the feelings of millions of our good citizens by dragging religion into politics? Can you not render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's?

The asociation, Lowther said has 10,000 members in Missouri. The meeting was the regular monthly one he said, but the routine business had hardly been transacted before several members were on their feet denouncing the cartoon and the political managers who permitted it to appear.

"If I attempted to give you the names of those who spoke I would have to give you a list of "practically every man present," Lowther said to a Post-Dispatch reporter toady. "They couldn't be kept down. Mr. Prendergast expressed our sentiments when he said that it was disgarceful to drag a matter of that kind into a political controversy.

"The immaculate conception is one of the most sacred beliefs of our church, and to see it coarsely dragged into a vulgar cartoon of this kind outrages the finest feelings that a Catholic can have toward his religion. Any man, regardless of his religious faith, should hesitate deliberately to wound and offend the tenderest convictions of millions of people."

The offense was aggravated, he said, by the fact that Albert Reid, the cartoonist, is employed by the Republican National Committee, which has caused his cartoons to be printed throughout the country in papers advocating the elecion of Harding.—Post-Dispatch.

After a few days of illness, Mrs. Adlinie Whitten, 69 years of age passed away Sunday morning at her home two miles east of Sikeston. Mrs. Whitten leaves three sons and one grandson to mourn her death. Willard, Claude and John Whitten of Sikeston and Walter Wood of St. Louis. Funeral services were held at 10:00 a. m. conducted by Rev. Evans of East Prairie, her pastor. The body was laid to rest in the Big Opening Cemetery.

"I shall know my mother
Who has gone before.
And joyfully sweet
Will the meeting be,
When over the river, the peaceful river,
The angel of death shall carry me."
Mrs. John Whitten.

Appleton shellers stand the racket.—Farmers Supply Co.

Mrs. Walter McGee and Walter Jr., of Kewanee were shopping in this city Wednesday.

J. H. Whitener left Wednesday morning for a few days stay at Marquand, his former home.

Mrs. Ira Dill, who has been visiting relatives in this city returned Wednesday morning to her home in Carbondale.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Shuffit went Wednesday morning to Cairo, where Mrs. Shuffit entered St. Mary's Infirmary for an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brashier of Crowder, who were called here by the death of Mrs. Brashier's brother, Floyd D. Marshall, returned home Tuesday.

The District Stewards meeting of the Charleston District, held in this city Tuesday evening was well attended despite the disagreeable weather. Delegates from Commerce, Illmo, Wyatt and other towns attended. Rev. J. M. Bradley, former pastor of the Sikeston Methodist church delivered a most interesting sermon.

WOMEN'S CLUB MEET AT CAPE GIRARDEAU

"Expresing no fear that the women of Missouri will use unwisely the voting franchise that has recently been tendered to them," declaring that the women will be able to choose between the right and wronng in politics" and placing her opinion on the ability of the new voters to keep from under the control of party bosses; were some of the high points in the address of Mrs. George Still, state president of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, before the district meeting held last night at the Teachers' College.

She ably discussed the problems that will come before the women voting for the first time and frankly advised them to affiliate themselves with some political party.

Mrs. F. H. Littlefield, district vice-president of the Women's Club Federation, also spoke at the meeting. She briefly reviewd the movement for equal suffrage for men and women and explained the women now are a complement of the men in various activities.

Mrs. M. C. Horton, president of the district clubs, presided at the meeting after being introduced by Mrs John Sackman. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor H. H. Haas, who in his clear, charecteristic manner congratulated the women on the victory they had won and offered them the hospitality of the city during their stay here. Music on the piano was rendered by Miss Clara Miller.

A banquet was given to the visiting members last night in the Centenary Methodist Church. In the afternoon session in Sorosis Hall in the Teachers College, hte meeting was presided by President Mrs. M. C. Horton. The invocation was rendered by Rev. Morton of the First Presbyterian church of this city and Prof. Brandt of the college sang a solo. Mrs. John Sackman, président of the Wednesday Club welcomed the visitors, and the responsive address was given by Mrs. S. J. Tetley of Farmington.

Reports of the different officers were heard by the members after which an addres by Mrs. O. W. Bleeck, second vice-president of the Missouri Federation, on the "Echoes of General Federation Biennial." The next addres was by Miss Sadie Kent, librarian of the Teachers College, on the subject of "County Libraries," Mrs. W. W. Martin followed with an address on "What For the Clubs".

Mrs. Gilbert Fox, chairman of the legislative committee, who was slated to be on the program today, spoke yesterday on "Legislation". A talk on the sixth amendment was also made by Mr. Clyde Vandivort.

A busnies meeting was held Wednesday morning, at which time the officers for the coming biennial period were elected.

The officers who will again serve for the district follow: Mrs. M. C. Horton of Poplar Bluff, President; Mrs. W. T. Shanks of Sikeston, first vice-president; Mrs. John Sackman of Cape Girardeau, second vice-president and Mrs. Yancy White of Farmington, secretary-treasurer.

The members of the organization were unable to decide upon a place for the meeting and left the matter in the hands of the executive committee to pick the meting place for next year.—The Cape Sun.

Ouch, How it Pains!

Right Across the Small of the Back or Over the Kidneys!

LUMBAGO
RHEUMATISM, GOUT
OR FAULTY
KIDNEY
ELIMINATION

All signals of distress. The kidneys have too much work to perform. Uric acid accumulates in the system in the form of urate salts.

Obtain at your nearest drug store that splendid discovery of Dr. Pierce's, called Anuric (anti-uric-acid), or send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—"For some time I suffered with kidney trouble, also rheumatism. My back bothered me mornings so it was difficult for me to arise. The rheumatism seemed to be muscular, as my muscles would be sore and stiff most of the time. I doctored for these ailments but without relief. At last I saw Dr. Pierce's Anuric advertised. Knowing that his other medicines were good I got it at once. Before I had taken all of two bottles my rheumatism had entirely left me and I was feeling better than I had for some time past. I found this medicine even better than it is recommended to be."—OTTO BIERMAN, No. 345 North Hardesty Street.

Cox Charges Effort to Arouse Racial Hatred Against Him

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27.—In a letter to Frank L. Stanton Jr., of Atlanta, made public here today, Gov. Cox, Democratic presidential nminee, charged that efforts were being made to "arouse racial hatred" to defeat him.

"We are making this campaign", said Gov. Cox's letter, "for peace, for progress and for prosperity. An attempt has been made by our opponent to detract from the issue by setting up racial groups, each with a selfish purpose. To each of these groups something has been promised. Nor has there been any consideration about the conflict in promises, that have been made.

"None of those who have been against America in the last four years is going to vote for me. To my mind the most serious of all things presented is the attempt to arouse racial hatred. Promises have been made to the Afro-American party which I do not believe the promisors have any intention of carrying out.

"There are some clases of social equality which cannot be, to quote the words of the immortal Lincoln, 'We do not want the negroes to be slaves, but that does not mean that does not mean that we want negro women for our wives. It know to better way to expres the evils in the attempt to carry class against class in America."

Children's and ladies' gingham dresses priced right.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. E. L. Richards and daughter Ruby went Thursday morning to Poplar Bluff to spend the remainder of the week with Mrs. Howard O'Neal, formerly Miss Gertrude Richards.

WE GIVE EAGLE STAMPS

PRICES LOWER
QUALITY
HIGHER

Our customers are getting better meat

You can be our customer, too

We give Eagle discount stamps

Sellard's Meat Market
Phone 48

MALONE THEATRE
Monday Evening, November 1

FRANK KEENAN
The Masterly, in
"The World Aflame"

The sinister figures of Unrest and Discontent are abroad in the world; a new conception of RIGHTS and WRONGS has bitten into the minds of many men, many peoples; the old-time relations between Capital and Labor has been disturbed and the disturbance grows. Mr. Keenan has created a triumphant production which offers a simple sensible solution to the question which agitates the wisest men;—Every working man and his family. Every employer and his family, will want to see it for it not only SHOWS HOW but it's a WHALE of a picture!

Admission 28c and 17c

With Your Support I Am Here to Stay

I have pleased hundreds of others suffering from headaches, eye aches, dimness of vision. In fact, any ailment that can be corrected by means of eye-glasses.

I Will Please You

or your money will be cheerfully refunded. I specialize in examining the eyes for diseased conditions and the fitting of eye-glasses.

O. L. THOMPSON
Graduate Optometrist
"Specialist"
Office hours: 9:00 a. m. to 12, 1:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.
The Scott County Milling Co. Building.
Office now open Mondays.
Telephone 357

COX PARADE

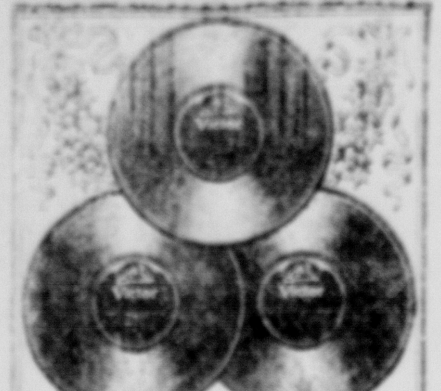
SCOTT COUNTY DEMOCRATS
Monday, November 1

Autos---Floats---Flags

Parade Schedule

Leave Benton 8 a. m.	Crowder 11:15	Commerce 3:15
New Hamburg 8:15	Sikeston, Noon	Kelso 4:00 p. m.
Chaffee 9 a. m.	Minner 1:15 p. m.	Ancell 4:15 p. m.
Oran 9:45 a. m.	Diehlstant 2 p. m.	Fornfelt 4:30 p. m.
Morlny 10:15 a. m.	Blodgett 2:30 p. m.	Illmo 5:00 p. m.
Vanduser 11 a. m.		

Trim up your old boat and get in the
Jim Cox Parade



Give Them Victor Records This Christmas

Family and friends—these make life for you. They all like to hear music. They hear the world's best interpreted by the great Victor artists. As for the young folks—they will revel in the new dances. Remember, Victor Records can only be heard to the best advantage on the Victrola. Come in today and hear the latest numbers.

DERRIS the DRUGGIST

Impossible

For anyone to specialize in the studies and practice of optical science as I have done requiring both time and money, equip an office, guarantee satisfaction or money refunded and then render free services. No, it can't be done.

Consultation Free

O. L. THOMPSON

Eyesight Specialist

Office Scott Co. Milling Co. Bldg
Sikeston, Mo.

Office now open Mondays Tel. 357

Miss Vera Walpole and Miss Margaret Shanks went Thursday afternoon to St. Louis to visit until Sunday.

Get our prices on men's hats and caps.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. John Fisher gave the first of a series of card parties Thursday afternoon at her home 311 North Kingshighway, to which the following guests were invited: Mrs. Dan McCoy, Mrs. W. B. Malone, Mrs. Earl Johnson Mrs. Lyle Malone, Mrs. Kate Greer, Mrs. Wm. Way, Mr. L. O. Rodes Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, Mrs. C. L. Blanton, Mrs. I. H. Dunaway, Mrs. C. F. Bruton, Mrs. Charles Dover, Mrs. Miles C. Thomas, Mrs. Vernon Vaughn, Mrs. Jess Kimes, Mrs. W. H. Tanner, Mrs. A. C. Sikes, Mrs. Milton Haas, Mrs. J. E. Smith Sr., Mrs. W. E. Derris, Mrs. Laura Slack, Mrs. H. J. Stewart, Mrs. G. W. Gould, Mrs. B. F. Blanton, Mrs. Arnold Roth, Mrs. M. S. Murray, Miss Etta Wilson, Miss Audrey Chaney, Mrs. Tom Roberts, Mrs. Lillie McGee, Mrs. Chas. Prow, Mrs. C. H. Harris, Miss Alma Harris.

Mrs. Fisher will be hostess at another party to be given this (Friday) evening. The guests list includes: Mrs. Murray Klein, Miss Camille Klein, Mrs. Carl Bess, Miss Burnice Tanner, Mrs. Randol Wilson, Mrs. Levi Cook, Mrs. J. H. Yount, Mrs. Paul Anderson, Miss Amy Allen, Miss Fern Allen, Mrs. T. A. Wilson, Miss Irma Wilson, Miss Gretchen Dunaway, Miss Leita Lindley, Mrs. Ruskin Cook, Mrs. Otis Brown, Miss Marjorie Smith, Mrs. J. E. Smith, Mrs. Lynn Stallcup, Miss Daisy Garden, Miss Jessie Brothers, Mrs. Clay Stubbs, Mrs. Joe Stubbs Jr., Mrs. Earl Johnson, Mrs. W. B. Malone, Mrs. Moore Greer, Miss Clraa Moore, Mrs. Harry Blanton, Miss Irene Hollister, Mrs. Charles Lindley, Misses Mayme and Nina Marshall, Mrs. Ned Matthews, Mrs. Ranney Applegate, Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Mrs. Frank Van Horne, Mrs. W. H. Sikes, Mrs. Joe Matthews, Mrs. Arnold Roth, Mrs. Emory Matthews, Mrs. Tom Roberts, Mrs. Girard Dover, Mrs. Lee Bowman, Mrs. Russell Utterback, Mrs. A. Ray Smith, Mrs. Harry Smith, Mrs. J. H. Galeener.

Hon. W. D. Vandiver, U. S. Sub-Treasurer, made an eloquent and thoroughly convincing address to the voters of the district last Friday afternoon at a meeting held in the City Hall. Monday evening at the City Hall, Rev. J. N. Edmondson, Baptist Evangelist and a loyal, true blue American delivered a most stiring address on the League of Nations. The auditorium was filled with an enthusisatic audience, who agreed heartily with Rev. Edmondson in every assertion, one in particular being the assertion that this is a free country, freedom of the press and freedom of thought and speech and anyone who is a MAN resents any attempt to padlock his lips.

Malone Theatre was packed Wednesday evening with men and women voters eager to hear the splendid speech of Marvon Jones, Congressmna from Texas. Addreses were made by Tillman Anderson candidate for State Senator from the 23rd District and by Harry C. Blanton.

The County candidates on the Democratic ticket will be present at a meeting at the City Hall Saturday evening at 8:00 o'clock and address the voters of Sikeston and vicinity. A rousing good time is anticipated and all voters of the vicinity are invited to attend.

Mrs. R. E. Wiley, Mrs. Paul Anderson and Miss Allie Howard were visitors in Cairo Thursday.

J. L. Fort of Dexter transacted business in thsi city Wednesday.

Wake Up America

Wake up, wake up, America.
You have slept long enough.
A serious day is drawing
And you may get treated rough.
But I gues it is due you,
For being so fast asleep
Allowing crooked politicians to
Slip by and steal your sheep.
But America you can reclaim them,
You have just one more chanse.
So come let's get together
And make one grand advance.
Arrayed in uniforms of right
With justice as our shield.
Liberty as our destination
America our battlefield.
Our votes will be our shot guns
And they'll be loaded well.
They'll make crooked politicians think
They'd rather be in H——.
Ou renemies will be the Congressmen
Who took from us our rights,
And made justice a thing unknown,
And Liberty shake with frights.
For fear, that it would also be
Completely abolished and repeaced by
autocracy,
All varnisched up and polished.
But that we are now awake
Let's rally to the cause.
Back to the constitution boys
Revoke the unjust laws.
We want our old America back
The same one that used to be,
When all the people were equal
And all the people were free.
To writ or speak, or together meet,
Without dangers of convictions
When profiteers and millionailres
Were certain of conviction.
And we will have our America back.
Just like it used to be
And we will do it sanely
The autocrats will see.
That we have one weapon left
Which surely is effective
The right to vote will key the not
To sound more connective.
So Brother, you cast your vote,
Be sure your man is square
And that he cannot be influenced
By any millionaire.

E. P. Kibby.

The wonderful change of public sentiment throughout the Nation is clearly shown to be drifting toward the Democratic Party. Beginning with Monday of this week nearly half of the speakers assigned by the Democratic National Committee are former Republicans who are strongly in favor of the League of Nations and want to give their aid to that end. Thousands of former Republicans are flocking to Cox in the North and East and are giving him wonderful meetings in every city he visits. Speakers from every city, and reports from all of the committees in the cities show the big trend of public sentiment for Cox. All of the big daily papers admit a tremendous change throughout the Nation and it now looks like a landslide for Cox and Roosevelt.

Bill Harper, of the firm of Harper & Wallace, Poland China Breeders of Bertrand was in in this city yesterday and said the offering they will put before the public November 10, will be the BEST they have ever offered for sale. They expect, and cordially invite, everyone interested in purebred swine to be their guests that day.

The sum of $1383.90 was donated by Sikeston and vicinity in the recent drive for Salvation Army funds. No reports have been received as to the amount cloected in the Chaffee District.

HAYS DENIES HAND IN CARTOON OF COX

New York, Oct. 27.—Will Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee in a statement issued tonight, disclaimed respnsibility for the dismination of a cartoon by Albert Reid which represented Governor Cox on his step ladder "having difficulty in hanging the masterpiece."

The picture shown in the drawing represents Uncle Sam with a grotesque "Heart of the World—U. S." and bears the inscription "Professor Wilson's League of Nations—the Immaculate Conception" and "the greatest He-Angel."

The appearance of the caricature in the current number of Harvey's Weekly and previously in the Nation-Republican and other newspapers caused protest of officials of the Knights of Columbus. Although it was prepared by a syndicate which supplies Republican headquarters with cartoons, Mr. Hays said it was used "without the slightest approval or knowledege on the part of the Republicans organization.

Daily 'Movie' at White House Makes President Ardent 'Fan'

Washington, Oct. 17.—President Wilson has become an ardent "movie" fan, according to the operator who has been showing motion pictures to the President since last Christmas. When the President began to improve Mrs. Wilson suggested having pictures in the White House, and every week day since that time the best photoplays have been shown there by courtesy of the producers.

Before his illness President Wilson was a regular attendant at the theater. He preferred vaudeville, and occupied a seat in the gallery of the leading house of that kind once a week, besides frequently seeing plays at other theatres.

The President is reported to prefer men screen actors and delights in scenes laid in the West, filled with adventure and athletic feats. He has given up reading detective stories and has turned to French historical novels and romances, it is reported.

FOR SALE—Bicycle. Price $15.00. Call 470. 2t.

Shoes for everybody at the right price.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Heissler visited Sunday in Cape Girardeau.

Carl Bess spent several days this week in St. Louis on business.

Mrs. W. S. Way entertained about twenty friends at cards at her home, 516 North Kingshighway, Wednesday evening.

Next Thursday evening, November 4th, is the date chosen by Sikeston young ladies for the Girls' Leap Year dance.

Because of the serious illness of R. F. East, his son, Jewell East, a student at the State University, was summoned home Thursday night.

Why go out of town for glasses when I can give you the same service here at home.—Dr. Long O. D., office over Kready's Drug Store. Examination free.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Moore and Master LeRoy left early Thursday morning for Colorado Springs, where Mrs. Moore will enter a sanitarium for treatment. She has been ill for two months or more and it is hoped she will be benefited by the change of climate.

A. D. Burford received a mesage Thursday afternoon telling of the death of his sister, Mrs. W. S. Reid, who pased away at 1:40 that afternoon at her home in Paris, Mo. Mr. Burford, who is now the only living member of a large family, left Thursday night to attend the funeral.

Among the interesting Hallowe'en parties to be given this week is the Maccabee party at the home of Mrs. Alvin Taylor, Hontas Lee's Park Party Saturday afternoon and Elizabeth Stallcups masquerade Hallowe'en party to be given Saturday evening at her home, 312 Tanner Street.

Mrs. Rozella Treece, aged 26 years, 14 days, wife of D. B. Treece, died at her home in this city at 7:40 Thursday morning after an illness of two months. Mrs. Treece was married May 17, 1915. She is the mother of three children, who with the husband, survive her. Funeral services will be held at the home Friday morning, October 29, at 10:30 followed by burial in the Sikeston City Cemetery.

Mrs. Harry Jones and Miss Kathleen Sells entertained with a Hallowe'en party Thursday evening at the former's home, 105 South Street. Guest invited for this affair were: Misses Abbie Morrison, Pearl Jones, Blanche Hopper, "Jack" Albright, Jewell Scott, Lora McDonald, Kathleen Marshall, Dixie Fox, Mrs. Cecil Reed, Earl Shears, Ernest Ellis, Tally Sams, Louis Scott, Alfred Greer, Harry Jones, Sidney Schillig, Jack Phelps and John Fox.

Nice huck towels 25c.—Pinnell Store Co.

Barnes-Heuer

Miss Maurine Barnes, daughter of Rev. A. H. Barnes, pastor of the Sikeston Methodist church, was married in St. Louis Saturday morning at 7:30 to Dr. Scott Heuer of St. Louis. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's uncle former Governor Lon V. Stephens, and the ceremony was performed by Dr. A. H. Barnes, father of the bride, assisted by Rev. Dr. Culbreth, pastor of Cabanne Methodist church. Dr. and Mrs. Heuer will reside in St. Louis.

There was an excellent attendance at the W. C. T. U. social meeting Wednesday afternoon and many articles of clothing and supplies for the sick room were donated for Miss Monroe, Community Nurse, to use in her work among the needy. The entire time at the next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be devooted to mending and repairing clothing that has been donated. All kinds of clothing is solicited and anyone having garments to give are asked to leave same at the basement of the Methodist church.

The Co-Workers held their regular meeting Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Fisher. Members present were J. W. Winchester, Mrs. E. J. Keith, Mrs. A. Ray Smith, Mrs. Norman Davis, Mrs. W .S. Way, Mrs. H. J. Welsh, Mrs. Handy Smith, Mrs. Jess Kimes, Mrs. J. H. Yount, Mrs. Charles Prow, Mrs. J. H. Galeener, Mrs. Clarence Felker, Mrs. J. W. Black, Mrs. Miles Thomas, Mrs. I. H. Dunaway, Mrs. Ranney Applegate, Mrs. Frank Smith.

Mrs. A. J. Matthews returned Wednesday from St. Louis, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. J. Payne.

We are showing a nice line of Ladies Muslin Underwear at the right prices.—Pinnell Store Co.

EVER BILIOUS?

Charleston, Miss.—Mrs. R. V. Heins, of this place, says: "I have never had to use very much medicine, because if I felt headache, dizziness, or colds, bad taste in the mouth, which comes from torpid liver, I would take a dose or more of Black-Draught, and it would straighten me out and make me feel as good as new. We have used in our family for years

THEDFORD'S

BLACK-DRAUGHT

and it certainly is the best liver medicine I ever saw. It has not only saved me money, it has helped keep my system in shape, and has never weakened me as so many physics do. I recommend it to my friends and am glad to do so." Black-Draught is the old, reliable liver medicine which you have doubtless heard much about. When you feel badly all over, stomach not right, bad taste in your mouth, bilious, or have a headache, try Thedford's Black-Draught. At all Druggists.

Always Insist on the Genuine!

J. 77

Methodist Church

The regular services will be held Sunday, October 31 at the Methodist church. For the morning service Rev. Barnes has chosen for the subject of his sermon "Would You Go That Far?" The subject for the evening services "Jacob's Conversion." Music Sunday night will be furnished by members of the Inter-mediate League.

Saw Mill For Sale—Or am looking for a job of sawing.—Adam Rouse, Sikston, Mo. 2t.

Card of Thanks

We take this means of expressing our grateful appreciation and thanks to the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted during the illness and at the death of our beloved Elsie Marie Hogan.

Harry Hogan, Husband
Mrs. Matilda Gentles, Mother.
Sisters and Brother.

Mrs. Margaret Ashley returned Thursday from several weeks' stay in Lake Village, Ark.

1920 LYCEUM COURSE 1921

1. Opie Read October 29
2. Great Lakes String Quartet November 12
3. J. Ham Lewis November 26
4. Montague Light Opera Singers January 7
5. Montraville Wood April 8

All Programs at the Opera House

Season Tickets: Adults $3.00. School $2.50

Tickets now on sale at The Bijou. Secure tickets today and come prepared for a good laugh when you hear

OPIE REED

Friday Evening, 8:15

Single Admission 75c

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

BIG TYPE POLANDS

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10

At Harper Farm, 1 mile North of Bertrand, Missouri. Sale starts promptly at 1:00 o'clock. Be our guests for that day.

Write for catalog.

40---BOARS, SOWS, GILTS---40

Liberator 2nd Sells

Probably no greater opportunity will be offered the breeders and farmers of Southeast Missouri to better their livestock than this sale of Big Type Poland breeding stock. Without doubt this offering is the best that we have produced this year, and will sell worth the money.

Eleven Spring Boars

These boars are the tops of the litters we have produced this year and no better boars will be found in the country. Anyone contemplating buying a good boar should be at this sale.

Five Great Tried Sows

Five better bred sows never sold thru the same ring. They are the blood of the most aristocratic families of the breed and are individuals of rare merit.

Seventeen Good Gilts

When better gilts than these are raised, we will raise them. They are the cream of the richest breeding, every one being an extra good individual and worthy of being bred to any boar living.

Two Fall Yearlings

These yearlings are sired by Repeater, junior champion boar of the National Swine Show last year. One of these gilts was the junior champion sow at the Southeast Missouri District Fair. The other one is as good, but was not shown.

Our Great Show Herd Will Sell

Those great show sows are to sell with breeding privileges to Premer's Surprise, the greatest show boar in Southeast Missouri.

Eight Summer Yearlings

These yearlings are sired by some of the greatest boars in the land and will be as good asset to any herd or farm.

Harper & Wallace

BERTRAND, MISSOURI

THAD SNOW ON THE ROAD BOND ISSUE

Charleston, Mo., Sept. 29.

The Sikeston Standard:

I have noted in The Sikeston Herald a statement that Scott County citizens were favorable to Amendment No. 6, better known as the $60,000,-000 bond issue, but felt that the Missouri Road Federation were not being quite candid in their promotional literature. I take it that reference was made to the fact that the amendment reads that the direct taxing power of the state stands behind the bonds, while our promotional statements say that the auto license will pay the entire cost of the bond issue.

The Good Roads Federation is now putting out a leaflet that covers this point, but I think it is not out of place for me to write you regarding it, inasmuch as I was present at the executive committee meeting at which the plan of campaign was mapped out.

It was absolutely necessary that the Amendment should place the resources of the State's taxing power behind the bond issue in order that the bonds might be salable at best possible rates in the money market. It will be noted that the amendment also pledges the auto licnse tax to be turned into a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds and that such direct tax shall be levied as is necessary in view of the other funds available. By the other funds is meant, of course, the auto license fees.

We have had prepared an amortization table which has been approved by best authorities and which shows that no direct tax will be necessary.

It is a fact that there are two presuppositions upon which the amortizatin table is based which may be regarded as problematical. They are these: First, that there would be an increase in the numbr of motor vehicles during the next five years. I do not recall the exact percentage of increase we figured upon, but it was regarded as conservative by all members of the committee; second, we considered that the fund would be expended in construction over a period of ten years and that the bonds would, of course, be issued only as the money was required for construction. It is expected that Missour will receive some $20,000,000 of federal road funds in this period and it appears unlikely that $80,000,000 of State and Federal money together with county and district funds aggregating many millions can be expended in less than the ten year period. If the committee's calculations in the above two points are reasonably correct then the auto license will return the bonds without assistance of direct taxation.

There is, however, a further consideration that makes it appear morally certain that there will not be a direct tax even if the number of motor vehicles fails to increase as expected and even if road materials and transportation shall become available so that the funds could be spent more rapidly than expected. It is this: Half of the automobiles in the state are owned in few of the larger cities. The great majority of the membership of the legislature is representative of the rural districts. It is, therefore, too much to expect of human nature that the legislature will place a direct tax on the rural constituents when by raising the auto license fee, the added cost would fall largely on the cities. The legislature will feel perfectly justified, moreover, in doing this, if the necessity should arise, because it is well understood that the public expects the auto license fees to retire the bond issue.

The committee has not intended to mislead any voter. It may have erred in not making it more clearly understood early in the campaign just how it is that the auto license fees may be confidently expected to PAY the BILL.

Yours truly,

THAD SNOW,

Executive Committeeman Good Roads Federation.

A Batch of Howlers.

James I. died from argue.

An eyrie is a needle's nest.

Easu wás the author of a book of fables.

A Jacobite was a man descended from Jacob.

The deacon is the lowest kind of Christian there is.

The press today is the mouth organ of the people.

The Semitic races were half breeds, from semi, half.

The Sanhedrin was composed of seventy men of reclining years.

Hannibal was a man who ate human beings, especially Romans.—Boston Transcript.

Hot Chocolate and other Hot Drinks at The Arcade.

Our best brisket roast, 15c per lb. Sellanrds meat market. Phone 48.

Speech by Mr. Hoover.

Friends: I am going to make a speech about the League of Nations, and if there is anyone in the audience who can tell me when I get done where I stand as to the great issue I will give him a hundred pounds of flour.

I used to think I knew where I stood, and I believe I did. I stood for just such a league as we are staying out of, and when Mr. Wilson asked the country to give him a Congress that would support him in 1916, I endorsed that appeal. I would give a ton of sugar beets to stand now upon the high ground I occupied then.

Politics were my undoing. I was engineer, an d no more guieless person than I ever fell into the hands of political gamesters. They gave me to understand that I could have my choice of the presidential nominations by going into politics, and I very foolishly fell for it. You know what I got. There was so much said about the Republicans and the each which they would win that I decided to be a Republican and choose that nomination. Did I get it? I did not. They were just working me to keep me from choosing the Democratic nomination. They knew very well that if I did come out as a Democrat and get the nomination they couldnt beat me and that is as certain today as it was then. Everybody tells me that, and I believe you feel it to be true.

However, the Republicans are mighty shrewd politicians. They first removed me as a potential opponent and then ditched me. I gave considerable thought to what I should do then. Had I followed the impulse of the moment I would have turned Democrat and tried for revenge. Subsequent calm saved me from that, and I am glad it did. I find that when you lose in this country the best thing is to be cheerful about it. We don't like a bad loser. I therefore deided to be ga game, to remain a Republican and to back whatever the Republicans wanted. It was some pill, but I am taking it.

Now, about the league: The Republicans think we can have the league and get rid of the Democrats at the same time. As a Republican, that is what I think. However, I want you to know that it is only for the purpose of winning, and purely as a matter f political expediency, that I seem to be at this time so inconsistent with the attitude I have formerly assumed. I am for the League of Nations, but in the Republican party we have to capitalize the opposition to the league. We have to get the votes of the pro-Germans and the disaffected Irish-Americans. Tell me how we could hope to win the election without capitalizing the resentment of the league and the administration, and I will give you each a pumpkin pie.

That is about all, I think. I know I have been a terrible disappointment to most of you. I know you like to think of me best as a man putting humankind before party. I would rather be that way, too. You cant do it in politics. At least you can't do it in Republican politics. Mr. Wilson seems to do it in Democratic politics, but I think the election will prove even that impracticable. You have to put politics first, leaving humankind to shift for itself. This is the first time I have ever done that. I dont like it any more than you like to see me doing it. Adieu, friends. If you will think of me when I was in bigger business, I will give each of you a pound of prunes.—Clark McAdams, in Posct-Dispatch.

SHELL SHOCK HOSPITAL OPENED IN MISSOURI

Perryville, Mo., October 19.—A new government hospital for the treatment of former soldiers suffering from shell shock, has been opened here by the United States Public Health Service with the transfer of 100 patients from the temporary hospital at Cape May, New Jersey.

Especial care and treatment of the mild types of mental disorders embraced in the term "shell shock" is offered. In addition to the main building, homelike surroundings are available in numerous individual cottages.

There are over 12,000 discharged soldiers, victims of shell shock and kindred disodrers(under treatment at the present time, 5578 of whom are in hospitals operated by the Public Health Service, and the remainder in other hospitals, where contracts porvide proper care and treatment.

Chillicothe Business College wants a first violinist capable of leading the college orchestra. The proposition will pay one's way through a complete business course including all expenses.

Alex Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Winchester, Joe Moore and W. H. Tanner were at Rootwad Tuesday evening to organize a Republican Club.

Appleton shellers stand the racket. —Farmers Supply Co.

WOMAN'S CLUB MEET AT CAPE GIRARDEAU

The annual meeting of the Ninth District Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Cape Girardeau, October 26-27, with the Wednesday Club of that City as hostess. Delegates from twenty-nine Clubs of the district will be in attendance at this convention. The following programme has been arranged for the two days:

Tuesday, October 26, 1920.

2:00 P. M. Sorosis Hall

2:00 Call to Order, by President Mrs. M. C. Horton.

2:03 Invocation—Rev. Morton, Presbyterian Church.

2:05 Requiem, Arthur Foote.

A Song of Thanksgiving, Mr. J. Clyde Brandt.

2:15 Greetings—Mrs. John Sackman, President Wednesday Club.

2:20 Response—Mrs. S. J. Tetley, Farmington

2:25 Report of Secretary.

2:30 Report of President.

2:40 Echoes of General Federation Biennial—Mrs. O. W. Bleeck, Sec. Vice-President Missouri Federation Women's Clubs.

3:10 Appointment of Committees.

3:15 Address, "County Libraries"—Miss Sadie Kent.

3:30 Address "What Next for the Clubs"—Mrs. W. W. Martin, State Press Chairman.

BANQUET—6:00 P. M.

Open Meeting—8:00 p. m.—Methodsit Church.

Invocation—Rev. Swift, Christian Christian Church.

1. Ballet Music from "Faust" (Part Two), Gounod

II. L'Automne et L'Hiner, Glazounow

III. Serenade from "Les Millions d'Arlequin," Drigo

College Orchestra

Mr. W. Roller, Director.

Address of Welcome, Mayor H. H. Haas.

Address, "Club Extension"—Mrs. F. H. Littlefield, Vice-President Missouri Federation Women's Clubs.

Reflets dans l'eau, Debussy

Caprice from "Alcest," Gluck-Saint-Saens

Miss Clara Drew Miller

Address—Mrs. George Still.

Wednesday, October 27, 1920.

9:00 A. M.—Sorosis Hall.

9:00 Invocation—Rev. Carson, Baptist Church.

9:05 Romance, Sibelius

The Maiden's Wish, Chopin-Liszt

Miss Mildred Town.

9:15 Reading of Minutes.

9:20 Reports of Clubs (2 Minutes Each)

9:50 Address, "The New Constitution"—Dr. W. S. Dearmont.

10:10 Endowment Fund—Mrs. O. W. Bleeck, Second Vice-President Missouri Federation Women's Clubs.

10:20 Address—Mrs. Walter McNab Miller.

10:45 Report of Credentials Committee.

10:50 Election of Officers.

Miscellaneous Business.

12:00 Luncheon.

P. E. O. Hostess to Delegates and Visitors.

1:30 p. m.—Sorosis Hall

:30 Invocation—Rev. O'Rear, Methodist Church.

1:35 Break o'Day, Mrs. J. C. Barndt.

1:40 Minutes.

1:45 Address, "Citizenship" —Miss Nellie G. Hudson.

2:15 Departmental Reports.

3:00 Address, "Legislation" —Mrs. Gilbert Fox, State Chairman Legislation.

3:30 Contemporary Poetry —Miss Laughlin.

4:00 Reports of Committees.

Reading of Minutes.

Southeast Football Schedule.

Octboer 22.—Jackson at Cape Girardeau; Charleston at Sikeston.

October 28.—Farmington; Cairo at Sikeston; Charleston at Caruthersville.

November 5.—Cape Girardeau at Charleston; Flat River at Jackson; Sikeston at Cairo.

November 12.—Sikeston at Cape Girardeau; Jackson at Charleston.

November 25.—Thanksgiving Day, Cape Girardeau at Jackson; Sikeston at Charleston.

Nice silk hose for ladies and men at the right price.—Pinnell Store Co.

Corn is never stationary in quality. It either improves or retrogrades, says a United States Department of Agriculture specialist. There is no more excuse for farmers raising scrub corn than scrub cattle.

The Dempster Undertaking Company, of Sikeston, Missouri, is fully equipped with all up-to-date conveniences Funeral Parlor, Auto Hearse Service and orders taken for Flowers for all occasions. G. A. Dempster, as Funeral Director and Embalmer, has had 23 years experience and holds Missouri and Illinois State license. Ray Hudson, competent young man, is assistant. Odd Fellow Building. 'Phones: Day 66, Night 294. tf.

Luthern Church

Lutheran services will again be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, Sunday, October 24 at 7:30 p. m. Rev. A. C. Fritze will preach the sermon. Topic: "Faith in Christ, the Greatest Test of God's Gifts to Fallen Man."

Hot Tamales! Hot Tamales! At The Arcade.

Friday is Home Coming Day at the Chillicothe Business College. In the afternoon the football team plays the Maryville Normal and in the evening occurs the big annual Fall Carnival.

We are showing a nice line of Ladies Muslin Underwear at the right prices.—Pinnell Store Co.

PHONOGRAPH BARGAIN—To save the expense of reshipping, we offer special bargains on two slightly used phonographs that we have on hand at Sikeston. Address W. W. Kimball Co., Factory Branch, Kansas City, Missouri. tf. T. & F.

HIDES WE BUY ALL KINDS.—WALPOLES MARKET.

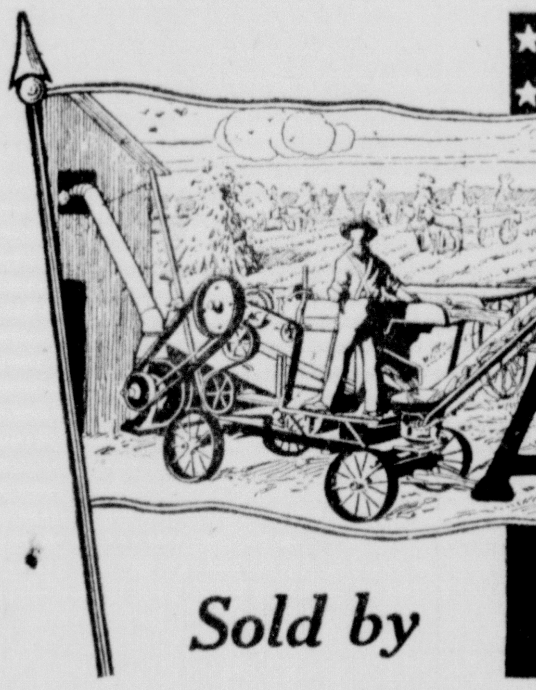
SIKESTON, MO., Oct. 7th, 1920.

This is to certify that I own and operate an Appleton Hero two-hole sheller and find it pefectly satisfactory in every sense.

I would recommend it to any one who is in the need of a sheller. I have shelled on my two-hole sheller two hundred bushels per hour.

Respectfully,

A. H. HAMLIN.



Serve the Nation

by getting the most feed value out of your corn. Husking ears and making fodder of the rest, gives 25% *more feed value* from the crop, and *saves labor*. Appleton, the first successful husker, has 45 years' farm machinery knowledge built into it. Simplest, strongest, mechanically *perfect*—husks cleanest, shells least; has most efficient corn saver. Cuts or shreds stalks etc., while husking ears. Easiest, safest to operate. Works in any condition of corn.

APPLETON Husker & Shredder

Guaranteed to do more work with less power than any husker of equal size.

Sold by

Farmers' Supply Co.

Notice To Auto Owners

All auto licenses (including trucks and new cars without license) of the City of Sikeston, regardless of when they were taken out, expire on Oct. 14, 1920.

Every auto owner must get new city license after Oct. 14, 1920, or be subject to prosecution.

EARL J. MALONE, Jr.
City Clerk

Good Seed Wheat

We now have ready for sale good recleaned seed wheat. Also good seed rye and feed oats. Call on us when in need of same.

Sikes-McMullin Grain Co.

H. J. WELSH
Funeral Director and Embalmer
WITH FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY.
AUTO HEARSE SERVICE.

Day or Night Calls Given Prompt Attention

Day Phone 150 Night Phone 384

The Standard Beverage of people who demand Flavor, Quality and Satisfaction.

Known everywhere - Buy it by the case for your home.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH
St. LOUIS

Visitors cordially invited to inspect our plant.

25

Scott County Bottling Works
Distributors. Sikeston

Budweiser

JOHNSON LEADER IN CALIFORNIA IS FOR COX

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—The following statement will be given to the pres this afternoon by Marshall Stimson, of Los Angeles, who managed Senator Johnson's campaign in 1910.

"As a progressive Republican I had hoped to vote for the Republican candidate for president. While neither the platform nor the candidate chosen were satisfactory to me, I intended to vote the ticket and work for better party conditions four years later. The position taken by Senator Harding in his Des Moines speech makes it impossible for me to support him any longer.

"After long continued wiggling and wobbling, forced by the threats of the bitter enders, he declares himself against the League of Nations and the treaty perforce for a separate peace with Germany.

"Such a course of action means breaking faith with our allies and an abandonment of our war aims. Up to the time of the armistice our wonderful response to the call of duty filled every American with pride. Since then our incapacity for action has been cause for shame. That failure must be charged to the narrow partisan jealousy of a group of Senators, and their influence over Harding is proved by his Des Moines speech.

Germans Directed To Deliver 888,150 Cattle t Alolies

Berlin, Oct. 18.—The allied Reparations Commission, according to Vorwaters esterday, has presented to the German Government a demand for the immediate delivery of 10,000 bulls and 500,000 cows to France; 11,150 head of cattle to Italy, 210,000 cows to Belgium and 157,00 head of cattle to Serbia.

The congress of the majority Socialist party at Cassel, adds the newspaper, has adopted a resolution calling upon the Socialist parties of all countries to prevent Germany from being compelled to hand over cattle to foreign countries, especially to France.

Democracy Of The Dead.

In the democracy of the dead all men at least are equal. There is neither rank nor station nor prerogative in the republic of the grave. At this fatal threshold the philosopher ceases to be wise and the song of the poet is silent. Dives relinquishes his millions and Lazarus his rags. The poor man is as rich as the richest, and the rich as poor as the pauper. The creditor loses his usury and the debtor is acquitted of his obligation. There the proud man surrenders his dignities, the politician his nonors, the worldling his pleasures, the invalid needs no physician and the laborer rests from his unrequited toil. Here at last is nature's decree in equity. The wrongs of time are redressed, injustice is explained, the irony of fate is refuted, the unequal distribution of wealth, honor, capacity, pleasure and opportunity, which makes life so cruel and inexplicable a tragedy, ceases in the realm of death. The strongest there has no supremacy and the weakest needs no defense. The mighty captain succumbs to the invincible adversary who disarms alike the victor and vanquished.—John J. Ingalls.

What Women Are Doing

Twelve years ago Mrs. Alice Foote MacDougall of New York City was left a widow with three small children and $38 in cash. With the necessity of making a living facing her she invested the $38 in coffee, which she sold to friends. This was the start of a business which now pays Mrs. MacDougall a gross profit of around $50,000 a year. She is the only woman coffee importer in the country.

Laura Bromwell set a new worlds record by making 87 loops with her airplane above Mineola field, Long Island.

A Japanese woman is credited with being the richest woman in the world. She is Mrs. Yone Susuki, owner of steamboat lines, shipbuilding yards, and factories whose profits during the war, it is said, were 10 million pounds sterling. Mrs. Susuki is on her way to Paris for a visit.

Children's and ladies' gingham dresses priced right.—Pinnell Store Co.

HIDES WE BUY ALL KINDS.—WALPOLES MARKET.

Sikeston Plumbing and Heating Company

115 West Center St., Phone 358

All Kinds of Plumbing and Heating Contracts Estimated.

Repair Work Solicited.

County Clerk's Notice General Election, November 2, 1920

	Democratic Ticket	Republican Ticket	Socialist Ticket	Socialist-Labor Ticket	Prohibition Ticket	Farmer-Workers Ticket
For Presidential Electors: At Large:	T. R. R. ELY.	W. I. DIFFENDERFFER.	PHIL WAGNER.	WALTER S. ENGLE.	JULIUS C. HUGHES.	FRANCES OTT.
At Large:	PAYTON PARKS.	E. B. CLEMENTS.	FRED NYE.	THEO. KAUCHER.	FANNIE L. TAYLOR.	LILLIAN STUART.
1st District:	A. D. MORRIS.	ARTHUR L. FREELAND.	JOHN BEVAN.		J. M. CREBS.	RICHARD RIGGS.
2nd District:	J. L. HAMMETT.	JOHN W. SCHOOLER.	ROBERT B. MORRISON.		THEODORE M. ELLIOTT.	PAUL J. DICKSON.
3rd District:	J. W. PEERY	H. R. SPENCER.	H. W. OYLER.		J. W. KNAPP.	WILLIAM J. KUSON.
4th District:	R. L. LIMERICK.	B. B. DOBYNS.	WESLEY GOOD.		ANNA MANLEY WRAY.	J. C. SANDERS.
5th District:	FRED W. FLEMING.	MRS. H. H. McCLUER.	FRED KOEHLER.		DORCAS C. IRELAND.	W. J. ADAMES.
6th District:	C. A. LUSK.	E. G. HOFF.	CHARLES H. HARRISON.		ANNA C. STEVENSON.	JOHN JONES.
7th District:	BEN F. MORGAN.	JAMES ELLIS.	SUE MORRIS.		CLARENCE HOWARD.	ROLAND C. MARR.
8th District:	JOHN T. WASHBURN.	GEO. H. HUBBARD.	H. V. OUSLEY.		J. R. HELFRICK.	J. A. BUFFUM.
9th District:	A. W. EBELING	O. D. BRADLEY.	HARRY SHUMAKER.		L. GRANNEMAN.	AUG. G. SEULTHANS.
10th District:	B. G. BRINKMAN.	GEO. MEISINGER.	G. A. HOEHN.		LEONARD R. WOODS.	J. A. WHALEY.
11th District:	GEO. W. ARING.	JOS. MOGLER.	THOS. MANLEY.			JAS. H. SORDEN.
12th District:	LOUIS T. MATTHEWS.	LYMAN T. HAY.	PETER SKOVEN.		GRIFF H. JONES.	C. BLOOM.
13th District:	CLYDE WILLIAMS.	JOS. C. FORSCHEE.	BELL McDONALD.		E. MILLER.	CHAS. KNAPP.
14th District:	J. A. BOONE.	R. M. TIRMENSTEIN	JAMES H. SMITH.		THOS. B. TURNBAUGH.	D. W. GRAMLING.
15th District:	ALLEN McREYNOLDS.	FRANK D. ARNOLD.	J. T. GILMORE.		B. C. AUTEN.	F. C. ARNOLD.
16th District:	DON O. VERNON.	CHAS. COVERT.	W. S. KEITH.		JOHN G. BAUER.	J. B. NORRIS.
For Senator in Congress for Missouri:	BRECKINRIDGE LONG.	SELDEN P. SPENCER.	ELIAS F. HODGES.	ANDREW D. TRUDELL.		W. J. MALLETT.
For Governor:	JOHN M. ATKINSON.	ARTHUR M. HYDE.	MARVIN M. ALDRICH.	E. T. MIDDLECOFF.	HERMAN P. FARIS.	VAUGHAN HICKMAN.
For Lieutenant-Governor:	C. M. BUFORD.	HIRAM LLOYD.	LOUIS SCHNEIDER.	THEODORE BAEFF.		E. H. WESSLER.
For Secretary of State:	JOHN L. SULLIVAN.	CHARLES U. BECKER.	DAVID S. LANDIS.	CHARLES SCHEFFLER.		DAN W. RICHMOND.
For State Auditor:	GEO. H. MIDDLEKAMP.	GEORGE E. HACKMANN.	ROY F. SMALLEY.	FRED SPALTI.		A. R. SMITH.
For State Treasurer:	JOHN H. STONE.	L. D. THOMPSON.	JOHN W. STEWART.	WM. VEAL.		CLAYTON H. JOHNSON.
For Attorney-General:	WILLIS H. MEREDITH.	JESSE W. BARRETT.		GEORGE HARTWIG.		JUL. ANDERSON.
For Judge Supreme Court, Division No One (Unexpired term):	WILLIAM T. RAGLAND.	CONWAY ELDER.				
For Judge Supreme Court, Division No. Two (Unexpired term):	JOHN I. WILLIAMSON.	EDWARD HIGBEE.				
For Judge Supreme Court, Division No. Two (Full term):	FRED L. WILLIAMS.	DAVID E. BLAIR.				
For Judge Springfield Court of Appeals:	JOHN T. STURGIS.	ARGUS COX.				
For Representative in Congress, Fourteenth District:	ROBERT L. WARD.	EDW. D. HAYS.	JOHN GARDNER.			
For State Senator, 23rd District:	TILLMAN W. ANDERSON.					
For Representative:	REUBEN R. SULLIVAN.	E. J. MALONE, Sr.				
For Judge County Court, 1st District:	JOHN L. TANNER.					
For Judge County Court, 2nd District:	T. M. BUGG.	WM. PFEFFERKORN				
For Prosecuting Attorney:	B. HUGH SMITH.	JOE MOORE.				
For Sheriff:	DOLPH CANNON.	WM. E. KIRKENDALL.				

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Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Missouri.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Changinn the Compensation of members of the General Assembly from per diem during Session to Annual Salary of $1,000.00.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, increasing the pay of members of the general assembly by repealing section 16 of article 4 of said Constitution and enacting a new section in lieu thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption to the qualified voters of the state the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. That section 16 of article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, relating to the pay of members of the legislature, be and the same is hereby repealed and a new section, relating to the same subject, enacted in lieu thereof, to be known and designated as section 16 and to be and form a part of said article 4 of said Constitution, as follows:

Section 16. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury as compensation for their services one thousand dollars per year, payable on the first day of February of each year. Committees of either house, or joint committees of both houses, appointed to examine the institutions of the state, other than those at the seat of the government, may receive their actual expenses, necessarily incured while in the performance of such duty; the items of such expenses to be returned to the chairman of such committee, and by him certified to the state auditor, before the same, or any part thereof, can be paid. No allowance or emoluments, for any purpose whatever, shall be made to or received by the members, or any member of either house, or for their use, out of the contingent fund or otherwise, except as herein expressly provided; and no allowance or emolument, for any purpose whatever, shall ever be paid to any officer, agent, servant or employe of either house of the general assembly, or of any committee thereof, except such per diem as may be provided for by law, not to exceed five dollars.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Authorizing cities having a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants to frame and amend their charters by less difficult methods than are now provided.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment of article 9 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri by striking out sections 16 and 17 thereof, and adopting new sections in lieu thereof relating to the framing of charters for self-government by certain cities, and the amendment thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday, following the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for adoption or rejection, the following constitutional amendment, to-wit: The repeal of sections 16 and 17 of article 9 of the Constitution of Missouri and the adoption of the following new sections in lieu thereof:

Section 16. Any city having a population of more than one hunred thousand inhabitants may frame and adopt a charter for its own government consistent with and subject to the Constitution and laws of the state in the following manner: The legislative authorities of the city may provide, by ordinance, for submission to the voters the question: "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter?" If such ordinance becomes effective more than sixty days before the next election such question shall be submitted at such election and if not, then at the next general election thereafter, except as herein otherwise provided. Such question shall also be submitted, when requested, by a petition signed by 10 per cent of the qualified voters of such city, filed with the board of election commissioners or such board or officials as may be in charge of the municipal elections in such city. If such petition prays for a special election and is signed by twenty per cent of the qualified voters of such city, a special election shall be held in such city not less than 60 days, nor more than ninety day, after the filing of such petition. The percentage of electors required to sign any petition provided for herein shall be based upon the total number of electors voting at the last preceding general municipal election. The petitions herein provided for shall be canvassed by the board of election commissioners or other officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, and its determination as to the sufficiency of such petitions shall be final. The question of whether or not a commission shall be chosen to frame a new charter and the names of electors or set of names of electors of the city, who are candidates for the proposed commission, shall be printed on the same ballot, but no candidate, or list of candidates, shall bear the name, heading or label of any political party which has, prior to such election, had candidates for state or federal offices. Candidates for the proposed commission shall be nominated by petition signed by not less than two per cent of the qualified voters of such city, and filed with the board of election commissioners, or other officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, at least thirty days prior to such election; provided that in no case shall the signatures of more than one thousand votes be required to nominate a candidate. If a majority of electors voting on the question shall be chosen to frame a charter, vote in the affirmative, then the thirteen candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall constitute such commission. Any charter so framed shall be submitted to the electors of the city and an election held at a time fixed by the charter commission but at least thirty days subsequent to the completion of the charter and not more than one year from the date of the election of such commission. Any part or parts of a charter so framed may be submitted to be voted upon separately. Any alternative section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately and accepted or rejected, separately, without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter. If a charter is adopted at such election that section or article submitted in the alternative, which receives the greatest number of votes, shall be deemed adopted. If any such proposed charter be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition of whether or not such charter shall be adopted, it shall become the charter of such city at the time fixed therein and shall supercede any existing charter and amendments thereof. Duplicate certificates shall be made, setting forth the charter adopted and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of the city, and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of such certified copies, shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state and the other, after being recorded in the records of the city, shall be deposited among the archives of the city and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The notice for any election provided for in this section shall be published for at least three weeks in at least one newspaper printed in such city, which newspaper shall have a bona fide sale or circulation in such city of at least two thousand copies of each issue, in which such notice is published, and which newspaper has been published continuously for fifty-two weeks next before the publication of such notice, such publication of such notice to be made at least once each week and on the same day of the week in each of said three weeks, and the last publication to be within two weeks of the date of such election.

Section 17. Amendments of any charter framed and adopted under the authority of section 16 of article 9 of this Constitution may be submitted to the electors by a charter commission in the manner provided for the submission of a complete charter. Amendments may also be proposed by the legislative authority of the city or by a petition of not less than ten per cent of the qualified voters of the city, filed with the board of election commissioners, or officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, setting forth such proposed amendment. The legislative authorities of the city shall at once provide, by ordinance, that any amendment so proposed shall be submitted to the electors at the next election held in the city not less than sixty days after its passage, or at a special election, if called for in the manner proposed for in section 16 of this article. Any proposed amendment submitted to the electors, and approved by a majority of those voting thereon, shall become a part of the city charter at the time and under the conditions fixed in such amendment; and sections or articles may be submitted in the alternative and determined in the same way as hereinbefore provided with reference to alternative sections or articles of a complete charter.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Permitting an increase of the limit of indebtedness that large cities may incur and enabling them to acquire public utilities.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION providing for the amendment of article 10 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri by striking out section 12 thereof, and adding a new section in lieu thereof, to be known as section 12 thereof, relating to the limit of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, townships, school districts and other political corporations and subdivisions.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption or rejection, to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri the repeal of section 12 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri and the adoption of the following new section in lieu thereof, to be known as section 12 thereof, relating to the limit of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, townships, school districts and other political corporations and subdivisions:

Section 12. No county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year, without the consent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting on such proposition, at an election to be held for that purpose; nor in cases requiring such assent shall any indebtedness be allowed to be incurred to an amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, except that cities having a population of seventy-five thousand inhabitants or more may, with the assent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting on such proposition at an election to be held for that purpose, incur an indebtedness not exceeding ten per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; such proposition may be submitted at any election, general or special; provided, that with such assent any county may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount for the erection of courthouse or jail, or for the grading, construction, paving, or maintaing of paved, graveled, macadamized or rock roads and necessary bridges and culverts therein; and provided further, that any county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state, incurring any indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof, within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; and provided further, that the corporate authorities of the city of St. Louis are hereby authorized to issue interest-bearing bonds of said city in the amount of five million dollars, at a rate of interest not to exceed four per cent per annum, the principal payable within thirty years from the date of their issue, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the corporation organized for the celebration of the Louisiana purchase centennial in said city, to be used by said corporation for said celebration, holding a world's fair or exposition in said city. And said corporate authorities of St. Louis shall be repaid as large a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as shall be repaid to the stockholders of said corporation on the sum subscribed and paid by them, and any surplus remaining from the assets of said corporation after said stockholders and said city shall have been paid in full, shall be divided between said stockholders and said city in proportion to the aggregate amount of said stock so paid in and the amount so loaned by said city; and any amount so received by said city from said corporation shall be paid into the sinking fund of said city for the redemption of its outstanding bonds: Provided, that if, at the election for the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, a majority of the votes cast within the limits of said city of St. Louis voting for and against this amendment shall be against its adoption, then no bonds shall be issued under this amendment; and provided further, that no such indebtedness so created shall be in any part thereof paid by the state or from any state revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid by the city of St. Louis alone: Provided, that in the city of St. Louis the amount of bonds now aggregating $6,111,000, that being the amount assumed by said city in the scheme of separation from the county of St. Louis, and the sum of $5,808,000 heretofore prior to January 1, 1901, expended in the construction of waterworks for the city of St. Louis and any bonds which may be hereafter issued by said city in the construction and improvement of waterworks, the payment of the interest whereon and the principal whereof shall be provided from the revenue of said waterworks; that is to say, the amount of said bonds which shall be outstanding at the time shall not be included in the computation of the existing bonded indebtedness in determining the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by said city with the assent of two-thirds of the voters under the provisions of this article, but said city shall be authorized at any time to issue bonds, with the assent aforesaid, to an amount, including outstanding indebtedness, other than that above named, to the amount of ten per cent of the value of the taxable property in said city, to be ascertained as above provided, and said city shall have power, with such assent of the voters, to issue bonds for the construction and improvement of waterworks, the interest whereon and the principal whereof shall be provided for from the income of said waterworks. Said city shall establish a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds so authorized according to the times fixed for the maturity of the same: Provided further, that any city which now has or may hereafter attain a population of seventy-five thousand or more inhabitants may acquire by purchase, condemnation or construction, waterworks, gasworks, electric light works, street railways, telegraph and telephone systems, heating plants, ice or refrigeration plants, or any other plant system or public service institution, within or outside of the limits of such city, for the use of the city or its citizens, and for the purpose of paying therefor, in whole or in part, may issue public utilities bonds, which public utilities bonds shall not be included in the liabilities or indebtedness of the city limited by the prior provisions of this section; but the total amount of such public utilities bonds to be issued by such city shall not exceed twenty per centum of the value of the taxable property in said city, to be ascertained as above specified. The principal of said public utilities bonds shall not constitute an obligation of the city enforcible out of the funds raised by taxation. Such city may also issue its bonds, other than public utilities bonds, for the payment, in whole or in part, for such public utilities, and such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall constitute a direct obligation of the city, but the total amount of such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall not exceed in the aggregate ten per centum of the taxable property therein, as hereinbefore provided, but such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall require the assent of two-thirds of all the legal votes cast on that proposition. The ordinance authorizing the purchase, condemnation or construction of such public service plant or system shall provide what portion, if any, of the cost thereof shall be paid by issue of public utilities bonds, and what portion, if any, shall be paid by issue of general bonds of the city, other than public utilities bonds. The principal and the interest of such public utilities bonds shall be paid out, of the earnings or sale of the utilities plant or system for the acquisition of which said issue was made, but the city may thereafter provide, by ordinance, for the payment in any year of any part of the interest or principal of said bonds due in that year, out of the general revenue of that year raised by general taxation. Such city shall have power to execute its mortgage or mortgages on any such utility or any addition thereto, or extension thereof, to secure the payment of such public utilities bonds, and in case of default in the payment of such public utilities bonds, and the interest thereon or interest thereon, said bondholders, or their representatives, may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction, sitting in the county or city in which such city is located, and said court may, in its discretion, if said default continue, appoint a receiver to take charge of such property, and such receiver shall operate said property pending such proceeding in such court, and until a final decree of foreclosure in such proceeding, and for a period of one year thereafter, during which period the city may, upon payment to the bondholders of all indebtedness past due, and court costs, and receiver's obligations, retake said property, subject to its unmatured obligations. If said property is not thus retaken by the city in said period of redemption, said receiver shall deliver said property to such party, as the court in such action may order, and thereupon all liability of the city on said bonds shall cease and determine and its rights as owner of said utility or plant shall cease and determine, and thereafter said utility or plant shall be operated by the party named in said order of court, or his successors or assigns, in conformity with and subject to the provisions of the ordinance authorizing the acquisition or purchase or construction of said public utility or plant, and the issuance of bonds therefor; but such city shall not issue any such public utilities bonds without the assent of four-sevenths of the voters thereof, voting on that proposition, at an election to be held for that purpose, and such proposition may be submitted at a special election or at a general election, in either of which events if four-sevenths of all of the legal votes cast on such proposition are in favor of the issue of said bonds, the city shall have authority to issue the same. Such utility may be acquired by condemnation proceedings in the same manner that such city may acquire real estate for public purposes, or in such other manner as may be provided by law. Such city may be a vote of the people in the manner herein provided, take up any public utilities bonds issue its general bonds in lieu thereof, and may take up any general bonds issued on account of any public utility and issue public utilities bonds in lieu thereof, whenever there exists such debt-making power of the city as will authorize the issue of such new bonds, but no substitution shall be made without the consent of the holders of such bonds.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Permits majority of qualied voters of road districts to authorize special levy for road purposes of not to exceed fifty cents on the $100.00 valuation.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof requiring the county court, when authorized by the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, to make a special levy on the taxable property within such road district, in addition to the levies now authorized by law, of not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, the proceeds of such levy to be used for road purposes within such district.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution thereof:

Section 1. That article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri be, and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as section 23, article 10 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, which said section shall read as follows:

Section 23. In addition to the taxes now authorized to be levied for county purposes, under and by virtue of section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, and in addition to the special levy for road and bridge purposes authorized by section 22 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, it shall be the duty of the county court of any county in this state, when authorized so to do by a majority of the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, voting thereon at an election held for such purpose to make a levy of not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation on all property within such district, to be collected in the same manner as state and county taxes are collected, and placed to the credit of the road district authorizing such special levy. It shall be the duty of the county court, on petition of not less than ten qualified voters and taxpayers residing within any such road district, to submit the question of authorizing such special election to be held for that purpose, within twenty days after filing of such petition.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 5.

Amending section 11 of article 10 authorizing an increase of annual rates of taxation, and also permitting an increase for purpose of "repairing" public buildings.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to section 11, article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held in this state on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for adoption or rejection the following constitutional amendment, to-wit: Section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri shall be amended so that as amended it shall read as follows:

Section 11, article 10. Taxes for county, city, town and school purposes may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation; but the valuation of property therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for state and county purposes. For county purposes the annual rate on property, in counties having six million dollars or less, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having ten million dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in counties having thirty million dollars or more, said rate shall not exceed thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For city and town purposes the annual rate on property in cities and towns having thirty thousand inhabitants or more shall not, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand and over ten thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than ten thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants, or less, said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For school purposes in districts composed of cities which have one hundred thousand inhabitants or more, the annual rate on property shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation, and in other districts forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation: Provided, the aforesaid annual rates may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns and in other districts to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are taxpayers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase, which increased rate, if voted, shall be levied annually thereafter until changed in like manner. For the purpose of erecting or repairing public buildings in counties, cities or school districts, the rate of taxation herein limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city or school district, voting at such election, shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed to each county shall be ascertained by the amount of taxable property therein, according to the last assessment for state and county purposes, and the rate allowed to each city or town by the number of inhabitants, according to the last census taken under the authority of the state, or of the United States; said restrictions as to rates shall apply to taxes of every kind and description, whether general or special, except taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing, or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness: Provided, that the city of St. Louis may levy for municipal purposes in addition to the municipal rate of taxation above provided, a rate not exceeding the rate which would be allowed for county purposes if said city were part of a county.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 6.

Authorizing General Assembly to contract a debt on behalf of the state and to issue bonds of not exceeding $60,000,000.00 for constructing hard surfaced roads.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to article 4, authorizing the general assembly to contract a debt or liability on behalf of the state and to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $60,000,000 for the purpose of building a system of roads within the state, and providing for the payment of such indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri, for adoption or refusal, an amendment to the Constitution of the state, adding to article 4 thereof, between section 44 and section 45, a new section to be known as section 44a, to read as follows:

Section 44a. In addition to the exceptions made and created in section 44, the general assembly shall have the power, from time to time, for the purpose of constructing hard surfaced public roads, in each county of the state, to contract or to authorize the contracting of a debt or liability on behalf of the state, and to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness thereof not exceeding, in the aggregate, sixty millions of dollars, such bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and maturing not later than thirty years from the date they bear. The said bonds and the interest that will accrue thereon shall be paid out of a fund to be provided by the levy and collection of a direct and annual tax upon all taxable property in the state. Any motor vehicle registration fees or license fees or taxes, authorized by law, except the property tax thereon, less the cost and expense of collection and the cost of maintaining any state highway department or commission, authorized by law, shall, after the issuance of such bonds, and so long as any bonds herein authorized are unpaid, be and stand appropriated without legislative action for and to the payment of the principal of said bonds, and shall be credited to a sinking fund to be provided for by law. It shall be the duty of the state auditor, annually, on or before the first day of July, to determine the rate of taxation necessary to raise the amount of money needed for that year to pay the principal and interest maturing in the next succeeding year, taking into consideration available funds, delinquencies and the cost of collection. The auditor shall annually certify the rate of taxation so determined to the clerk of the county court of each county and to the assessor or other officer in the city of St. Louis whose duty it may be to make up and certify the tax books wherein are extended the state taxes. It will be the duty of said clerk and the said assessor or other proper officer in the city of St. Louis to extend upon the tax books the taxes to be collected and certify the same to the collector of the revenue of their respective counties, and the city of St. Louis, who shall collect such taxes at the same time and in the same manner and by the same means as are now or may hereafter be provided by law for the collection of state and county taxes, and pay the same into the state treasury. The legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary to carry into effect this amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

Authorizing cities which contain not more than 30,000 inhabitants to incur additional indebtedness for waterworks, ice and light plants.

SENATE JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri a proposal to amend section 12a of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri relating to "certain cities being permitted to incur additional indebtedness for water, ice and light plants."

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Represenatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1920, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri concerning the rights of certain cities to incur additional indebtedness for waterworks, ice and light plants shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, to-wit:

Section 1. That section 12a of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words and figures "nor less than two thousand (2000) inhabitants," in the second line of said section 12a of article 10, and be further amended by striking out the words and figures, "five (5)" in line 6 of said section 12a of article 10, and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures, "ten (10)," and that said section 12a of article 10 aforesaid be further amended by inserting between the words "waterworks" and "electric," in the 8th line of said section 12a of article 10, aforesaid, the words "ice plants," so that said section 12a of article 10, aforesaid, when amended, shall read as follows:

Section 12a. Any city in this state, containing not more than thirty thousand inhabitants, may, with the assent of two-thirds (⅔) of the voters thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, be allowed to become indebted in a larger amount than specified in section 12 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, not exceeding an additional ten (10) per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, for the purpose of purchasing or constructing waterworks, ice plant, electric or other light plants, to be owned exclusively by the city so purchasing or constructing the same: Provided, that any such city incurring any such indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters, as aforesaid, shall have power to provide for, and before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness shall provide for the collection of an annual tax, in addition to the other taxes provided for by this Constitution, sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof within twenty (20) years from the time of contracting the same, any provision in this Constitution to the contray notwithstanding.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 8.

Requiring General Assembly to levy annual tax not less than one-half cent nor more than three cents on $100.00 valuation for pensioning deserving blind.

SENATE JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION. AN ACT providing for the amendment of section 47, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, requiring the general assembly to cause an annual tax of not less than one-half of one cent nor more than three cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state to be levied for the purpose of providing a fund to be devoted in the manner provided by law to the pensioning of the deserving blind and providing for the disposition of any surplus in said fund.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state, for adoption, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri:

Section 1. That article 4, section 47, be and the same is hereby amended by adding after the words "Provided further, that nothing in this Constitution contained shall be construed as prohibiting the general assembly from granting, or authorizing the granting of pensions to the deserving blind, as may be provided and regulated by law," as the same occurs in lines fifteen and sixteen of said section, the following words, "Provided further, that the general assembly of the state of Missouri shall cause an annual tax of not less than one-half of one cent nor more than three cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state to be levied for the purpose of providing a fund to be devoted in the manner provided by law to the pensioning of the deserving blind. If any balance shall exist in such fund after the deserving blind have been pensioned, then the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the support of the commission for the blind. And if there shall be a balance in said fund after the blind have been pensioned and the commission for the blind has received adequate support, then the same shall be transferred to the public school fund. Said tax shall be levied and collected annually in the same manner as other state taxes are levied and collected, and such fund shall be subject to appropriation for above purposes by the general assembly.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 9.

Providing for a bond issue of $1,000,000.00 for the purpose of creating a soldiers' settlement fund.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION providing for the amendment of section 44, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, relating to the contracting of a liability in behalf of the state of Missouri, in the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000), by an issue of bonds for the purpose of creating a soldiers' settlement fund.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

The general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri for adoption, the following amendment to section 44, article 4 of the state Constitution, entitled "General assembly not to contract debts except as herein"—providing for the contracting and repayment in the manner hereinafter provided of a debt of one million dollars, for the purpose of providing a revolving fund for the use of the soldier settlement board or department, which, with its accrued earning, shall revert at the completion of the soldier settlement contracts to the general revenue funds of the state:

Section 1. That section 44, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, entitled "General assembly not to contract debts except as herein"—be amended by the addition of the following provisions which shall be appended thereto, and shall be known as subdivision fourth of section 44, article 4 of the Constitution. Subdivision fourth, section 44, article 4 of the state Constitution—The object of this amendment is, in recognition of military service, to provide employment and rural homes for soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who have served with the armed forces of the United States in the European war or other wars of the United States, including former American citizens who served in allied armies against the central powers and have been repatriated, and who have been honorably discharged, hereafter referred to as "soldiers," and to accomplish such purpose by co-operation with the agencies of the United States engaged in work of a similar character. To provide the necessary funds for the state of Missouri to co-operate with the agencies of the United States, the contracting of the liability of the state of Missouri by the issuance of its bonds in an aggregate sum, not to exceed one million dollars, is hereby authorized and directed, said bonds to be in the denomination of one thousand or five hundred dollars each, or of both denominations (as the state board of fund commissioners may determine) and be payable thirteen years from the issuance thereof; shall be payable to bearer in lawful money of the United States, and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed four and one-half per centum a year (as the state board of fund commissioners may determine), payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, and to that end suitable coupons shall be attached to each bond for the payment of said interest; each coupon shall have a facsimile of the signature of the state treasurer engraved thereon. Said bonds shall be redeemable at the option of the state after eight years from date; shall be signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of the state, with the great seal of the state attached; and shall be registered by the state auditor to which he shall certify on each bond, and authenticate such registration by his signature and his official seal attached: said bonds, when so prepared and executed, under the supervision of the state board of fund commissioners, shall be sold to the best advantage by said board, but for not less than par. The proceeds of said sales or sale shall constitute a fund to be designated as the soldiers' settlement fund, and shall be used exclusively as a revolving fund by the soldier settlement board or department for such a period of time as it may designate, and for such projects as are approved by the governor, and requisitions upon the soldiers' settlement fund shall bear the governor's approval, after which, this fund with its accrued earnings, shall be returned to the general revenue fund of the state. Contract or contracts for expenditures or loans to carry out the purpose of this act in excess of said one million dollars, with interest collected thereon, shall, to the amount of said excess, be illegal and void and forever nonpayable.

Section 2. That the general assembly shall, and does hereby levy an annual tax of one cent on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state for the payment of the accruing interest on the said bonds, and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment thereof, said taxes, beginning with the year 1920, to be levied and collected annually as in case of other state taxes in this state, until said bonds are fully paid.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 10.

Increasing the number of supreme court judges to nine and dividing the court into three divisions, each to consist of three judges.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, concerning the judicial department.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri as follows, the Senate concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday, next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri, concerning the judicial department, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. The supreme court shall consist of nine judges, and, after the first Monday in January, 1921, shall be divided into three divisions, as follows: One division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number one; one division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number two; one division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number three. The divisions shall sit separately for the hearing and disposition of causes and matters pertaining thereto, and shall have concurrent jurisdiction of all matters, and causes in the supreme court, except that division number two shall have exclusive cognizance of all criminal cases pending in said court: Provided, that a cause therein may be transferred to the court en banc as provided in section four of the amendment of 1890. The division of business of which said divisions have concurrent jurisdiction shall be made as the supreme court may determine. A majority of the judges of a division shall constitute a quorum thereof, and all orders, judgments and decrees of either division, as to causes and matters pending before it, shall have the force and effect of those of the court.

Section 2. Upon the adoption of this amendment, the governor shall appoint two additional judges of the supreme court, who shall hold their office until the first Monday in January, 1923, and at the general election in the year 1922 their successors shall be elected, who shall hold their office for the term of ten years. The court shall elect its chief justice and each division a presiding judge therof.

Section 3. All provisions of the Constitution of this state, and all laws of this state which are inconsistent with this amendment, shall, so far as inconsistent, upon its adoption, be forever rescinded and to no effect.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 11.

Directing the Legislature to enact a law enabling qualified electors of this state absent from the state on account of military service to vote.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution of said state concerning "Soldier vote."

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution thereof:

Section 1. That section 11 of article 8 of the Constitution of Missouri, reading as follows: "No officer, soldier, or marine in the regular army or navy of the United States shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state," is hereby repealed.

Section 2. That in lieu of section 11, article 8 of the Constitution of Missouri, hereby repealed, there is enacted the following new section to be known as section 11, article 8, viz: The legislature shall, by general law, make provision enabling qualified electors of this state, absent from the state on account of military service, to vote at general and special elections.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

Increasing the number of St. Louis court of appeals judges to six and dividing the courts into two divisions, each to consist of three judges.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof concerning the judicial department.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

At the general election to be held in the state of Missouri on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. The St. Louis court of appeals shall consist of six judges, who shall sit either in divisions or en banc, as may be ordered by the court. After the first day of January, in the year 1921, the court shall be divided into two divisions, each to be composed of three judges, and designated as divisions one and two. Each judge shall be assigned by the court en banc to the division to which he is to constitute a part, in such manner and for such time as the court may determine, and the court en banc may change such assignments at any time it may deem proper so to do. The divisions shall sit separately for the hearing and determination of causes and matters pertaining thereto, and each shall have jurisdiction of all causes and matters in the St. Louis court of appeals; provided, that any cause may by the court be assigned to the court en banc in the first instance, and any cause may be transferred from any division to the court en banc as provided in section 3 hereof. The division of the business, and the assignment of causes of which said divisions have concurrent jurisdiction, shall be made as the court en banc may determine. A majority of the judges of a division shall constitute a quorum thereof, and all orders, judgments and decrees of either division as to causes or matters pending before it shall have the force and effect of those of the court.

Section 2. Upon the adoption of this amendment, the governor shall appoint three additional judges of the St. Louis court of appeals, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall hold their offices until the first day of January, in the year 1923, and at the general election held in the year 1922 their successors shall be elected, who shall hold their offices for the following period, to-wit: The one receiving the highest number of votes for a term of ten years from the first day of January, 1923, the one receiving the next highest number of votes for a term of six years from said date, and the one receiving the next highest number of votes for a term of two years from said date. Thereafter all of the judges of the St. Louis court of appeals shall, upon the expiration of their respective terms, be elected for a term of twelve years, except when elected to fill an unexpired term, when the term shall expire as otherwise provided by the Constitution.

Section 3. The St. Louis court of appeals shall assign to the court en banc, and to each division the causes and matters to be heard by it, of which assignment due public notice shall be given, by mailing a copy of the docket to each attorney of record having a cause pending therein; and all laws relating to the procedure of said court, as well as the rules of the court, shall apply to each division so far as applicable thereto. When a judge of a division of said court shall dissent from an opinion therein, the cause, at his request, or on the application of the losing party, shall be transferred to the court en banc for its decision; and any cause may be transferred from a division to the court en banc whenever the division in which it is pending, or the court en banc, shall so order.

Section 4. The judge of each of the courts of appeal in this state, or of any division thereof, oldest in commission shall be the presiding judge of such court or division; provided, that if there be upon the court, or any division thereof, judges holding commissions of the same date, then the court, or the judges of such division, as the case may be, shall select a presiding judge from the judges thereof holding such commissions.

Section 5. In the event of the unavoidable absence or disqualification of any judge or judges of the St. Louis court of appeals, one or more circuit judges, as designated by the court, or a division thereof, shall be competent to sit in such court or division, for such time as the court or such division may by order direct. No circuit judge before whom a cause may have been heard or tried shall sit upon a hearing of the same in said court of appeals. If, in any case, said court sitting en banc, shall be evenly divided, any judge of another of the courts of appeal, or a circuit judge, or a lawyer possessing the qualifications of a judge of a court of appears, when designated by the court en banc, may sit in such cause as a special judge with, and be a member of the court en banc, in the determination of said cause.

Section 6. This amendment shall be self-enforcing and shall become operative from and after its adoption by the people, and it shall repeal all constitutional provisions and laws inconsistent therewith.

PROPOSITION NO. 13.

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

House bill No. 335, enacted by fiftieth General Assembly. Prohibiting manufacture, sale, gift, advertisement or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, into or from this state, except under certain conditions; providing for search of intoxicating liquors unlawfully sold; declaring certain buildings or certain places used in unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquors nuisances and giving right of abatement; giving persons injured by intoxicated persons right of action against illegal liquor sellers; regulating those who manufacture, sell or prescribe for ethyl alcohol or wine; defining intoxicating liquor and other words; providing for enforcement of said act and prescribing penalties for violation of same.

AN ACT prohibiting the manufacture, sale, gift, advertisement or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, into or from the state of Missouri, except for certain purposes and under certain regulations; providing for search and seizure of intoxicating liquors unlawfully manufactured or sold; declaring certain buildings, structures and things used in the unlawful manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be nuisances and giving the right of abatement; establishing the right of action in damage for injuries by intoxicated persons against illegal liquor sellers; prescribing additional duties for prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs and other law-enforcing officers; requiring permits for manufacturers, sellers or physicians who manufacture, sell or write prescriptions for ethyl alcohol or wine and providing for the revocation of same; defining intoxicating liquors and other words and phrases; making employes and agents responsible for violation of this act by a corporation; declaring intoxicating liquors illegally manufactured or sold to be contraband; fixing venue of cases under the act; and with penalties for violation; and providing when same shall be in force and effect.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation, his, its or their agents or employes, to manufacture, sell, give away or transport intoxicating liquors witin, import the same into, or export the same from the state of Missouri for beverage purposes, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to prevent the manufacture, importation, exportation, or sale of denatured alcohol, or of cider for the purpose of making vinegar or non-intoxicating cider, or of denatured rum for use only in the industrial and mechanical arts, or of methyl alcohol, or of ethyl alcohol in non-potable toilet, medicinal, antiseptic, culinary, or other non-beverage preparations, or of ethyl alcohol for scientific, pharmaceutical, mechanical, or industrial purposes, or to prevent the sale of ethyl alcohol or wine by pharmacists or druggists as provided herein for medicinal or sacramental purposes.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine within the state of Missouri for non-beverage purposes without a permit therefor as herein provided. All persons, firms or corporations desiring to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine shall file with the clerk of the county court of the county, in which such persons, firm or corporation resides or has his place of business, an application for a permit to manufacture or sell, (as the case may be) ethyl alcohol or wine, at least ten (10) days before the hearing thereon. Said application shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the attorney-general of Missouri. The said clerk of the county court shall present said application to the county court of said county at its next regular term and if the judges of said court are satisfied that the allegations of the application are true, that the applicant is twenty-one (21) years of age and not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and that the applicant is of good moral character and law-abiding, the said court may issue a permit to such applicant to manufacture or sell (as the case may be) ethyl alcohol or wine for a period of one year unless revoked or suspended as herein provided. Said permit shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the attorney-general of Missouri. Applicants shall pay to the county clerk for permits issued as above set out, the following fees, to-wit: For each manufacturing permit the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00); for each selling permit the sum of ten dollars ($10.00). All fees collected by the county clerk under this section shall be paid over monthly to the county treasurer. All holders of permits granted as herein provided, shall, on or before the 5th day of each month, for the calendar month preceding, file a statement, verified by the oath of such permit holder, with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such permit holder is engaged in business, showing the amount and kinds of intoxicating liquors manufactured or received during said month with names and addresses of the persons, firms or corporations from whom received, and the amount and kind of intoxicating liquors sold or otherwise used or disposed of during said month with the names and addresses of the persons, firms or corporations to whom sold or delivered, and the amount and kind of intoxicating liquor on hand at the end of said month.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation in the state of Missouri, holding a permit to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine under this act, to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of ethyl alcohol or wine except on a written application, dated and signed, of an individual or an authorized agent of a firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of non-potable toilet, medicinal, antiseptic, culinary, or other non-beverage preparations, or of the owner or manager of a hospital, museum, laboratory, industrial or educational institutional using ethyl alcohol or wine for scientific, pharmaceutical, mechanical, industrial or other non-beverage purposes, or of a regularly registered and practicing dentist, physician or veterinarian using ethyl alcohol or wine for non-beverage purposes in the practice of his profession; or of a minister, priest, clergyman or authorized officer having charge of a church using wine for sacramental purposes; provided, that any druggist, pharmacist, or proprietor of a drug store, holding a permit to sell ethyl alcohol or wine under this act, may sell or give away ethyl alcohol or wine on a written prescription, dated and signed, first had and obtained from some regularly registered and practicing physician, and then only when such physician shall state in such prescription the name of the person for whom the same is prescribed, and that such ethyl alcohol or wine is prescribed as a necessary remedy; provided further, that each permit holder selling or giving away or otherwise disposing of ethyl alcohol or wine under this section shall attach a copy of each application and prescription received during each month to the monthly report required to be filed with the clerk of the county court under the provisions of section 3 of this act. Any permit holder who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or any person who shall make a false statement in an application for ethyl alcohol or wine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any physician, or pretended physician, in the state of Missouri, to make or issue any prescription to any person for ethyl alcohol or wine in any quantity, or for any compound of which such liquors shall form a part without a permit therefor secured as herein provided. All physicians desiring to write prescriptions for ethyl alcohol or wine for medicinal purposes shall file an application for a permit to do so with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such physician practices his profession. Said application shall be in such form as the attorney-general of Missouri may prescribe and permits may be granted by the judges of the county court upon the same terms and under the same rules and conditions as they are authorized to grant permits to manufacture and sell ethyl alcohol or wine by this act. Applicants shall pay the county clerk for each permit issued as above set out, the sum of two dollars ($2.00). All fees collected by the said county clerk under this section shall be paid over monthly to the county treasurer. It shall be unlawful for any physician, holding a permit as herein provided, to make or issue a prescription for ethyl alcohol or wine to any persons without a careful physical examination of the person for whom the ethyl alcohol or wine is prescribed; or to issue such prescriptions for such liquors to a person whom he has reason to believe will use such liquors for beverage purposes; or to issue such a prescription for such liquors without the name of the person for whom such liquors are prescribed written thereon together with the name of the disease or malady for which such liquor is prescribed.

Section 6. Every wife, husband, child, parent, guardian, or other person in the state of Missouri, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support or otherwise by any intoxicated person by reason of the selling of intoxicating liquors in violation of the provisions of this act, shall have the right of action in his or her name against any person, firm of corporation who shall, by such illegal selling of such liquors, have caused or contributed to the intoxication of said person or persons, or who have caused or contributed to any such injury; and in any action given by this section the plaintiff shall have the right to recover actual and exemplary damages. In case of the death of either party, the action or right of action given by this section shall survive to and against his or her executor or administrator; and in every action by husband, wife, parent, child, the general reputation of the relation of husband, wife, parent, child, shall be prima facie evidence of such relation and the amount so recovered by either wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property. Such damages, together with the costs of suit, shall be recoverable in an action before any court of competent jurisdiction in this state; and in any case where parents shall be entitled to such damages, either the father or mother may sue alone therefor, but recovery by one of such parents shall be a bar to any suit brought by the other for such damages; and in any case where two or more children may be entitled to such damages, only one suit therefor may be brought and the separate claims for damages may be united under separate counts in the one action.

Section 7. Any person, firm or corporation who shall in the state of Missouri establish, erect, maintain, continue or use any building, structure or place, whether stationary or movable, for the purposes of manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors unlawfully is guilty of maintaining or keeping a nuisance; and the building, structure or place, or the ground itself, in or upon which unlawful manufacture or sale or keeping with intent to unlawfully sell such intoxicating liquors, is carried on or is continued or exists; and the furniture, vessels, fixtures, and contents, are also declared a nuisance. The attorney-general or prosecuting attorney of the county in this state where such a nuisance, as defined in this section, exists, or is kept or maintained, may prosecute a suit in equity to abate and perpetually enjoin the same. All persons, whether agents or employes or officers of corporations, or agents or employes of individuals aiding or abetting in the commission of the offense, may be made parties defendant in such action. The circuit courts of this state are hereby authorized and empowered to try and determine causes arising under this section and such courts shall have the power to enforce injunctions under this section by such measures and means as are now provided or may be provided for the enforcement of injunctions in this state.

Section 8. If the attorney-general or prosecuting attorney of any county in this state shall file a statement verified by oath with the clerk of the circuit court, or other court having criminal jurisdiction in the county, that he verily believes that in some building or structure, to be designated in said statement, in the said county, intoxicating liquors are being manufactured or sold contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of said county to enter said building or structure by force, if necessary, and remove therefrom any intoxicating liquors which he may find therein, and hold such liquors until all prosecutions for violating the provisions of this act by any person in said building are ended and determined. Any intoxicating liquors found in any such building and taken under the provisions of this section and not returned to the owner as herein set out shall be liable for all fines and costs assessed against any person convicted for manufacturing or selling such liquor at said place contrary to the terms of this act, and such sheriffs shall dispose of said liquors, in some legal manner, and apply the proceeds thereof, if any, to the payment of such fines and costs. No warrant shall be issued to search a private dwelling occupied as such unless some part of it is used as a store or shop, hotel or boarding house, or for any other purpose than a private residence, or unless such residence is a place of public resort.

Section 9. In case the existence of any place where intoxicating liquors are manufactured or sold in violation of law is disclosed in any criminal proceedings, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to proceed promptly to enforce the provisions of this act against such place as a nuisance. In any affidavit, information or indictment for the violation of this act, separate offenses may be united in separate counts and the defendant may be tried on all of the separate offenses at one trial and the cumulative penalty for each offense may be imposed by the courts. It shall not be necessary in any affidavit, information or indictment to give the name of the purchaser or to include any defensive negative averments, but it shall be sufficient to state that the act complained of was then and there prohibited and unlawful. Whenever any prosecuting attorney shall be unable or shall neglect, fail or refuse to enforce any of the provisions of this act, or for any reason whatsoever, the provisions of this act shall not be enforced in any county in this state it shall be the duty of the attorney-general of the state to enforce the same in such county, and for that purpose, he may appoint as many assistants as he shall deem necessary, and he and his assistants shall be authorized to sign, verify and file all such complaints, affidavits, petitions, informations, indictments and papers as the prosecuting attorney is authorized to sign, verify or file, and to do and perform any act that the prosecuting attorney might lawfully do or perform.

Section 10. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals and chiefs of police and policemen of cities, towns and villages of this state, constables and all other police officers, are hereby authorized and directed to apprehend and arrest any person or persons found violating any of the provisions of this act; and to immediately file the necessary complaint for such violation before the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such violation of the law occurs. If any sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal or chief of police or policeman, constable, or other police officer, shall fail, refuse or neglect to discharge any duty imposed upon him by this act, such offending officer shall be removed from office in the manner now provided by law.

Section 11. If at any time there shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which a permit holder under this act is authorized to manufacture, sell, or write prescriptions for intoxicating liquors, a petition, signed by five (5) citizens or the prosecuting attorney of said county, setting forth that any such permit holder is not, in good faith, obeying the provisions of this act, or has been convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, or that such permit holder is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and requesting that the permit possessed by such permit holder to manufacture, sell or to write prescriptions for intoxicating liquors (as the case may be) be revoked, the judge of the said circuit court shall order the said clerk of the circuit court to immediately issue a citation to such permit holder to appear before the said judge at the court house of said county on the first day of the next regular term of said circuit court after the date of such order, at which time said petition shall be heard and determined. If it is found that such permit holder is guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act, or had failed or neglected to file the monthly statements required by this act, or is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, then the said judge of the circuit court shall either suspend such permit for a definite period of time or shall revoke the same and render judgment for the costs of the proceeding against the permit holder; and if such permit holder shall have his permit revoked for a second time, such revocation shall act as a bar against the issuance of any other or further permit in the state of Missouri. In the event the permit holder shall be found innocent of the charges set out in any petition filed by citizens under this section, judgment for costs of the proceeding shall be rendered against such citizens. The judge of the circuit court shall have power to subpoena witnesses and require the attendance of such witnesses in the determination of any such procedure under this section the same as in civil cases in his jurisdiction.

Section 12. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to advertise intoxicating liquors in any manner in the state of Missouri: Provided, however, that manufacturers holding permits under this act may send price lists giving the prices and other information pertaining to ethyl alcohol and wines to holders of permits authorized to sell same.

Section 13. If any firm, corporation or association, shall violate any of the provisions of this act, any officer, agent, member or employe thereof, acting for it in any such unlawful manner or authorizing such unlawful act to be done, shall be personally guilty of such violation, the same as though such officer, agent, member or employe himself had committed the offense, and shall be subject to all fines, penalties and imprisonment therefor.

Section 14. All intoxicating liquors unlawfully manufactured, sold or transported are contraband and they and the containers thereof shall be forthwith sold as provided in section 8 of this act or destroyed whenever the proper judge or court shall hold such liquors to have been manufactured, sold or transported in violation of the law. No officer or person who destroys contraband liquor shall be liable for any damages for such an act.

Section 15. The phrases, "intoxicating liquor," or "intoxicating liquors," whenever used in this act, shall be construed to mean and include any distilled, malt, spirituous, vinous, fermented or alcoholic liquor, all alcoholic liquids whether proprietary, patented or not, which contain one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume and which are potable or capable of being used as a beverage: Provided, however, that when the above mentioned phrases, "intoxicating liquor," or "intoxicating liquors," are hereafter defined in the laws of the United States, then such definition by congress shall supercede and take the place of the definition of said phrases in this section and shall apply to the provisions of this act and with the same force and effect as if the same were written herein.

Section 16. The phrase, "clerk of the circuit court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the clerks of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein a separate criminal court, and the clerk of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such clerks shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "clerk of the circuit court," in their respective counties, or city. The phrase "judge of the circuit court" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the judges of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the judges of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such judges shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "judge of the circuit court" in their respective counties or city. The phrase "prosecuting attorney" shall be held to mean and include, for the purpose of this act, the prosecuting attorneys of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the prosecuting attorney of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such prosecuting attorneys shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "prosecuting attorney" in their respective counties or city. The word "county" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the city of St. Louis. The phrase, "clerk of county court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the clerk of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The phrase, "county court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The phrase "circuit court" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The circuit courts of this state, not having a separate criminal court therein, and the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the St. Louis court of criminal corrections, shall have jurisdiction in all cases, either civil or criminal, which may arise in their respective circuits or districts under the provisions of this act.

Section 17. Any person convicted of any violation of the provisions of this act shall, for the first conviction, be punished by a fine in a sum of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for the second and each subsequent conviction, such person shall be punished by a fine in a sum of not less than three hundred dollars ($300.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than three (3) months nor more than one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The attorney-general or prosecuting attorney shall, in preparing complaints, informations or indictments for a second or any subsequent violations of the provisions of this act, allege such previous convictions therein.

Section 18. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after 12:01 a. m. on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1920, when the 18th amendment to the Federal Constitution shall become and be declared in full force and effect, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

PROPOSITION NO. 14.

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Committee substitute for Senate bill No. 389, enacted by the Fiftieth General Assembly, the purpose of which is to provide for a system of workmen's compensation, elective as to railroads and private employments, compulsory as to the state and other public employers unless their employes reject the act; defining the rights, duties and liabilities of employers and employes electing to accept or reject the act, and of third persons in connection therewith; creating a workmen's compensation commission, defining its powers and duties and prescribing the rules and regulations relating to the enforcement and carrying out of said act.

AN ACT to provide a system of workmen's compensation, elective as to railroads and private employments, and compulsory as to the state, its counties, municipal corporations and other public employers unless their employes reject the act; prescribing the manner of election and the effect thereof; defining the rights and liabilities of employers and employes electing to accept or reject the act, and of third persons in connection therewith; prescribing the powers and duties of the commission and the courts in connection therewith; regulating the charges for medical aid, burial expenses and attorney's fees; prescribing the rights, duties and liabilities of the employer's insurer and regulating insurance rates, reserves and policies; regulating the rights of dependents, making certain minors of full age; providing for the giving and serving of notices thereunder; prescribing the manner of precedure and the limitation on proceedings thereunder; providing the means of enforcing awards and the manner and extent to which the same may be reviewed by the courts; creating the Missouri workmen's compensation commission to administer the act and prescribing its powers and duties; providing for the insurance of the liability of an employer for injury or death of his employes, by insurance carriers authorized to transact this class of insurance in the state or by self-insurance; providing a tax on insurance premiums to defray the expense of administering the act; repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith; prescribing penalties for violations of certain of its provisions and fixing the time when certain of its provisions shall take effect; with an emergency clause.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the workmen's compensation act.

Section 2. Every employer and every employe, except as in this act otherwise provided, shall be conclusively presumed to have accepted all of the provisions of this act and respectively to furnish and accept compensation as herein provided, unless prior to the accident he shall have filed with the commission a written notice that he elects to reject this act. The presumption of election shall be re-established by filing with the commission a written notice withdrawing the rejection. All such notices shall take effect on the day of their receipt by the commission. They may be sent by mail and the commission shall immediately acknowledge receipt thereof. The notice given by the employe shall take effect upon all employments at which he may then or thereafter be employed until the rejection is withdrawn, and on application the commission shall inform any employer thereof. The employe shall also immediately inform his employer of all such notices, and the same shall not operate as to any employer until the employe informs him therof in writing. The commission shall also furnish to each employer rejecting the act a notice thereof, which the employer shall keep posted in a conspicuous place on his premises where it can be seen by his employes.

Section 3. If both employer and employe have elected to accept the provisions of this act, the employer shall be liable, irrespective of negligence, to furnish compensation under the provisions of this act for personal injury or death of the employe by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and shall be released from all other liability therefor whatsoever, whether to the employe or any other person. The rights and remedies herein granted to an employe shall exclude all other rights and remedies of such employe, her husband, wife, parents, personal representatives, dependents, heirs, or next kin, at common law or otherwise, on account of such injury or death. Nor shall compensation be allowed for an injury or death due to the employe's or another's willful misconduct including intentional self-inflicted injury intoxication, and willful failure or refusal to use a safety appliance or perform a duty required by statute, or failure to obey any reasonable rule adopted by the employer for the safety of the employe, as to all of which the burden of proof shall rest upon the employer.

Section 4. If the employer has elected not to accept the provisions of this act, in any action to recover damages for personal injury or death of his employe in the course of his employment it shall not be a defense that the same was caused by the negligence of a fellow employe, or that the employe has assumed the risk of the injury or death or that the same was caused in any degree by the negligence of the employe. Such defense shall not be allowed in such action whether or not the employe accepted this act, nor shall they be allowed in any proceeding for compensation under this act such defenses shall be allowed to an employer who has elected to accept this act.

Section 5. Sections two, three and four of this act shall not apply to employments of farm labor and domestic servants, including family chauffeurs. The said sections shall not apply to employments which are but casual and not incidental to the operation of the usual business of the employer, or to employments in which articles and materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished, repaired or adapted for sale in the home of the employe or on premises not under the control or management of the employer. If the employer has less than five employes regularly employed in his business the said sections shall not apply to such employment unless such employes and their employers voluntarily elect in the manner herein sepecified to be bound by this act. Any employer in this section exempted from the operation of sections two, three and four of this act, may bring himself within the provisions of the act by filing with the commission notice of his election to accept the same, and any employe thereafter entering the service of such employer, and any employe remaining in such service thirty days after such election, shall be conclusively presumed to have elected to accept this act unless he shall have filed with the commission and his employer a written notice that he elects to reject the same.

Section 6. The word "employer" as used in this act shall be construed to mean

(a) Every person, partnership, association, corporation, trustee, receiver, and every other person, including any person or corporation operating a railroad, and any public service corporation, using the service of another for pay, and

(b) The state and every county, municipal corporation, township, school, road, drainage, swamp and levee district, school board, board of education, regents, curators, managers, or control, commission, board and every other political subdivision, corporation or quasi-corporation thereof, all of which public employers are hereby made liable to furnish compensation under the provisions of this act for personal injury or death of their employes by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, without the right of such public employers to elect to reject the provisions of this act, but such liability shall not exist if the employe elects to reject this act.

(c) Any reference to the employer shall also include his insurer.

Section 7. (a) The word "employe" as used in this act shall be construed to mean every person in the service of any employer as defined in this act, under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written, but shall not include persons whose average annual earnings exceed three thousand dollars, nor officials of political subdivisions. Any reference to any employe who has been injured, shall, when the employe is dead, also include his personal representatives, dependents, and other persons to whom compensation may be payable. The word employe shall also include all minor employes, and all such minor employes are hereby made of full age for all purposes under, in connection with or arising out of this act.

(b) The word "accident" as used in this act shall, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context, be construed to mean an unexpected or unforseen event happening suddenly and violently, with or without human fault and producing at the time objective symptoms of an injury. The terms "injury" and "personal injuries" shall mean only violence to the physical structure of the body and such disease or infection as naturally results therefrom. The said terms shall in no case be construed to include occupational disease in any form, or any contagious or infectious disease contracted during the course of employment, or death due to natural causes but occurring while the workman is at work. "Death" when mentioned as a basis for the right to compensations means only death resulting from such violence and its resultant effects occurring within three hundred and fifty weeks after the accident.

(c) Without otherwise affecting either the meaning or interpretation of the abridged clause, "personal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment," it is hereby declared not to cover workmen except while engaged in, on or about the premises where their duties are being performed, or where their services requires their presence as a part of such services at the time of the injury, and during the hours of service as such workmen.

Section 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed as amending or repealing any statute or ordinance relating to associations or funds for the relief, pensioning, retirement, or other benefit of firemen, policemen, or other public employes, their widows, children or dependents, or as in any manner interfering with such associations, funds or benefits, now or hereafter established, but any such public employe, his widow, children or dependents, who shall receive compensation under this act shall have deducted from any benefit otherwise payable by any pension or other benefit fund to which the municipal corporation or other public employer contributes, a part of such benefit proportionate to the amount then being contributed to such fund by such employer, which deductions shall be made only during the compensation period. Nor shall anything in this act be construed as interfering with the right of any public employe to draw full wages, or collect and retain his full fees, so long as he holds his office, appointment or employment, but the period during which the same are received after the injury shall be deducted from the period of compensation payments due hereunder.

Section 9. In case any employe for whose injury or death compensation is payable under this act shall, at the time of the injury, be employed and paid jointly by two or more employers subject to this act, such employers shall contribute the payment of such compensation in the proportion of their several wage liability to such employe. If one or more but not all of such employers should be subject to this act, and otherwise subject to liability for compensation hereunder, then the liability of the entire compensation which their proportionate wage liability bears to the entire wages of the employe: Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prevent any arrangement between such employers for a different distribution, as between themselves, of the ultimate burden of such compensation.

Section 10. (a) Any person who has work done under contract on or about his premises which is an operation of the usual business which he there carries on, shall be deemed an employer and shall be liable under this act to such contractor, his subcontracts, and their employes, when injured or killed on or about the premises of the employer while doing work which is in the usual course of his business.

(b) The provisions of this section shall apply to the relationships of landlord and tenant, and lessor or lessee, when created for the fraudulent purpose of avoiding liability, but not otherwise. In such cases the landlord or lessor shall be deemed the employer of the employes of the tenant or lessee.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the owner of premises upon which improvements are being erected, demolished, altered or repaired by an independent contractor, but such independent contractor shall be deemed to be the employer of the employes of his subcontractors and their subcontractors when employed on or about the premises where the principal contractor is doing work.

(d) In all cases mentioned in the preceding subsections, the immediate contractor or subcontractor shall be liable as an employer of the employes of his subcontractors. All persons so liable may be made parties to the proceedings on the application of any party. The liability of the immediate employer shall be primary, and that of the others secondary in their order, and any compensation paid by those secondarily liable may be recovered from those primarily liable, with attorney's fees and expenses of the suit. Such recovery may be had on motion in the original proceedings.

(e) No such employer shall be liable as in this section provided, if the employe was insured by his immediate or any intermediate employer.

Section 11. If a third person not in the same employ is also liable, the employe may elect to hold either the employer or the third person. Election to hold the third person shall release the employer. Election to hold the employer shall operate as an assignment of the cause of action against the third person which the employer or his insurer may enforce in his own name or that of the employe, and in such actions recovery may be had of the amount of compensation awarded, with the reasonable expense of the suit, including attorney's fees. Election to hold the employer shall not be deemed to have been made until a claim for compensation is filed with the commission.

Section 12. (a) This act shall apply to all cases within its provisions, except those exclusively covered by any federal law.

(b) This act shall apply to all injuries received in this state, regardless of where the contract of employment was made, and also to all injuries received outside of this state under contract of employment made in this state, unless the contract of employment in any such case shall otherwise provide.

Section 13. (a) In addition to all other compensation, the employe shall receive such medical, surgical and hospital treatment, including nursing, ambulance and medicines as may reasonably be required for the first eight weeks after the injury or disability, to cure and relieve from the effects of the injury, and not exceeding the amount of two hundred dollars. If the employe desires, he shall have the right to select his own physician, surgeon or other such requirement at his own expense. Where such requirements are furnished by a public hospital or other institution, payment therefor shall be made to the proper authorities.

(b) If it be shown to the commission that such requirements are being furnished in such manner that there is reasonable ground for believing that the life, health, or recovery of the employe is endangered thereby, the commission may order a change in the physician, surgeon, hospital or other requirement.

(c) All fees and charges under this section shall be fair and reasonable, shall be subject to regulation by the commission, and shall be limited to such as are fair and reasonable for similar treatment of injured persons of a like standard of living. The commission shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes as to such charges.

(d) No compensation shall be payable for the death or disability of an employe, if and in so far as the same may be caused, continued or aggravated by an unreasonable refusal to submit to any medical or surgical treatment or operation, the risk of which is, in the opinion of the commission, inconsiderable in view of the seriousness of the injury. If the employe dies as a result of an operation made necessary by the injury, such death shall be deemed to be caused by the injury.

(e) The testimony of any physician who treated the employe shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act.

(f) Every hospital or other person furnishing the employe with medical aid shall permit its records to be copied by and shall furnish full information to the commission, the employer, the employe or his dependents and any other party to any proceedings for compensation under this act, and certified copies of such records shall be admissible in evidence in any such proceedings.

Section 14. (a) Except as provided in section 13, no compensation shall be payable for the first seven days or less of disability unless the disability shall last longer than six weeks.

(b) Compensation shall be payable as the wages were paid prior to the injury or at least once every two weeks. Each installment shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date when due until paid. Compensation shall be payable on the basis of 66⅔ per cent of the average earnings of the employe computed in accordance with the rules given in section 22 of this act.

(c) The employer shall be entitled to credit for wages paid the employe after the injury, and for any sum paid to or for the employe or his dependents on account of the injury except for liability under section 13.

Section 15. For temporary total disability the employer shall pay compensation for not more than four hundred weeks during the continuance of such disability, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars a week, with full wages if his average earnings amount to less than six dollars a week.

Section 16. For temporary partial disability compensation shall be paid during such disability but not for more than two hundred weeks, and shall be 66⅔ per cent of the difference between the average earnings prior to the accident and the amount which the employe, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, will be able to earn during the disability, to be determined in view of the nature and extent of the injury and the ability of the employe to compete in an open labor market, not to exceed, however, twelve dollars per week.

Section 17. (a) For permanent partial diability, in addition to all other compensation, the employer shall pay to the employe 66⅔ per cent of his average earnings as computed in accordance with section 22, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars per wek, for the period hereinafter provided:

	Nature of Injury.	Weeks.
1	Loss of major arm at shoulder...	220
2	Loss of minor arm at shoulder...	200
3	Loss of major arm between shoulder and elbow	210
4	Loss of minor arm between shoulder and elbow	190
5	Loss of major arm at elbow joint.	200
6	Loss of minor arm at elbow joint.	180
7	Loss of major arm between elbow and wrist	190
8	Loss of minor arm between elbow and wrist	170
9	Loss of major hand at the wrist joint	165
10	Loss of minor hand at the wrist joint	150
11	Loss of thumb of major hand at proximal joint	55
12	Loss of thumb of minor hand at proximal joint	50
13	Loss of thumb of major hand at distal joint	40
14	Loss of thumb of minor hand at distal joint	30
15	Loss of index finger at proximal joint, major hand	40
16	Loss of index finger at proximal joint, minor hand	36
17	Loss of index finger at second joint, major hand	33
18	Loss of index finger at second joint, minor hand	28
19	Loss of index finger at distal joint, major hand	25
20	Loss of index finger at distal joint, minor hand	26
21	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the proximal joint, major hand	33
22	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the proximal joint, minor hand	28
23	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at second joint, major hand	25
24	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at second joint, minor hand	26
25	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the distal joint, major hand	24
26	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the distal joint, minor hand	22
27	Loss of little finger at proximal joint, major hand	20
28	Loss of little finger at proximal joint, minor hand	18
29	Loss of little finger at second joint, major hand	18
30	Loss of little finger at second joint, minor hand	15
31	Loss of little finger at distal joint, major hand	15
32	Loss of little finger at distal joint, minor hand	12
33	Loss of one leg at the hip joint or so near thereto as to preclude the use of artificial limb	195
34	Loss of one leg at or above the knee, where the stump remains sufficient to permit the use of artificial limb	150
35	Loss of one leg at or above ankle and below knee joint	125
36	Loss of one foot, in tarsus	140
37	Loss of one foot, in metatarsus	100
38	Loss of great toe of one foot at proximal joint	35
39	Loss of great toe of one foot at distal joint	20
40	Loss of any other toe at proximal joint	12
41	Loss of any other toe at second joint	8
42	Loss of any other toe at distal joint	6
43	Complete loss of one eye	110
44	Complete loss of the sight of one eye	100
45	Complete deafness of both ears	160
46	Complete deafness of one ear, the other being normal	40

For permanent injuries other than those above specified, the said compensation shall be paid for such period as are proportionate to the relation which the other injury bears to the injuries above specified, but no such period shall exceed four hundred weeks. Such other injuries shall include permanent injuries causing a loss of earning power, disfigurement and mutilation. If an employe be seriously and permanently disfigured about the face or head, the board may allow such sum for compensation on account thereof, as it may deem just, based upon the handicap suffered by the injured employe in obtaining employment, but such sum shall not exceed $750.00.

(b) In all claims for compensation for hernia resulting from injury arising out of and in the course of the employment, it must be definitely proved to the satisfaction of the board: First, that there was an accident resulting in hernia; second, that the hernia appeared suddenly, accompanied by intense pain; third, that the hernia immediately followed the accident; fourth, that the hernia did not exist in any degree prior to the accident resulting in the injury for which compensation is claimed. All hernia inguinal, femoral or otherwise, so proved to be the result of an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, shall, when necessary, be treated in a surgical manner by radical operation. If death results from such operation, the death shall be considered as a result of the injury, and compensation paid in accordance with the provisions of section 21 (b). In non-fatal cases, time loss only shall be paid, unless it is shown by special examination that the injured employe has a permanent partial disability resulting after the operation. If so, compensation shall be paid in accordance with the provisions hereof applicable to permanent partial disability. In case the injured employe refuses to undergo the radical operation for the reduction of said hernia, when such operation is necessary, no compensation will be allowed during the time such refusal continues. If, however, it is shown that the employe has some chronic disease or is otherwise in such physical condition that it is considered unsafe for him to undergo said operation, he shall be paid 66⅔ per cent of his average wages for a period of 10 weeks.

Section 18. (a) For permanent total disability compensation shall be paid on the basis of 66⅔ per cent of the annual earnings during two hundred forty (240) weeks, and thereafter on the basis of 40 per cent of the average earnings for life, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars a week.

(b) When caused by the accident the loss of both eyes or the sight thereof, the loss of both hands or the use thereof, an injury resulting in practically total and permanent paralysis or an injury resulting in incurable imbecility or insanity, shall be conclusively presumed to be permanent total disabilities, and in all other cases permanent total disability shall be determined in accordance with the facts.

Section 19. (a) In all cases of permanent disability where there has been a previous disability there shall be deducted from the amount of compensation payable, the amount paid for the previous disability, and compensation shall be paid for the difference. If the resulting condition be a total permanent disability, the compensation period of such total disability shall be five hundred weeks, and the period of the previous disability shall be deducted therefrom.

(b) If more than one injury in the same employ causes concurrent temporary disabilities, compensation shall be payable only for the longest and largest paying disability.

(c) If more than one injury in the same employ causes concurrent and consecutive permanent disabilities, compensation payments for each subsequent disability shall not begin until the end of the compensation period of the prior disability.

Section 20. The death of the injured employe shall not affect the liability of the employer to furnish compensation as in this act provided, so far as such liability has accrued and become payable at the time of the death, and any accrued and unpaid compensation due the employe shall be paid to his dependents without administration, or if there be no dependents, to his personal representative or other person entitled thereto, but such death shall be deemed to be the termination of the disability.

Section 21. If the injury causes death, either with or without disability, the compensation therefor shall be as provided in this section.

(a) In all cases the employer shall pay direct to the persons furnishing the same the reasonable expense of the burial of the deceased employe not exceeding one hundred dollars, and, if not covered by the provisions of section 13, the reasonable expense of his last sickness not exceeding two hundred dollars. But no person shall be entitled to compensation for the burial expenses of a deceased employe unless he shall have furnished the same by authority of the widow or widower, the nearest relative of the deceased employe in the county of his death, his personal representatives, or the employer, who shall have the righ to give such authority in the order named. All fees and charges under this section shall be fair and reasonable, shall be subject to regulation by the commission and shall be limited to such as are fair and reasonable for similar service to persons of a like standard of living. The commission shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes as to such charges. If the deceased employe leaves no dependents the death benefit in this subsection provided shall be the limit of the liability of the employer under this act on account of such death.

(b) The employer shall also pay to the total dependents of the employe a death benefit of two-thirds of his average annual earnings for the year immediately preceding the injury, but not less than six dollars a week nor more than fifteen dollars a week for three hundred weeks, less the number of weeks during which compensation for the injury was paid to the employe during his lifetime. If there be total dependents no compensation shall be payable to partial dependents or any other person, except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) If there be partial dependents, and no total dependents, a part of the death benfit herein provided in the case of total dependents, determined by the proportion of his contributions to all partial dependents by the employe at the time of the injury, shall be paid by the employer to each of such dependents proportionately.

(d) The word "dependent" as used in this act shall be construed to mean a relative by blood or marriage of a deceased employe who is actually dependent for support, in whole or in part, upon his wages at the time of the injury. The following persons shall be conclusively presumed to be solely and totally dependent for support upon a deceased employe:

1. A wife upon a husband, and a husband mentally or physically incapacitated from wage earning upon a wife, with whom he or she is living at the time of the injury.

2. A natural, posthumous, or adopted child or children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, under the age of seventeen years, or over that age if physically or mentally incapacitated from wage earning, with whom he is living at the time of the death of such parent, there being no surviving dependent parent or step-parent. In case there is more than one child thus dependent, the death benefit shall be divided among them in such proportion as may be determined by the commission after considering their ages and other facts bearing on such dependency. In all other cases questions of total or partial dependency shall be determined in accordance with the facts at the time of the injury, and in such other cases, if there is more than one person wholly dependent, the death benefit shall be divided equally among them.

(e) All death benefits provided for in this act shall be paid in installments in the same manner as provided for disability compensation.

(f) Every employer shall keep a record of the correct names and addresses of the dependents of each of his employes, so far as possible and upon the death of an employe by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, shall immediately furnish the commission with the correct names and addresses of all dependents of such employe.

Section 22. The basis for computing the compensation provided for in this act shall be as follows:

(a) The compensation shall be computed on the basis of the annual earnings which the injured person received as salary, wages, or earnings if in the employment of the same employer continuously during the year next preceding the injury.

(b) Employment by the same employer shall be taken to mean employment by the same employer in the grade in which the employe was employed at the time of the accident, uninterrupted by absence from work due to illness or any other unavoidable cause.

(c) If the injured person has not been engaged in the employment of the same employer for the full year immediately preceding the accident, the compensation shall be computed according to the annual earnings which persons of the same class in the same employment and same location (or if that be impracticable, of neighboring employments of the same kind) have earned during such period.

(d) As to employes in employments in which it is the custom to operate throughout the working days of the year, the annual earnings, if not otherwise determinable, shall be regarded as 300 times the average daily earnings in such computation.

(e) As to employes in employments in which it is the custom to operate for a part of the whole number of working days in each year, such number, if the annual earnings are not otherwise determinable, shall be used instead of 300 as a basis for computing the annual earnings: Provided, the minimum number of days which shall be so used for the basis of the year's work shall be not less than 200.

(f) In the case of injured employes who earn either no wage or less than the earnings of adult day laborers in the same line of employment in that locality, the yearly wage shall be reckoned according to the average annual earnings of adults of the same class in the same (or if that is impracticable then of neighboring) employments.

(g) Earnings, for the purpose of this section, shall be based on the earnings for the number of hours commonly regarded as a day's work for that employment, and shall exclude overtime earnings. The earnings shall not include any sum which the employer has been accustomed to pay the employe to cover any special expense entailed on him by the nature of his employment.

(h) In computing the compensation to be paid to any employe, who, before the accident for which he claims compensation, was disabled, and drawing compensation under the terms of this act, the compensation for each subsequent injury shall be apportioned according to the proportion of incapacity and disability caused by the respective injuries which he may have suffered.

(i) To determine the amount of compensation for each installment period, the amount per annum shall be ascertained pursuant hereto, and such amount divided by the number of installment period per annum.

Section 23. The compensation payable under this act, whether awarded or due, or not, shall not be assignable, shall be exempt from attachment, garnishment and execution, shall not be subject to setoff or counter-claim or be in any way liable for any debt, and in case of insolvency or the levy of an attachment or execution shall be entitled to the same preference and priority as claims for wages, without limit as to time or amount, save that if written notice is given to the employer of the nature and extent thereof, if such services are found to be necessary, the commission may allow as a lien on the compensation, reasonable attorney's fees for services in connection with the proceedings for compensation and may order the amount thereof paid direct to the attorney in a lump sum or in installments. All attorney's fees for services in connection with this act shall be subject to regulation by the commission and shall be limited to such charges as are fair and reasonable, and the commission shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes concerning the same.

Section 24. No savings or insurance of the injured employe, or any benefit derived from any other source than the employer or the employer's insurer for liability under this act, shall be considered in determining the compensation due thereunder.

Section 25. Every employer electing to accept the provisions of this act shall insure his entire liability thereunder except as hereafter provided, with some insurance carrier authorized to insure such liability in this state, except that an employer may himself carry the whole or any part of such liability without insurance upon satisfying the commission of his ability so to do. If the employer fail to comply with this section, an injured employe or his dependents may elect after the injury to recover from the employer as though he had rejected this act, or to recover under this act with the compensation payments commuted and immediately payable. If the employer be carrying his own insurance, on the application of any person entitled to compensation and on proof of default in the payment of any installment, the commission shall require the employer to furnish security for the payment of the compensation, and if not given, all of the compensation shall be commuted and become immediately payable: Provided, that employers engaged in the mining business shall be required to insure only their normal liability.

Section 26. No part of the cost of such insurance shall be assessed against, collected from or paid by any employe.

Section 27. If the employer be not insured his liability hereunder shall be primary and direct. If he is insured, his liability shall be secondary and indirect, and his insurer shall be primarily and directly liable hereunder to the injured employe, his dependents or other persons entitled to rights hereunder. On request of the commission and at every hearing the employer shall produce and furnish it with a copy of his policy of insurance, and on demand the employer shall furnish the injured employe, or his dependents, with the correct name and address of his insurer, and his failure to do so shall be prima facie evidence of his failure to insure. Both the employer and his insurer shall be parties to all agreements or awards of compensation, but the same shall not be enforceable against the employer, except on motion and proof of default by the insurer. Service on the employer shall be sufficient to give the commission jurisdiction over the person of both the employer and his insurer, and the appearance of the employer in any proceeding shall also constitute the appearance of his insurer.

Section 28. Every policy of insurance against liability under this act shall be in accordance with the provisions of this act and shall be in a form approved by the superintendent of the insurance department. Such policy shall contain an agreement that the insurer accepts all of the provisions of this act, that the same may be enforced by any person entitled to any rights under this act as well as by the employer, that the insurer shall be a party to all agreements or proceedings under this act, and his appearance may be entered therein and jurisdiction over his person may be obtained as in this act provided, and such covenants shall be enforceable notwithstanding any default of the employer.

Section 29. All charges for insurance against liability under this act and against the liability of employers rejecting this act, shall be fair, reasonable and adequate with due allowance for merit rating. Every insurance carrier or group of carriers authorized to insure against liability under this act, shall within thirty days after this section becomes effective, file with the superintendent of the insurance department its classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto with its system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) if any. The superintendent then shall hold a hearing to determine upon a uniform classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto, and in his discretion a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called). Within sixty days after this section becomes effective, the superintendent shall approve or issue as fair, reasonable and adequate for all insurance carriers or groups of carrier, authorized by law to transact liability or compensation insurance business in this state, a uniform classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto, and may in his discretion approve or issue a system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) which shall be a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) for all such insurance carriers. The superintendent may subsequently approve or issue a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called, for all insurance carriers, or may modify or change any such system previously approved or issued after holding a hearing to determine its effect upon the fairness, reasonableness, adequacy or unfairness, unreasonableness or inadequacy of rates, and may approve or issue changes in rates or classifications after holding a hearing to determine upon the fairness, reasonableness, adequacy or unfairness, unreasonableness or inadequacy of such additions or charges. No insurance carrier or group of carriers shall issue, renew or carry insurance for employers or employes as provided in this section at premium rates which are less than the rates approved or issued by the superintendent for all insurance carriers or groups of carriers as fair, reasonable and adequate for the risk to which they respectively apply: Provided, however, that if the superintendent shall have previously approved or issued a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) insurance carriers may apply the same to any risks subject thereto, but basic rates no less than the rates previously approved or issued by the superintendent, and any additions thereto or reductions therefrom on account of the application of such system of schedule rating or (merit rating so-called) shall be clearly set forth in the insurance contracts or endorsements attached thereto; and provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall affect the right of any insurance carrier or carriers to issue participating policies or to pay savings or dividends actually earned or saved; and provided further, that the provisions of this section as to rates shall not apply to employers who provide among themselves insurance against liability under this act, on the reciprocal or inter-insurance plan, except that the rates fixed by the superintendent of insurance as sufficient to provide for the payment of the compensation provided by this act.

Section 30. No insurance carrier shall write any insurance against liability hereunder unless it maintains such reserves as are required by law or in the absence thereof such reserves as may be required by the superintendent of the insurance department, the power to require and regulate which is hereby vested in said superintendent.

Section 31. Every insurance carrier writing insurance for liability hereunder, or the liability of employers rejecting this act, shall report to the superintendent of the insurance department, in accordance with such rules as he may adopt, such information as he may at any time require for the purpose of determining the solvency of the carrier or the fairness, reasonableness and adequacy of its rates, and for such purposes the superintendent may inspect the books and records of such carrier and examine its officers, agents and servants under oath.

Section 32. For any violation of the provisions of this act the superintendent of the insurance department may suspend or revoke the authority of any insurance carrier to do business in this state. If any insurance carrier fails or delays to pay any compensation finally determined to be due, the superintendent shall hear the complaint, and if such failure is without reasonable excuse he may revoke or suspend the authority of such carrier to do business in this state, and in a proper case may apply for the appointment of a receiver for same.

Section 33. Any employer or group of employers may enter into or continue any agreement with his or their employes to provide a system of compensation benefits or insurance in lieu of the compensation and insurance provided by this act. Such substitute system and insurance shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent of the insurance department and shall not be approved by him unless they confer benefits upon injured employes or their dependents at least equivalent to the benefits provided by this act, nor if they require contributions from employes, unless they confer benefits in addition to those provided under this act at least commensurate with such contribution. Such substitute system and insurance may be terminated by the superintendent of the insurance department on reasonable notice and hearing to the interested parties, if it shall appear that the same is not fairly administered, or if its operation shall disclose latent defects threatening its solvency or if for any other substantial reason it fails to accomplish the purposes of this act; and in this case the superintendent of the insurance department shall determine upon the proper distribution of all remaining assets, if any, subject to the right of any party in interest to have such action reviewed by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 34. Every employer in this state, whether he has accepted or rejected the provisions of this act, shall within ten days after knowledge of such accident, notify the commission thereof, and shall, within one month, file with the commission under such rules and regulations and in such form and detail as the commission may require, a full and complete report of every injury or death to any employe for which the employer would be liable to furnish medical aid or compensation hereunder had he accepted this act and every such employer shall also furnish the commission with such supplemental reports in regard thereto as the commission shall require. Every such employer and his insurer, and every injured employe, his dependents and every person entitled to any rights hereunder, and every other person, receiving from the commission any blank reports with direction to fill out the same, shall cause the same to be promptly returned to the commission properly filled out and signed so as to answer fully and correctly each question propounded therein and a good and sufficient reason shall be given for failure to answer any question. No information obtained under the provisions of this section shall be disclosed to persons other than the parties to compensation proceedings and their attorneys, save by order of the commission, or at a hearing or compensation proceeding, but such information may be used by the commission for statistical purposes. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section or who knowingly makes a false report or statement in writing to the commission shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 35. Nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing the parties to claims hereunder from entering into voluntary agreements in settlement thereof, but no agreement by an employe or his dependents to waive his rights under this act shall be valid, nor shall any agreement of settlement of compromise of any dispute or claim for compensation under this act be valid until approved by the commission, nor shall the commission approve any settlement which is not in accordance with the rights of the parties as given in this act. No such agreement shall be valid unless made after seven days from the date of the injury or death.

Section 36. Upon receipt of notice of any accident the commission shall forward to the employer and to the employe or his dependents a form of agreement to pay and accept compensation, providing for payment of compensation in accordance with the provisions of this act, which agreement shall be promptly executed by both parties and returned to the commission, and if in any case the employer disputes the claim for compensation and for that reason refuses to execute the agreement to pay compensation, the commission shall assist the person who claims to be entitled thereto, in filing his claim and securing an early adjudication thereof; and where such agreements to pay and receive compensation are executed and filed it shall be the duty of the commission, in case payments hereunder are not promptly made, to provide prompt measures for the payment of such compensation and for hearing disputes with reference thereto. If the parties agree they shall file with the commission a report of the facts and their agreement, and if the agreement is approved by the commission it shall make an award of compensation thereon in accordance therewith.

Section 37. Every employer, his director, officer or agent who discharges or in any way discriminates against an employe for exercising any of his rights under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 38. No proceedings for compensation under this act shall be maintained unless written notice of the time, place and nature of the injury, and the name and address of the person injured, shall have been given to the employer as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, unless the commission shall find that there was good cause for failure to give such notice. No defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall invalidate the same unless the commission shall find that the employer was in fact misled and prejudiced thereby.

Section 39. No proceedings for compensation under this act shall be maintained unless a claim therefor be filed with the commission within six months after the injury or death, or in case payments have been made on account of the injury or death, within six months from the date of the last payment. In all other respects such limitations shall be governed by the law of civil actions other than for the recovery of real property, but the appointment of a guardian shall be deemed the termination of legal disability from minority or insanity.

Section 40. If the employer and the injured employe or his dependents fail to reach an agreement in regard to compensation under this act, or if they have reached such an agreement which has been signed and filed with the commission and compensation has been paid or is due in accordance therewith, and the parties thereto then disagree as to the continuance of any weekly payment under such agreement, either party may make an application to the commission for a hearing in regard to the matters at issue and for a ruling thereon. Immediately after such application has been received the commission shall set the date for a hearing, which shall be held as soon as practicable, and shall notify the parties at issue of the time and place of such hearing.

Section 41. The commission or any of its members or referees shall hear in a summary proceeding the parties at issue and their representatives and witnesses and shall determine the dispute. All evidence introduced at any such hearing shall be reported by a competent stenographer appointed by the commission. The award, together with a statement of the findings of fact, rulings of law and any other matters pertinent to the question at issue, shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a copy of the award shall immediately be sent by registered United States mail to the parties in dispute.

Section 42. Upon its own motion or upon the application of any party in interest on the ground of a change in condition, the commission may at any time review any award and on such review may make an award ending, diminishing or increasing the compensation previously awarded, subject to the maximum or minimum provided in this act, and shall immediately send to the parties a copy of the award. No such review shall affect such award as regards any moneys paid.

Section 43. If an application for review is made to the commission within ten days from the date of the award, the full commission, if the first hearing was not held before the full commission, shall review the evidence, or, if deemed advisable, as soon as practicable hear the parties at issue, their representatives and witnesses and shall make an award and file same in like manner as specified in the foregoing section.

Section 44. An award of the commission as provided in section 41, if not reviewed in due time, or an award of the commission upon such review as provided in section 43, shall be conclusive and binding as to all questions of fact, but either party to the dispute may within thirty days from the date of the action or award of the full commission, appeal to the circuit court of the county in which the accident occurred, or if the accident occurred outside of this state, then in the county where the contract was made, for errors of law, by filing notice of appeal with the commission, whereupon the commission shall order under its certificate, return to the court all documents and papers on file in the matter together with a transcript of the evidence, the findings and award, which shall thereupon become the record of the cause. Appeal from the circuit court shall be allowed the same as in civil actions and all appeals to the circuit and appellate courts shall have precedence over all other cases except election contests. Upon the setting aside of the award, the court may remand the case to the commission for further hearing or proceedings, or it may enter the proper judgment upon the findings as the nature of the case may demand: Provided, that, in all appeals from awards of the commission the party taking the appeal shall together with his notice of appeal transmit to the commission twenty-five dollars, as security for costs, which sum the commission shall together with the record of the case transmit to the clerk of the circuit court of the county to which the appeal is taken, and in all appeals from the commission or circuit court the costs thereof shall be assessed against the losing party as provided by law in civil cases.

Section 45. Any party in interest may file in the circuit court of the county in which the accident occurred a certified copy of a memorandum of agreement approved by the commission or of an order or decision of the commission, or of an award of the commission unappealed from, whereupon said court shall render judgment in accordance therewith and notify the parties. Such judgment shall have the same effect and all proceedings in relation thereto shall thereafter be the same as though said judgment had been rendered in a suit duly heard and determined by said court. Any such judgment of said circuit court unappealed from or affirmed on appeal or modified in obedience to the mandate of the appellate court, shall be modified to conform to any decision of the commission, ending, diminishing or increasing any weekly payment under the provisions of section 42 of this act upon the presentation to it of a certified copy of such decision.

Section 46. In any case a temporary or partial award of compensation may be made, and the same may be modified from time to time, to meet the needs of the case and the same may be kept open until a final award can be made, and if the same be not complied with, the amount thereof may be doubled in the final award, if the final award shall be in accordance with the temporary or partial award.

Section 47. Any notice required under this act shall be deemed to have been properly given and served when sent by registered mail properly stamped and addressed to the person to whom given, at his last known address, in time to reach him in due time to act thereon. Notice may also be given and served in like manner as summons in civil actions.

Section 48. The compensation herein provided may be commuted by said commission and redeemed by the payment in whole or in part, by the employer, of a lump sum, which shall be fixed by the commission, but in no case to exceed the commutable value of the future installments which may be due under this act, taking account of life contingencies, such payment to be commuted at its present value upon the basis of interest calculated at four per centum with annual rests, upon application to either party, with due notice to the other, if it appears that such commutation will be for the best interest of the employe or the dependents of the deceased employe, or that it will avoid undue expense or undue hardship to either party, or that such employe or dependent has removed or is about to remove from the United States, or that the employer had sold or otherwise disposed of the greater part of his business or assets. In determining whether the commutation asked for will be for the best interest of the employe or the dependents of the deceased employe, or that it will avoid undue expense or undue hardship to either party, the commission will constantly bear in mind that it is the intention of this act that the compensation payments are in lieu of wages and are to be received by the injured employe or his dependents in the same manners in which wages are ordinarily paid. Therefore, commutation is a departure from the normal method of payment and is to be allowed only when it clearly appears that some unusual circumstances warrant such a departure. Commutation shall not be allowed for the purpose of enabling the injured employe, or the dependents of a deceased employe, to satisfy a debt, or to make payments to physicians, lawyers, or any other persons.

Section 49. On notice to the other parties the commission may permit the employer to be discharged from further liability under any agreement, award or judgment for compensation by furnishing to the person entitled thereto an annuity or other obligation, approved by the commission or court, by which payment is assumed by some responsible person, or by depositing the commutable value thereof with the commission to be disbursed to the persons entitled thereto in such manner as the commission shall determine.

Section 50. (a) After an employe has received an injury he shall from time to time therafter during disability submit to reasonable medical examination at the request of the employer, his insurer, the commission or any of its commissioners, the time and place of which shall be fixed with due regard to the convenience of the employe and ihs physical condition and ability to attend. The employe may have his own physician present, and if the employe refuses to submit to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation shall be forfeited during such period.

(b) The commission or any of the commissioners, or referees, may appoint a duly qualified impartial physician to examine the injured employe and to report, his fees and traveling expenses for which shall be fixed and allowed by the commission and paid as other costs under this act. If all the parties shall have had reasonable access thereto, the report of such physician shall be admissible in evidence.

(c) The testimony of any physician who examined the employe shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act.

(d) Certified copies of the proceedings before any coroner holding an inquest over the body of any employe receiving an injury in the course of his employment resulting in death, shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act, and it shall be the duty of the coroner to give notice of such inquest to the employer and the dependents of the deceased employe, who shall have the right to cross-examine the witnesses.

Section 51. All proceedings before the commission or any commissioner or referee shall be simple, informal and summary, and without regard to the technical rules of evidence, and no defect or irregularity therein shall invalidate the same. Except as herein otherwise provided, all such proceedings shall be according to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the commission.

Section 52. The commission, or any commissioner or referee, shall have power to issue process, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, examine books and papers, and require the production thereof, and to cause the deposition of any witness to be taken and the costs thereof paid as other costs under this act. Any party shall be entitled to process to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, and at his own cost to take and use depositions in like manner as in civil cases in the circuit court. Subpoena shall extend to all parts of the state, and may be served as in civil actions in the circuit court, but the costs of such service shall be as in other civil actions. Each witness shall receive the fees and mileage prescribed by law in civil cases, but the same shall not be allowed as costs to the party in whose behalf the witness was summoned unless the persons before whom the hearing is had shall certify that the testimony of such witness was necessary. All costs under this act shall be approved by the commission and paid out of the state treasury from the fund for the support of the Missouri workmen's compensation commission; provided, however, that if the commission shall determine that any proceedings before it or any of its members, or before any referee, have been brought, prosecuted or defended without reasonable ground, it may assess the whole cost of the proceedings upon the party who so brought, prosecuted or defended them.

Section 53. If any person subpoenaed to appear at any hearing or proceeding fails to obey the command of such subpoena without reasonable cause, or if any person in attendance at any hearing or proceeding shall, without reasonable cause, refuse to be sworn, or to be examined, or to answer a question, or to produce a book or paper or to subscribe or swear to his deposition, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and may be prosecuted therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction, and in case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be, and deemed to be, a separate and distinct offense.

Section 54. If any party shall die pending any proceedings under this act, the same shall not abate, but on notice to the parties may be revived and proceed in favor of the successor to the rights or against the personal representatives of the party liable, in like manner as in civil actions.

Section 55. Any person who shall make, or conspire with, aid, or abet another to make, any false or fraudulent claim to compensation or other benefits under this act, and any person who shall by fraud, deceit or misrepresentation, receive, make or cause to be made, or conspire with, aid or abate another to receive, make or cause to be made, any payment of compensation under this act to which the recipient is not lawfully entitled, and any person who shall by fraud, deceit or misrepresentation and with intent to defraud, cause or procure, or conspire with, aid or abate another in causing or procuring any person entitled to any benefits under this act to fail to make claim therefor or to accept in payment thereof less than is due under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 56. There is hereby created the Missouri workmen's compensation commission consisting of four members to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and the commission shall organize by electing one of their members as chairman. The term of office of each commissioner shall be six years, except that when first constituted two members of the commission shall be appointed for four years and two for six years, and thereafter all vacancies shall be filled as they occur. The terms of office of the first commissioners shall begin on the date of their appointment, which shall be immediate after the adjournment of the general assembly. Two members of the commission shall be appointed from each of the two dominant political parties, and at least one member of said commission shall be a person who on account of his previous vocation, employment or affiliation shall be classified as a representative of employers, and at least one member of said commission shall be a person who, on account of his previous vocation, employment or affiliation, shall be classified as a representative of employes; provided, however, that for the first four years after the approval of this act the members of the commission shall be honorably discharged United States soldiers, sailors or marines. Such commissioner may be removed in like manner as is provided by law for members of the public service commission. Vacancies shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired term, and during any vacancy the remaining members shall exercise all of the powers of the commission. The annual salary of each commissioner shall be four thousand dollars.

Section 57. Each commissioner and each person appointed to office or employment by the commission shall, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this state, and to faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of such office or employment. Each commissioner and each person appointed to office by the commission shall give his whole time to his duties, nor shall he serve any committee of any political party. Each commissioner shall before entering upon his duties give a bond to the state of Missouri in the sum of fifty thousand dollars conditioned that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, that if a surety company bond be given the premium therefor shall be paid by the state as other expenses under this act.

Section 58. The commission may sue and be sued in its official name and shall have a seal bearing the inscription "Missouri workmen's compensation commission." The seal shall be affixed to all writs and authentication of copies of records, papers on file, and to such other instruments as the commission shall direct and all courts shall take judicial notice of such seal. Copies of the records and proceedings of the commission and of all papers on file in its office, certified under the said seal, shall be evidence in all court of the state.

Section 59. The commission shall appoint and prescribe the duties of a secretary whose salary shall be $3,500 per annum, and he shall hold office at the pleasure of the commission. The commission may appoint or employ during its pleasure and prescribe the duties of such employes as may be necessary to the proper administration of this act at salaries to be fixed by the commission and approved by the governor; provided, however, that such salaries shall in no case exceed $100 per month to any stenographer, $100 per month to any clerical employe or $150 per month to any other employe or assistant. The commission may also appoint a medical adviser whose salary shall be fixed by the commission, but shall not exceed $4,000 per annum. The commission may also appoint to hear any case any circuit judge who shall act without compensation therefor; provided, however, that for the first four years after the approval of this act all paid appointees and employes of the commission shall be honorably discharged United States soldiers, sailors and marines."

Section 60. It shall be the duty of the attorney-general to furnish the commission with such legal services as it may require, and to appear on its behalf in all actions or proceedings to which it may be a party.

Section 61. The commission shall prepare and furnish free of charge blank forms of all notices, claims, reports, proofs and other blank forms and literature which it may deem proper and requisite to the efficient administration of this act. It may also authorize the publication and distribution of such blanks by employers and other persons.

Section 62. The commission shall be provided with an office at the state capitol in which its records shall be kept and may maintain offices in such parts of the state as may be fixed by it. The commission shall also be provided with the necessary office furniture, books, stationery, and other supplies. Paper and stationery shall be furnished, and printing done for the commission as provided by chapter 99, R. S. 1909. The commissioners and each of their appointees and employes shall have reimbursed to them their actual traveling expenses and disbursements incurred in the discharge of their duties while away from their regular offices and places of residence, but the same shall not be paid until verified by the affidavit of the person who incurred them and approved by the chairman of the commission. All salaries, expenses and costs under this act shall be paid monthly out of the state treasury from the fund for the support of the Missouri workmen's compensation commission.

Section 63. The commission and its members shall have such powers as may be necessary to carry out all the provisions of this act, and it may make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for any such purpose.

Section 64. The commission shall charge and collect the following fees, to be paid at least once each month into the state treasury to the credit of the fund for the support of this act: For copies of papers and records not required to be certified or otherwise authenticated by the commission, ten cents for each one hundred words and figures; for certified copies of official documents, awards or other records, fifteen cents for each one hundred words and figures, and one dollar for every certificate under seal affixed thereto; for each certified copy of annual report of the commission, one dollar and fifty cents; for copies of evidence and proceedings, fifteen cents for each one hundred words and figures; also all other fees and charges allowed or required to be collected under this act or any other law. The commission shall also fix and collect from the employer the reasonable expense of any investigation necessary to determine his ability to carry his own insurance. No fees shall be charged or collected for copies of papers, records, or official documents furnished to public officers for use in their official capacity, or for annual reports or other matters published by the commission, in the ordinary course of distribution, but the commission may fix reasonable charges for publication issued under its authority.

Section 65. Every public officer without exacting a fee or charge therefor, shall furnish the commission on application with a certified copy of any document, or part thereof on file in his office, and no public officer shall be entitled to receive from the commission any fee for entering, filing, docketing or recording any document required or authorized by law to be filed in his office.

Section 66. The commission shall make and submit to the governor, on or before the second Monday of January, in each year, a report containing a full and complete account of its transactions and proceedings for the preceding year, together with all statistics and information collected by it, and such other facts, suggestions and recommendations as it may deem of value, which report shall be laid before the legislature.

Section 67. For the purpose of providing for the expense of administering this act, every person, partnership, association, corporation, whether organized under the laws of this or any other state or country, company, mutual company, the parties to any inter-indemnity contract, or other plan or scheme, and every other insurance carrier, insuring employers in this state against liability for personal injuries to their employes, or for death caused thereby, under this act, shall, as hereinafter provided, pay tax upon the deposits or premiums received whether in cash or notes, in this state, or on account of business done in this state, for such insurance in this state at the rate of two per cent in lieu of all other taxes on such deposits or premiums, which amount of taxes shall be assessed and collected as hereinafter provided; provided, that such insurance carrier shall be credited with cancelled or returned premiums or savings actually paid to the insured in this state, and with premiums or reinsurance with insurance carriers authorized and licensed to transact business in Missouri, which reinsurance shall be reported by the carrier reinsuring such business; but no credit shall be allowed for reinsurance in insurance carriers not licensed to transact business in Missouri.

Section 68. If any such insurance carrier shall fail or refuse to make the return required by this act, the said superintendent shall assess the tax against such insurance carrier or self-insurer at the rate herein provided for, on such amount or premiums or deposits as he shall deem just, and the proceedings thereon shall be the same as if the return had been made.

Section 69. Every such insurance carrier shall on or before the first day of April, 1920, and each year thereafter make a return, verified by the affidavit of its president and secretary, or other chief officers or agents, to the superintendent of the insurance department, stating the amount of all such gross premiums or deposits, and credits during the year ending on the 31st day of December, next preceding. Upon the receipt of such returns, the superintendent shall verify the same and assess the tax upon the various insurance carriers on the basis and at the rate provided in section 67 of this act, and make a schedule thereof, duplicate copies of which, properly certified by said superintendent, shall be filed in the office of the state auditor and state treasurer on or before the 15th day of April in each year. Immediately thereafter the superintendent shall notify the insurance carriers of the amount of taxes respectively due from them, and such taxes shall be paid annually into the workmen's compensation fund of the state treasury on or before the first day of May, next ensuing. If not so paid the state treasurer shall certify the fact to the superintendent, who shall thereafter suspend such delinquent carriers of insurance from the further transaction of business in this state until such taxes shall be paid. Upon receiving said money the state treasurer shall place the whole thereof to the credit of the fund for the support of the workmen's compensation commission of Missouri; provided, that when, at any time, such fund shall have reached the sum of $50,000, any excess amounts thereafter received shall revert to the state treasury. Such payments to continue until the amounts of the original appropriation as provided for in section 79 shall have been repaid.

Section 70. If any such insurance carrier shall withdraw from business in this state before the tax shall fall due according to the provisions of this act, or shall fail or neglect to pay the tax imposed herein, the superintendent shall at once proceed to collect the same, and he is hereby empowered and authorized to employ such legal process as may be necessary for that purpose, and when so collected he shall pay the same into the state treasury as a part of the fund for the support of the workmen's compensation commission. The suit may be brought by the superintendent in his own name, in any court of this state having jurisdiction; reasonable attorneys' fees may be taxed as costs therein, and process may issue to any county of the state, and may be served as in civil actions or in cases of unincorporated associations, partnerships, interindemnity contract or other plan or scheme, upon the principal agent of the parties thereto.

Section 71. Wherever the employer carries his own risk or wherever substitute schemes for insurance provided for in section 33 have been approved, the commission shall inform the superintendent of insurance, who, thereupon, shall assess and in like manner collect a similar tax from the employer carrying his own risk at the same rate and on the same basis as taxes are assessed against insurance carries, of any character, carrying like risks in this state under the provisions of this act.

Section 72. Any person or persons who shall in this state act or assume to act as agent for any such insurance carrier whose authority to do business in this state has been suspended under this act, while such suspension remains in force, or shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this act obligatory upon such person or party, or who shall, willfully make a false or fraudulent statement of the business or condition of any such insurance carrier, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punish by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 73. Whenever by this act any officer is required to give any notice to any insurance carrier, the same may be given by mailing the same, postage prepaid, addressed to the principal office of the insurance carrier or its agent in this state, or to its home or to the secretary, general agent or chief officer thereof in the United States.

Section 74. Any insurance carrier, foreign or domestic, liable to pay a tax upon its premiums or deposits under this act shall not be liable to pay any other or further tax upon such premiums or deposits under any other law of this state, and the provisions of this act shall also extend and apply to all premiums or deposits received during any part of the year 1919.

Section 75. Any person, corporation, his or its directors, officers or agents, or any other person who violates any of the provisions of this act for which a penalty has not hereinbefore been specifically provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week and not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 76. All of the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed, with a view of the public welfare, and a substantial compliance therewith shall be sufficient to give effect to all rules, regulations, requirements, awards, orders or decisions of the commission, and they shall not be declared inoperative, illegal or void for any omission of a technical nature in respect thereto.

Section 77. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The general assembly hereby declares that it would have passed this act, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more of the same shall be declared unconstitutional.

Section 78. All acts or parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent herewith are to that extent hereby repealed.

Section 79. For the purpose of paying the salaries and expenses of the members of the commission and its employes, the sum of $50,000 per year or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, and shall be known as the workmen's compensation fund. The amount of said appropriation to be refunded as provided in section 69.

Section 80. Notwithstanding the emergency clause hereto attached sections two to four, inclusive, and section thirty-four of this act shall not take effect until November, 1919.

Section 81. It being necessary for the commission herein created to be fully organized and make preliminary preparations, and there being an immediate necessity therefor, creates an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution, and except as in this act otherwise provided, this act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

PROPOSITION NO. 15.

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Proposed amendment repealing article 15, Missouri Constitution, enacting new article in lieu thereof, providing mode of revising and amending Constitution and for calling constitutional convention.

Be it resolved by the people of the State of Missouri, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on Tuesday, November 2, 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to the electors of the state of Missouri the following proposed constitutional amendment, to-wit:

Section 1. That article 15 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, providing the mode of revising and amending the Constitution, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following new article enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as article 15, providing the mode of revising and amending the Constitution, and for calling a constitutional convention, and which shall read as follows:

ARTICLE 15.

Providing the Mode of Revising and Amending the Constitution and for calling a Constitutional Convention.

Section 1. This Constitution may be revised and amended only in pursuance of the provisions of this article or as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Section 2. The General Assembly may, at any time, propose amendments to this Constitution as a majority of the members elected to each house shall deem expedient, and the vote thereon shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journal. The amendments proposed, either by the General Assembly or by initiative petition, shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, by official ballot title as may be provided by law, on one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever at the next general election, or at a special election called by the Governor in his discretion prior to such general election, at which he may submit any one or more of such proposed amendments. No proposed amendment shall contain more than one amended and revised article of this Constitution or one new article which shall not contain more than one subject and matters properly connected therewith. Each proposed amendment shall be published once a week for four consecutive weeks next preceding such election in at least one newspaper in each county of the state where a newspaper is published. If a majority of the electors of the state voting for and against any one of such amendments shall vote for such amendment, the same shall become a part of the Constitution, and shall go into force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

Section 3. The General Assembly may at any time authorize by law that a vote of the electors of the State be taken upon the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?" which shall be submitted to the electors on a separate ballot without party designation of any kind at either a special or general election, as the General Assembly may provide, and if a majority of the electors voting for and against the calling of a convention shall vote for a convention, the Governor shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates to the convention, on a day not less than three nor more than six months after that on which said question shall have been voted on. The electors of each senatorial district of the state, as then organized, shall elect two delegates as herein provided at such election, and the electors of the state voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delgates-at-large, such election to be conducted as provided by law; and each delegate shall possess the qualifications of a Senator; and no person holding any other office of trust or profit (national guard officers, school directors, justices of the peace and notaries public excepted) shall be eligible to be elected a delegate to the convention nor during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed. In order to secure representation from different political parties in each senatorial district, each political party as then authorized by law to make nominations for the office of State Senator in each senatorial district shall nominate only one candidate for delegate from such senatorial district, and such candidate shall be nominated in such manner as may be prescribed by the senatorial committee of the respective parties, and a certificate of nomination shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at least thirty days before such election, and such candidate shall be voted for, each on a separate ballot with emblem or party designation, and each elector shall have the right to vote for one of such candidates, and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each senatorial district shall be elected; and all candidates for delegates-at-large shall be nominated by nominating petitions only, which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at least thirty days before any such election and shall be verified in the same manner as may be provided by law for initiative petitions, and until otherwise provided by law such petitions shall be signed by electors of the state, equal in number to at least five per centum of the entire vote cast for Governor at the last general election in the senatorial district in which such candidates reside; and all candidates for delegates-at-large shall be voted for upon one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever, and the fifteen candidates for delegates-at-large receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. Not less than fifteen days before the election, the Secretary of State shall certify to the county clerk of the county the name of each person nominated for the office of delegate from the senatorial district in which the county, or any part of it, is included, and the names of all persons nominated for delegates-at-large. The delegates so elected shall be convened by proclamation by the Governor within six months after their election at the seat of government. Upon the convening of the convention all delegates shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and to faithfully discharge their duties as delegates of the convention, and shall receive for their services the sum of ten dollars per diem and mileage as provided by law for members of the General Assembly. A majority of the delegates of the convention shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and no constitution or amendment to this Constitution shall be submitted for approval or rejection to the electors of the state as herein provided, unless by the assent of a majority of all the delegates elected to the convention, the yeas and nays being entered on the journal to be kept. The convention shall have power to appoint such officers, employes and assistants as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation, and to provide for the printing of its documents, journals, proceedings and a record of its debates, and to appropriate money to pay for the expenditures incurred. The sessions of the convention shall be held with open doors, it shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, choose its own officers, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its delegates. In case of a vacany, by death, resignation or other cause, of any delegate elected to the convention such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor by the appointment of another delegate from the same political party to which the delegate causing the vacancy belonged. Any proposed constitution or constitutional amendments which shall have been adopted by such convention shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the state in such manner and containing such separate and alternative propositions and on such official ballot as may be provided by such convention, at a special election, on a day to be therein fixed, not less than sixty days nor more than six months after the adjournment of the convention. Upon the approval of such Constitution or constitutional amendments in the manner provided in the last preceding section such Constitution or constitutional amendments shall go into force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. The result of such election shall be made known by proclamation by the governor.

Section 4. The question "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?" shall be submitted to the electors of the state at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and at each general election next ensuing the lapse of twenty successive years since the last previous submission thereof, and in case a majority of the electors voting for and against the calling of a convention shall vote for a convention, the Governor shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates, and the assembling of such convention, as is provided in the preceding section.

State of Missouri, }
Department of State. }

I, John L. Sullivan, Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the twelve joint and concurrent resolutions of the Fiftieth General Assembly of the State of Missouri of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Missouri; also of the two propositions proposed by referendum petitions; also of the one amendment to the Constitution proposed by initiative petition, to be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri at the general election to be held on Tuesday the second day of November, A. D. 1920.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Missouri. Done at office in the city of Jefferson, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1920.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
(Seal) Secretary of State.

Two in a Toyshop

By JESSIE DOUGLAS

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Laeta drove the last nail into the doll's cradle she had just finished. She laid down her hammer with a sigh and looked about her. Above her on a trestle stood a long row of tiny cradles, each one perfect, waiting now for their coats of blue paint.

Across the high wooden bench Laeta caught the eyes of a stranger looking at her wistfully.

"A man in a toy shop," Laeta told herself disgustedly; "brave work for a man." She brushed back a thick lock of red hair that would persist in falling across her white forehead, and slipped off the black smock that covered her little gingham dress.

"A white lily," the man thought as he faced her.

But Laeta did not return the frank question in his eyes. Instead she went forth into the early dusk with her wide gray eyes unseeing on the quaint streets, streets that ambled uphill and curved leisurely down to the blue water.

At her own gate the hollyhocks nodded a rosy greeting, and Laeta stooped to gather the fragrance of the bed of old-fashioned pinks. She turned when she heard an uneven step on the wooden pavement of the village street. It was the stranger, the man who had just come to work in the toy shop. She saw then that he was lame.

"Laeta!" a voice sounded behind the hollyhocks. "What's keeping you, child? Tea's ready."

Over the tea table Laeta told them of the day, how her design had been praised, the one of the farmyard with all the painted wooden animals; how the new air brush was working—but Laeta did not mention the stranger.

When tea was over and Laeta had polished the last fluted glass and laid the shining knives and spoons in the white closet in prim rows she touched her mother's white hair with a butterfly kiss and closed the door softly behind her.

"She's not happy," her mother thought, but she said nothing to her husband, who, with glasses high on his head, was reading the evening paper.

Once outside the garden Laeta hurried down to the water front. She walked on and on until she had passed the last gray fisherman's hut and climbed far out on the colored, jagged rocks that lined the shore.

Here she sat down with her face toward the far horizon, where the water met the blurred line of sky. A white sail shimmered for a moment in her vision before it dipped beyond her sight.

"I want to go, too," Laeta said softly. "I want to live—to be free! Am I going to be like old Miss Henry and little Miss Lelia, living alone in a white house in a twisty little street forever?"

Then she heard voices beyond her and involuntarily she listened. "Isn't it the most picturesque place? The natives are so quaint. Why, they've lived always in these funny little houses—" Their voices trailed off.

Laeta turned to see the "summer people," two girls in sheerest white balancing precariously on high white heels over the shelving rocks.

She looked down at her worn, shabby shoes and faded gingham dress and felt a momentary sense of loss. But there was no mark of her battle, no sign of the longing in her face when she returned an hour later.

The next day found her at work as usual in the toy shop, painting three white daisies and one pink hollyhock on the headpiece of the wooden doll's cradle.

On a very high stool with a black smock covering the slim whiteness of her, and a lock of red hair that would fall across her eyes, she did not know what a picture she made and how the stranger looked at her more often than at the tiny sailboat he was rigging.

But Laeta never even thought of him until closing time, and then his crutch startled her as it fell. She picked it up and handed it to him, and somehow she found herself replying gravely to his questions. He was not like the other men, she decided, more like a woman—simple and kind.

Other men frightened her, frightened her so much she could never answer them—but this man—why—she could only pity him.

She said good night across the hollyhocks and watched him stumble off. Somehow, his crutch did not seem to suit him. Yet when Laeta asker herself the inevitable question, "Could I like him?" she knew the answer was "no," for she loved bravery and strength and a man who dared everything—not a lame stranger with a thin, gaunt face.

The days went on, long days in the toy shop while Laeta painted inevitable daisies and glued together small partitions and hammered tiny nails into position. It was the most natural thing in the world to walk down the crooked street, to see the stranger smiling across the hollyhocks when tea was over and a crescent of silver showed over the dark trees.

Now they sat on the white steps and talked. Mr. Jarvis never said very much, but he understood. Laeta knew that. Sometimes she told him her dreams and hopes and more often they watched the white shadows steal across the garden while the fireflies lit tiny torches against the night.

There was a long silence, and then Laeta felt her hand was caught tightly.

"Laeta, I love you!"

"No," Laeta answered gravely. "This isn't love. It can't be. Of course we are friends, only friends, because—"

"Because?" he repeated.

"I could never love anyone like you. Oh, no, I don't mean to hurt you—but he must be brave and daring and—"

"I understand," the man said huskily; "I thought perhaps—I know I have nothing to offer you now—"

She heard his crutch tap down the garden path. She heard the gate creak as it swung behind him. Then there was silence in the garden.

"I couldn't love him," Laeta told herself over and over again. "I like him, but he is not brave—just kind."

But Laeta found the evenings had suddenly grown very long and lonely. Across the high work bench Mr. Jarvis smiled at her in his old gay way, but when dusk had fallen he did not walk with her down the twisted, narrow street, nor did he stand and talk with her across the white gate.

One evening she stole out again to the colored rocks and looked far off across the rosy waters; just as though it was another night she heard voices behind her, "the summer people." Two girls in shimmering white were climbing across the rocks. She listened involuntarily.

"Have you heard that Tom Jarvis is staying down here trying to get over his shock?"

"Not the Jarvis, the aviator who won three decorations and was wounded?"

"Simply crazy to meet him—I hear he's girl shy," their voices trailed off and Laeta suddenly knew what she had done.

Tom Jarvis, her stranger, the great ace, and she had told him he was not brave enough!

She sat there very quietly sunk in despair, while the waves lapped against the rocks, sat there until she heard the sharp sound of a tap-tap across the shelving rocks.

Laeta lifted a radiant face to Tom Jarvis. "Can you forgive me?" she asked.

Then she saw his slow, glorifying smile.

IDIOMS OF RHODE ISLAND

Peculiar Words and Phrases That Are Rarely Heard in Any Other Section of the Country.

The use of the word "why" as a preface to a reply to a request for information is peculiar to Rhode Island. "How do you get to Roger Williams Park?" inquires an autoist. "'Why,' you go out Broad street," is the response.

If one is accustomed to finding fault with trivial matters, he's a "fuss-budget." If in good financial circumstances he's "well-off"; if not, he's "down at the heel." An unusual occurrence is apt to call forth the expression, "I never saw the beat of it." As expressing inferiority, one is asked to "take a back seat," and a limitation of information is indicated by "for all that I know."

The inelegant threat, "I'll whale the life out of you," probably has its origin in the mispronunciation of wale—a mark of the rod. To "hang him up" or to "shut his eye" are slang references to obtaining credit and "not by a long chalk" is derived from the ancient custom of storekeepers of marking with chalk on the door of the establishment the amounts of the indebtedness of customers.

There are many words and expressions used exclusively by people of preterit days, now seldom, if ever heard. They have departed with the toddy stick, the loggerhead, the spinnet and the village horse block. One hears of the "smelling committee"—a committee of investigation—of "long sweetening" and a "sight" of money, but it is only occasionally.

The Acid Test.

If there was anything O'Shanahan liked better than a man from Tipperary it was two of them. Consequently, when he became foreman on the subway nary a man would he hire who didn't come from Tipperary.

A big colored boy from Alabama looking for work was told a good job awaited him if he could convince O'Shanahan he was a Tipperarian.

"Where are ye from?" said O'Shanahan, in due course of his quizzing.

"Ahse from Tipperary, sah," answered the darky, his lips quivering and his knees shaking.

"Wash your face, me good mon, an' go to wurrk."—New York Evening Post.

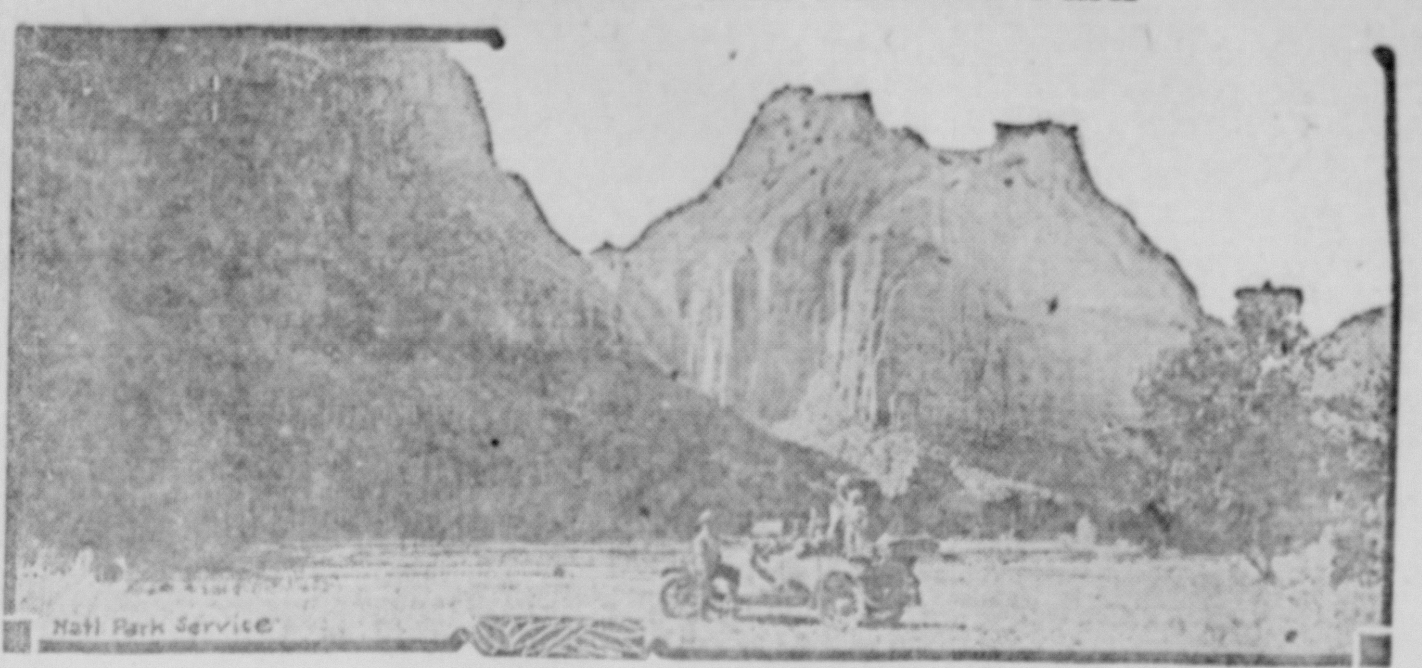
To Make Study of Coffee.

Coffee, from the green bean to the sugared cup, is to be made the subject of an exhaustive scientific study in a large eastern university laboratory for a whole year. The caffein, volatile oils, tannic acid, and other components, present at all stages of preparation, will be measured, and the effect observed of various methods of cooking, and of treatment with cream, milk, etc., after cooking. The chief object of the research is to provide trustworthy material to refute the claims made by enemies of the beverage.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Marital Mistake.

The trouble with most marriages is that a man always makes the mistake of marrying the woman who carries him off his feet—instead of trying to find one who will keep him on them.—Los Angeles Express.

Scene in the New Zion National Park



Zion national park, in Utah, has just been formally dedicated and is sure to attract many tourists next season. The illustration shows the entrance to Zion canyon, in the park.

GRAPE GROWER MAY BE HAPPY

Products of the Vineyards Are in Big Demand, Says the Federal Government.

FRUIT FINDS NEW OUTLETS

Makers of Unfermented Juice, Jams and Jellies Are Utilizing an Increasing Tonnage Each Year—Co-operate Handling Crop.

Washington.—Aside from California, the grape-growing industry in the United States promises soon to become of even greater importance than in the days before the making of wine was prohibited, according to an announcement just made by the United States department of agriculture. A big demand has developed for grape products and the shipments of grapes last year were the largest for the last four seasons under review. It is even predicted that within a few years annual production of grapes will not adequately supply the table stock and the unfermented juice, jam and jelly trade.

"While grapes may be produced almost anywhere," says a bulletin from the department, "there are, it seems, only a few districts where all the factors of sod and climate favor successful commercial production."

It is pointed out that the extensive grape-growing industry of central and southern California is not included in the article, which is limited to sections producing the eastern or American type of grapes.

Michigan Growers Wise.

The surplus production in the years between 1902 and 1908 stimulated the grape-pressing industry, including unfermented and fermented grape juice or wine," the bulletin says. "It is interesting to note that while the tendency up to that time had been from wine-grape production to table-stock production, the tendency changed between 1904 and 1918, and more and more of the tonnage was used for wine and unfermented grape juice.

"The requirements of stock for pressing are so much lower than those for table stock that a gradual letting down in the quality of the pack and in the efficiency of distribution was noticeable in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio during these years. Michigan, however, built up an extensive trade for table stock packed in four-quart baskets. At the present time, when prohibition legislation has cut off the old-time wine outlets, that section is in much better marketing position than certain grape producing regions in New York and Ohio.

"In those regions which specialize in grape culture, certain well-defined channels of trade have become established. It is the usual custom in such localities for vineyardites to sell their grapes in wagonload lots to local dealers, or carlot assemblers at their loading stations, at the current market price, the contract system being very uncommon. These local dealers load the cars and sell to carlot receivers in city markets, who in turn sell to jobbers. Then the fruit passes to the retail trade and finally reaches the consumers.

Co-operative Associations.

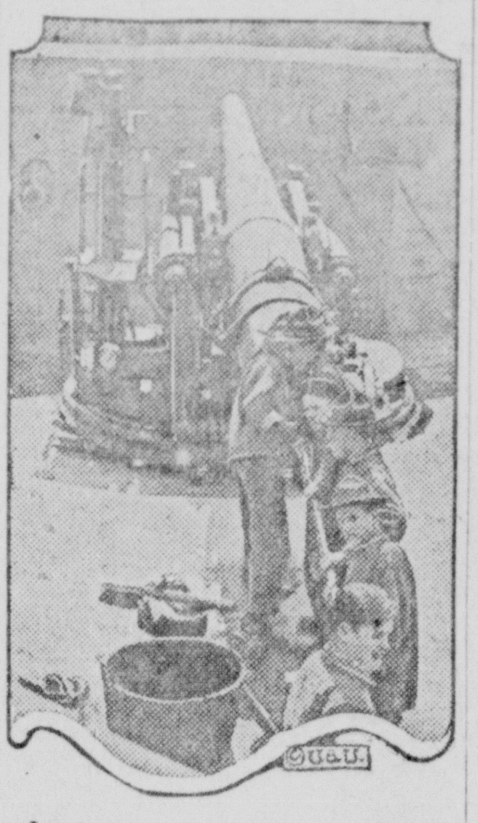
"Because of the firm market position occupied by this commodity in the leading producing sections of New York, Michigan and Pennsylvania during the past few years, local dealers have been able to dispose of practically all offerings on a f. o. b. basis by wire orders, so that consignment has been the exception rather than the rule.

"Co-operative shipping associations have been found to be most successful when handling crops of which a few standard varieties ripen about the same time. Thus they have proved of great value in the grape industry in Michigan and also in the leading grape-producing sections of New York, Pennsylvania and the Missouri valley. The co-operative association takes the place of the local dealer, the association receiving the grapes direct from the producer on wire orders, to city carlot receivers. An additional factor, a national distributing agency sometimes comes between the local buyer or the co-operative association and the city carlot receiver."

Relative to the future of the grape industry, the government bulletin says:

"The production of unfermented grape juice and of jams and jellies is utilizing an increasing tonnage each year and will do much toward using the surplus left by the cessation of wine production. These factories usually buy their supplies direct from the producer on advance contracts, agreeing to pay the current market price on the day of delivery. This method of sale is satisfactory from the standpoint of the producer, and, as the demand for manufactured grape products at present exceeds the supply, it is not unreasonable to suppose that in the not very distant future the annual production of grapes may not adequately supply the table stock, and the juice, jam and jelly trade."

LOADING FOR A SALUTE



Loading a 6-inch rifle at Fishers' island, just a few seconds before it fired a salute in honor of the Atlantic fleet.

TREASURE HUNT VAIN

Searchers for Buried Silver Are Sure to Fail.

So Says Galveston Expert of Efforts to Find Wrecked Bullion Ship.

Galveston, Tex.—Searchers after buried silver on the mainland opposite Pete island, 18 miles southeast of Corpus Christi, Tex., probably are doomed to disappointment, in the opinion of Dr. J. O. Dyer, a local writer on historical and scientific subjects. The rush of treasure seekers began with the discovery recently of 25 skeletons, popularly believed by many to be those of members of the crew of a Spanish treasure ship which foundered off the Texas coast early in the eighteenth century. No record is available of any such wreck.

The "life" of a skeleton buried in the sands of the beaches of the coastal country, Dr. Dyer points out, is not over 40 years.

He also says treasure ships from Mexico to Spain were discontinued after 1820, partly because of the activities of Jean Laffite's fleet of buccaneers.

Even before that time the Spaniards tried to avoid excessive losses from storms and Laffite's fleet of buccaneering vessels and 50 Spaniards transported less than 20 tons of silver bullion to the vessel.

Then, the current rate in Mexico was approximately $10 a troy pound. The most valuable of all Laffite's prizes, the Sevilla, carried only $150,000 in specie.

Laffite's captured treasure, according to the records extant, was buried in three caches. Two of these were located on Galveston island and the third on a small island to the east, which was completely washed away during a storm in 1829.

There have been many reports of the discovery on this coast of caches of coin or chests from trading ships containing from $3,000 to $15,000.

Mistook Monster Snake for an Automobile Tire

Paris, Ky.—When Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ross were returning from an automobile trip, they saw what resembled a black and white automobile tire lying in the road. Mr. Ross got out to pick up the "tire" when it moved, and glided away into the bushes. The "tire" was a boa constrictor, the property of a carnival company that met disaster in a cloudburst near here. Employees of the carnival company later captured the snake.

COSTS BLOCK TRAVEL

Extortions Practiced at the Frontiers of Countries in Central Europe.

Price of Passport Vises Has Been Greatly Increased, Especially for Americans.

Budapest.—The cost of travel for Americans in central Europe and Balkan countries is reaching extortionate proportions through the tendency to charge Americans the same price for passport vises as that of the American government for foreigners, which recently was increased from $1 to $10. If this tendency is continued, an American in the course of a few days' journey, passing several frontiers, may have to pay $30 to $50 in vises.

For travelers of all nationalities however, the charge has been rapidly increasing during the last six months. The Germans began the high charges, demanding $5. Then Austria followed suit with the same charge and Hungary and other countries have been obliged to make like charges. Because of the huge revenue so obtainable, passports are severely examined, more so than in war time.

Under pretext of obstructing bolshevik travel, guards at frontiers ruthlessly turn back travelers without proper vises.

Because of this unneighborly practice, it is difficult for citizens of a foreign country to pass homeward. Budapest is now full of thousands of people who, under the new frontiers fixed by the peace conference, are subjects of Roumania or Jugo-Slavia, but cannot get passport vises home to their property. In one instance Americans used their good offices to get vises for two widows, formerly Hungarians, but whose farms are now in Serbia. They had waited eight months to get permission to travel 150 miles.

The office of American High Commissioner Grant Smith at Budapest is daily besieged by hundreds of people who wish to go to America or to secure help to reach their homes in Czecho-Slovakia or other countries.

NEW JAP CULT IS RADICAL

"Omoto Kyo," Mysterious Religion, Proves to Be an Extreme Form of Socialism.

Tokyo.—"Omoto Kyo," the new mysterious religion of Japan, is merely an extreme form of socialism aimed at the destruction of the existing social order, according to Kakuji Kato, a merchant who made a secret pilgrimage to Ayade, the village headquarters of the sect.

The leading adherents of the cult, Kato reported, were retired and discontented military men. He said the tomb of the sect's founder bore a striking resemblance to the imperial mausoleum at Modyama.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET	REPUBLICAN TICKET	SOCIALIST TICKET	SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET	PROHIBITION TICKET	FARMER-WORKERS TICKET
Continued from Preceeding Page	Continued from Preceeding Page	Continued from Preceeding Page	Continued from Preceeding Page	Continued from Preceeding Page	Continued from Preceeding Page
For Assessor: ROBERT C. CANNON.	For Assessor: CREAL BLACK.	For Assessor:	For Assessor:	For Assessor:	For Assessor:
For Treasurer: ALONZO L. MARSHALL.	For Treasurer. GEORGE JACOB ARNOLD.	For Treasurer:	For Treasurer:	For Treasurer:	For Treasurer:
For Surveyor: A. D. DANIEL.	For Surveyor:	For Surveyor:	For Surveyor:	For Surveyor:	For Surveyor:
For Public Administrator: WILLIAM BOUTWELL.	For Public Administrator: E. H. MOORE.	For Public Administrator:	For Public Administrator:	For Public Administrator:	For Public Administrator:
For Coroner: J. W. TRISLER.	For Coroner: H. S. WINTERS.	For Coroner:	For Coroner:	For Coroner:	For Coroner:
For Justice of Peace, Sandywoods Township, (Unexpired term): J. K. P. CHEWNING.	For Justice of Peace, Sandywoods Township, (Unexpired term):	For Justice of Peace, Sandywoods Township, (Unexpired term):	For Justice of Peace, Sandywoods Township, (Unexpired term):	For Justice of Peace, Sandywoods Township, (Unexpired term):	For Justice of Peace, Sandywoods Township, (Unexpired term):
For Constable Commerce Township: W. C. PORTER.	For Constable Commerce Township: CHAS. SMITH.	For Constable Commerce Township:	For Constable Commerce Township:	For Constable Commerce Township:	For Constable Commerce Township:
For Constable Tywappity Township:	For Constable Tywappity Township:	For Constable Tywappity Township:	For Constable Tywappity Township:	For Constable Tywappity Township:	For Constable Tywappity Township:
For Constable Sandywoods Township:	For Constable Sandywoods Township: WM. N. ARNOLD.	For Constable Sandywoods Township:	For Constable Sandywoods Township:	For Constable Sandywoods Township:	For Constable Sandywoods Township:
For Constable Richland Township: J. N. SHEPPARD	For Constable Richland Township: J. H. HAYDEN.	For Constable Richland Township:	For Constable Richland Township:	For Constable Richland Township:	For Constable Richland Township:
For Constable Kelso Township: T. M. SCOTT.	For Constable Kelso Township: OTTO WILL.	For Constable Kelso Township:	For Constable Kelso Township:	For Constable Kelso Township:	For Constable Kelso Township:
For Constable Morley Township: JOE MERRITT.	For Constable Morley Township: CREAL MAY.	For Constable Morley Township:	For Constable Morley Township:	For Constable Morley Township:	For Constable Morley Township:
For Constable Moreland Township:	For Constable Moreland Township:	For Constable Moreland Township:	For Constable Moreland Township:	For Constable Moreland Township:	For Constable Moreland Township:
For Constable Sylvania Township: C. C. MYERS.	For Constable Sylvania Township:	For Constable Sylvania Township:	For Constable Sylvania Township:	For Constable Sylvania Township:	For Constable Sylvania Township:

THE AMENDMENTS TO BE VOTED ON

Fifteen propositions, including amendments to the Missouri Constitution and new laws submitted under the initiative or the referendum, will be voted on at the November election. The 15 occupy 18 ordinary newspaper columns of the smallest type.

That the voters may understand at least in a general way the propositions will appear on the ballot:

No. 1. Constitutional Amendment.

Proposes to fix the salary of members of the Legislature at $1000 a year, which would give a Representative $2000 for his term of office, and a Senator $4000. At present they are paid $5 a day during the period of the legislative session, a Representative receiving about $400 for his term of office and a Senator about $800.

No. 2. Constitutional Amendment.

Proposes to change the method of framing charters for cities of more than 100,000 population, and does away with the present constitutional requirement that charters of such cities must provide for a mayor and two houses of legislation, at least one of which shall be elected by general ticket. It would prohibit the election of charter commissioners, or freeholders, by political tickets and require that there be no party designations. Adoption of the charter would be by majority vote, instead of four-sevenths vote required by the present constitution. The amendment would not affect St. Louis, whose charter is controlled by a different part of the Constitution.

No. 3. Constitutional Amendment

Seeks to repeal present constitutional provision affecting indebtedness of cities to require only a two-thirds vote of those voting on the proposal to increase indebtedness instead of a two-thirds vote of all voting at the election at which the proposal is voted on. In cities of 75,000 or more inhabitants it seeks to permit an indebtedness of 10 per cent of taxable wealth instead of 5 per cent. Seeks to permit cities of more than 75,000 population to acquire by purchase, condemnation or construction waterworks, gas works, electric light works, street railways, telegraph and telephone companies, heating plants, ice or refrigerating plants, or any other public utility, and provides method of financing to exclude such obligations from the debt limit fixed by the Constitution.

No. 4. Constitutional Amendment

Seeks to permit a majority of the voters of any road district in the State to increaes the tax levy of the district not exceeding 50 cents on the $100 value for road purposes, the increase to be in addition to all other levies for road and bridge purposes now authorized by law.

No. 5. Constitutional Amendment

Seeks to increase the limit of indebtedness for school purposes. Proposeses that any school district (and not only districts formed of cities and towns, as under the present Constitution) can levy a school tax of $1 on the $100 valuation by vote of two-thirds of the tax-paying voters of the district. At present a tax limit of 65 cents is fixed for all disricts not in cities or towns. Proposed amendment provides that a larger tax may be levied on a two-thirds vote for the erection or repairing of school buildings. Present law permits the voting of this increase only for the purpose of erecting new school buildings.

No. 6. Constitutional Amendment.

Submits to the voters of the State a proposal to issue $60,000,000 of bonds for the construction of hard surfaced roads, the money to be equitably apportioned among all the counties of the State. Provision is made for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds from the receipts of the State automobile license fund.

No. 7. Constitutional Amendment.

Seeks to permit cities of 30,000 population or less to incur additional indebtedness for the purchase or construction of waterworks systems, lighting systems and ice plants.

No. 8. Constitutional Amendment.

Seeks to authorize the Legislature to provide for an annual tax of not to exceed 3 cents on the $100 valuation for pensions for the deserving blind.

No. 9. Constitutional Amendment.

Submits to the voters a proposed bond issue of $1,000,000 to provide a revolving fund to aid soldiers, sailors and marines to obtain employment and rural homes.

No. 10. Constitutional Amendment.

Proposes to increase the number of members of the Missouri Supreme Court from seven to nine, and the number of divisions of the court from two to three.

No. 11. Constitutional Amendment.

Seeks to permit qualified voters absent form the State on account of military service to vote at general and special elections.

No. 12. Constitutional Amendment.

Proposes to increase the number of the Judges of the St. Louis Court of Appeals from three to six, and to form two divisions of the court. The three additional Judges to serve until January 1, 1923, to be appointed by the Governor, not more than two to be members of the same political party. Their successor would be elected in November 1922.

No. 13. Referendum Proposition.

Submits to vote of the State the question of whether the State prohibition enforcement law passed by the last Legislature shall be put into effect. Its adoption will give the State courts equal jurisdiction with the Federal courts in enforcing prohibition.

No. 14. Referendum Proposition.

Submits to a vote of the State the question of whether the workmen's compensation law passed by the last Legislature shall be put into effect.

No. 15. Constitutional Amendment.

Proposes to change the method of amending or revising the State Constitution to permit the submission of the question of calling a constitutional convention by either the Legislature or through the initiative, and provides for a nonpartisan constitutional convention of 83 members, 68 of whom shall be chosen by State senatorial districts, two from each district, and not more than one from any one political party, and for 15 elected at large in the State.

HALLOWE'EN FUN

The Pumpkin Fortune Teller

Choose a medium sized pumpkin and cut or paint all the letters of the alphabet upon its sides. Set it on a leaf-garlanded tray in the center of a small table. Blindfold the guests one at a time and give them a hat-pin. Lead the fortune seeker to the pumpkin and let her point out a letter with the pin. The first letter chosen is the initial of her future mate's first name. Turn the blindfolded person three times, then let her point the second initial whcih is that of her "fate's" last name.

The Apple Seed Fortune

At ten o'clock on Hallowe'en night choose a large apple and snap it with the forefinger while saying: "Apple rosy, apple bright, tell my fortune true tonight!" Eat the apple and count the seeds. Two seeds portend an early marriage date; three, a legacy or a present; four, great wealth; five, a long journey; six, fame; seven, the granting of the dearest wish; eight, a handsome husband; nine, a gift of money; ten a happy marriage.

Fatal Dip.

Arrange three saucers in a row, one filled with clear water, one filled with muddy water, and one empty. Blindfold each guest and permit each to choose a saucer. Putting the hand into clear water indicates a young and handsome mate. The saucer of muddy water indicating the chooser as the future mate of widow or widower, and the empty saucer indicates a solitary life.—Clipped.

Fight 1921 Chinch Bugs Now.

One chinch bug destroyed in winter may prevent the production of hundreds to infest your wheat field in early spring.

Chinch bugs pass the winter in wild grass and leaves, especially along hedges and fences and in the edges of woodlands adjoining cultivated fields.

Burn grasses, leaves and other trash where the bugs may find winter refuge. The bugs not burned will be killed by exposure to the weather.

Remove shocks of corn or other fodder from the field in the fall.

Clean up all trash and rubbish which may harbor the insects in winter.

Evans-Culbertson

Miss Lucy Culbertson of Sikeston, Mo., and Floyd W. Evans of this city, were married yesterday at 1 o'clock at the court house by Rev. W. P. Pearce, pastor of the Cairo Baptist church. Both are well known in Cairo and have many friends who will be surprised to learn of their marriage.—Cairo Bulletin.

CONSTITUTIONAL BALLOT

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Changing the Compensation of members of the General Assembly from per diem during Session to Annual Salary of $1,000.00.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Authorizing cities having a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants to frame and amend their charters by less difficult methods than are now provided.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Permitting an increase of the limit of indebtedness that large cities may incur and enabling them to acquire public utilities.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Permits majority of qualified voters of road districts to authorize special levy for road purposes of not to exceed fifty cents on the $100.00 valuation.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 5.

Amending section 11 of article 10 authorizing an increase of annual rates of taxation, and also permitting an increase for purpose of "repairing" public buildings.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 6.

Authorizing General Assembly to contract a debt on behalf of the state and to issue bonds of not exceeding $60,000,000.00 for constructing hard surfaced roads.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

Authorizing cities which contain not more than 30,000 inhabitants to incur additional indebtedness for waterworks, ice and light plants.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 8.

Requiring General Assembly to levy annual tax not less than one-half cent nor more than three cents on $100.00 valuation for pensioning deserving blind.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 9.

Providing for a bond issue of $1,000,000.00 for the purpose of creating a soldiers' settlement fund.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 10.

Increasing the number of supreme court judges to nine and dividing the court into three divisions, each to consist of three judges.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 11.

Directing the Legislature to enact a law enabling qualified electors of this state absent from the state on account of military service to vote.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

Increasing the number of St. Louis court of appeals judges to six and dividing the court into two divisions, each to consist of three judges.

YES

NO

PROPOSITION NO. 13.

Referendum Ordered by the Petition of the People.

House bill No. 335, enacted by Fiftieth General Assembly. Prohibiting manufacture, sale, gift, advertisement or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, into or from this state, except under certain conditions; providing for search of intoxicating liquors unlawfully sold; declaring certain buildings or certain places used in unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquors nuisances and giving right of abatement; giving persons injured by intoxicated persons right of action against illegal liquor sellers; regulating those who manufacture, sell or prescribe for ethyl alcohol or wine; defining intoxicating liquor and other words; providing for enforcement of said act and prescribing penalties for violation of same.

YES

NO

PROPOSITION NO. 14.

Referendum Ordered by the Petition of the People.

Committee substitute for Senate bill No. 389, enacted by the Fiftieth General Assembly, the purpose of which is to provide for a system of workmen's compensation, elective as to railroads and private employments, compulsory as to the state and other public employers unless their employes reject the act; defining the rights, duties and liabilities of employers and employes electing to accept or reject the act, and of third persons in connection therewith; creating a workmen's compensation commission, defining its powers and duties and prescribing the rules and regulations relating to the enforcement and carrying out of said act.

YES

NO

PROPOSITION NO. 15.

Proposed by Initiative Petition Constitutional Amendment.

Proposed amendment repealing article XV, Missouri Constitution, enacting new article in lieu thereof, providing mode of revising and amending Constitution and for calling constitutional convention.

YES

NO

County of Scott. } ss.
STATE OF MISSOURI, }

I, Geo. W. Pearman, Clerk of the County Court within and for the County of Scott, in the State of Missouri, hereby certify the above and foregoing to contain the name of every candidate whose nomination for any office specified therein; the same being the ballot to be used at the General Election to be held on Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, 1920, or filed according to the provisions of the Statutes in such cases made and provided; together with the names of the political parties by which candidates have been nominated.

Also I hereby certify the foregoing twelve Constitutional Amendments, joint and concurrent resolutions, of the 50th General Assembly of the State of Missouri, of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Missouri; also of the three amendments to the Constitution, proposed by initiative petition to be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri at the General Election to be held on Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, 1920, as the same have been certified to me by the Secretary of State, and the various political parties of Scott County, and the Townships therein, all of which are now on file in my said office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the seal of the County Court to be affixed thereto. Done at office in Benton, this the 20th day of October, 1920, A. D.

(SEAL) GEO. W. PEARMAN, Clerk.
County Court, Scott County, Mo.

Advices received by the United States Department of Agriculture from Brazil say that 80 per cent of the new cotton plants there have been destroyed by a small sucking insect of the family of lace bugs, which extracts the jucie of the leaves, thereby killing the plants. The Brazilian cotton crop will be very short this year as a result, and Government scientists there are seeking means to check the ravages of the insect. No immediate danger is seen of an invasion of this country by the Brazilian insect.

BUSINESS NEWS
REVIEW FOR OCTOBER

General conditions: Decline in the price of all farm products, seriously threatening the welfare of farmers, continues. The situation has been called to the attention of U. S. Treasury authorities at Washington who state they are unable to do anything to relieve the situation.

Reports from some parts of the country are to the effect that railway transportation is improving and that the prompt movement of all commodities soon will be assured.

Agencies in the large cities which are in touch with the labor situation continue to issue warnings of a probable surplus of labor this winter.

The first farmers' co-operative cotton gin in Missouri will soon be in operation at New Madrid.

A World Trade Club has been formed in St. Louis with more than 100 members. The purpose is to promote foreign trade. Many of the large manufacturers in St. Louis are members.

The Missouri Public Service Commission is attempting to have the railroads assign to it a certain number of coal cars to be loaded at the mines and reassigned to it for disposition in whatever way is necessary to prevent a coal shortage at any place in the state.

Approximately 500,000 women in Missouri are expected to exercise the newly granted right to vote on November 2, according to the estimates of politicians and others in touch with the situation.

The Missouri State Federation of Labor has sent letters to all local labor unions in the state urging that all members of the unions vote in favor of the Workmen's Compensation Law, which will be proposition No. 14, on the official ballot. The employers of the state also are in favor of the law, which is considered to be one of the most progressive laws ever enacted.

Busines men at Lebanon are considering the formation of a company to build a large hydro-electric power plant near that city.

A bulletin issued by W. H. Lewis, state labor commissioner, says that while there are but few unemployed persons in Missouri, the labor market shows a marked relaxation from its former stringency.

A movement has been started by the secretaries of a number of commercial, industrial and civic organizations having headquarters in St. Louis, to organize a state conference of such secretaries. Elmer Donnell, Secretary of the Associated Industries of Missouri, Security Building, St. Louis, is chairman of the organization committe. Secretaries of Chambers of Commerce and other organizations are eligible.

There is so much talk about the "open shop" and the "closed shop" that it is well to concisely define what is meant by these terms. A closed shop is an establishment where no one but members of a labor union are permitted to work. An open shop is a place where the jobs are open to anybody who can give satisfactory service. A non-union shop is a place where members of labor unions are not permitted to work.

Hog and Corn Prices.

During the world war the government of the United States made thoroughly detailed ivestigation among farmers and stockmen to establish the proper economic relation between the "hog price" and the "corn price."

This federal inquiry had for its goal more particularly the deciding the basis of what the relation "should be" to insure the cost of production and a reasonable profit to the hog raiser.

After many conferences, hearing the experts and the big pork producers, the decision was reached. Somebody, remembering vividly how the political phrase of "Sixteen to One" fitted onto the tongue, suggested that, since it was found that thirteen bushels of corn would produce one hundred pounds of live pork on foot (under average conditions anywhere) the economic relation between a bushel of corn and a hundred pounds of live hog should be established at "Thirteen to One" to insure a reasonable profit, the records of the years on corn and hog prices having been taken into careful consideration in reaching this national verdict.

Without debating the question of whether or not a hundred pounds of pork on foot should net the farmer thirteen times his market cost of one bushel of corn, it is true that hogs on the average have not sold that high during the past ten years.

An official statement of E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes, joint representatives of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates and Missouri State Board of Agriculture, shows that the average price of one hundred pounds of live hogs dividde by the average price of one bushel of corn has, during the past ten years, averaged in Missouri only ten and three-tenth and in the United States only ten and twenty-one hundredths—in round numbers "Ten to One."

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs.
vs.
J. D. Randolph, John A. Sullivan, James A. Finch, Henry C. Luehrs, P. H. Eisenmyer, W. C. Alexander, and the unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate, mesne, remote, voluntary following named deceased persons: and involuntary grantees of the John A. Sullivan, deceased; Henry C. Luehrs, deceased; P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Alexander, deceased; defendants .

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.

To the November Term, 1920.

Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation, from the petition of plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch, duly verified by affidavit that the defendants John A. Sullivan, Henry C. Luehrs, P. H. Eisenmeyer and W. C. Alexander are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State, and that all of said defendants, if they or either of them be not deceased, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased parties towit: John A. Sullivan, deceased, Henry C. Luehrs, deceased, P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased and W. C Alexander, deceased, are the owners of the real property hereinafter described; and that they are persons interested in or who the subject matter of said petition claim some title, estate or interest in and the real property hereinafter described, whose names cannot be inserted therein by plaintiffs, because they are unknown to them; that such persons derive or claim to dervie their titles, interest or claims to said real property hereinafter described as heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate, mesne, remote voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased persons, John A. Sullivan, deceased, Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Henry C. Luehrs, deceased, P. H. Alexander, deceased, respectively and that the title claim or interest of said unknown defendants and how derived as far as is known to plaintiffs, is as follows: The said unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees, or immediate, mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Alexander, deceased, claim an interest in said property hereinafter described by reason of a mortgager against said real property, said mortgage being recordede in mortgage record 23 at page 206-207 of the mortgage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Scott County, Missouri, and said other unknown defendants claim an interest therein as the heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased persons, towit: John A. Sullivan, deceased, and Henry C. Luehrs, deceased, they being the last persons to whom the said title to said real property was last transferred or vested. That plaintiffs petition contains as full, correct and complete a recital and description of the claims of said defendants and how such claims are derived as are known to plaintiffs. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $81.87, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, on the 12th day of June, 1915, and ordinances Numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the costs of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Ave. in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, towit: Lot No. 4, in Block No. 8, Wells Addition to the City of Edna, now Fornfelt, Missouri. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be first and paramount lien on said above described real property for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosing of said lien, and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920, of said court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed SEAL the seal of said court. D one at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams, and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Chas Hamm and Katie Hamm, 1 wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben H. Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger and Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife, defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.

To the November Term, 1920.

Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch, duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $87.21, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said city for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof, said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being dscribed as follows to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of lot No. 8,Blk. No. 4 Dohogne's Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt , thence south 81 degrees 49' E. along the south line of said Lot No. 8, a distance of 31.8 feet to the N. E. Corner of the Chas. Hamm tract; thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the east line of said Hamm tract 135.08 feet to a point in the North line of Main Street; thence N. 69 degrees 51' E. along the north line of main St. 32.3 feet to the west line of alley; thence N. 0 degrees 44' E. along the west line of alley 115.25 feet to the place of beginning; all in U. S. P. S. 2478 and having a frontage of 32.3 feet on main street, and in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be the first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Chas Hamm and Katie Hamm, his wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife, Defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.

To the November Term, 1920.

Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT, TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN, GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation, from the petition of the plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch, duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $403.09, which was levied and assesed by the City of Fornfelt under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described, as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co., and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of Lot No. 15, of Blk. No. 4 Dohogne's Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, thence South 81 degrees 49' E. along south line of said lot No. 15, 141.72 feet to a point; thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the east line of alley 111.98 feet to a point in north line of Main Street; thence N. 69 degrees 51', along north line of Main Street 149.3 ft. to the west line of Washington Ave., thence N. 0 degrees 44' E. along the west line of Washington Ave., 82.13 ft. to the place of beginning; all in U. S. P. S. 2478 Twp. 29 R. 14 E. and having a frontage of 149.3 feet on Main Street. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be the first and paramount lien of said above described real estate for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
W. E. Robert and Mrs. W. E. Robert, defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.

To the November Term, 1920.

Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants, W. E. Roberts and Mrs. W. E. Roberts, are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $81.87, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described, as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 7, Block No. 7, Wells Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, Missouri. And in which action plaintiff prays that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon, according to law and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Scott County, Missouri to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Rudolph Stecker Brewing Company, a corporation, defendant.

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.

To the November Term, 1920.

Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois and is a nonrseident of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it in this State; that the defendant is the owner of the real property hereinafter described, it being the last person to whom the said title to said real property was last transferred or vested. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendant that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $350.98, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 14, in Block No. 15, in North Illmo, Addition to Edna,now Fornfelt, Missouri. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the Town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendant is required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published at Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
Chas. Hamm and Katie Hamm, his wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife, defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.

To the November Term, 1920.

Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT, TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN, GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them, by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $468.38, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June 1915; and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof, said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the S. W. corner of Washington Ave. and Main Street of the City of Fornfelt, thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the west property line of Washington Ave., 83.77 feet to the North right-of-way line of the Gray's Pt. Term. Ry. Co. thence S. 81 degrees 49 W. along the said North right-of-way line 188.36 ft. to a point; thence North 0 degrees 44' E. 43 feet to a point in the south line of Main Street, thence North 69 degrees 51' E. Along the South line of Main Street 198 feet to the place of beginning. All in U. S. P. S. 2478 Twp. 29 R. 14 E. except a tract of land 40 by 60 ft. in the Southwest corner of above described tract belonging to Cape Brewery & Ice Co., and in which action plaintiffs prays that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which action is returnable and triable at th enex tregular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,
vs.
James W. Crandell and E. V. Miles, and the unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of the following named deceased persons: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased, defendants.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants, James W. Crandell and E. V. Miles, if they be not deceased are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State and that all of said defendants, if they, or either of them be not deceased, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased parties to-wit: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased, are the owners of the real property hereinafter described; and that they are persons interested in or who claim some title estate or interest in the subject matter of said petition and the real property hereinafter described, whose names cannot be inserted therein by plaintiff, because they are unknown to them; that such unknown persons derive or claim to derive their title or interest to said real property as th econsorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following name deceased persons, to-wit: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased they being the person to and in whom the title, interest or claim of said real property was last transferred or vested and that said petition contains as full, correct and complete a recital and description of the claims of said defendants and how such claims are derived as the same are known to plaintiff. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk, in vacation that said defendants be notified by publication that an action has been commenced against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect three special tax bills, one for the sum of $33.16, one for the sum of $33.15, and one for the sum of $33.15, which were levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adoted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described and its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co., and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof.

Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 20, Block No. 5 Wells Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, Mo.

And in which action plaintiff prays that said special tax bills may be decreed to be first and paramount liens on said above described real property for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and the foreclosure of said liens, and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable to and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, 1920, being the first day of the November Term, 1920 of said Court, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiff's said petition otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri, to be published at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
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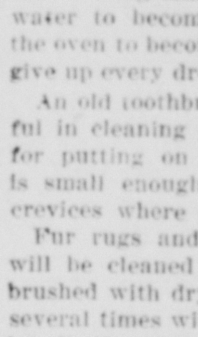
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

> To know how to eat, what to eat and when to eat is a problem that humanity has never yet solved, although she has enriched herself with many inventions.—Emerson.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.



Do not throw-away the vinegar from pickled beet or other pickles. It may be used in salad dressing in place of other vinegar, giving a most desirable flavor and color.

When we pay 20 cents a bunch for celery it is needful that every scrap is utilized. The tender inner stalks may be served fresh or in salad, the coarser outer stalks cooked and served with cheese in an escalloped dish, making a most appetizing and not common combination. Then the leaves may be dried and used as flavor for soups and sauces.

Add a few tablespoonfuls of salt pork cut in small cubes and fried brown to any vegetable soup, and a very little sugar. A pinch of sugar added to a roast of any kind adds to its flavor.

When making gravies, sauces, or mushes that are apt to lump, stir and beat well with an egg whisk. This will save much time and many lumps. When using lemons, drop them in hot water to become heated or place in the oven to become hot. They will then give up every drop of juice.

An old toothbrush will be found useful in cleaning out small corners and for putting on shoe-blackening as it is small enough to get into the fine crevices where dust collects.

Fur rugs and white robes or furs will be cleaned nicely if rubbed and brushed with dry clean snow. Repeat several times with fresh snow, rubbing in all directions. Then hang up over night and there will be little fear of any kind of germ surviving such treatment.

When you have rough, chapped hands use fresh lard mixed with sugar, using enough lard to moisten the sugar; rub it in well and wear gloves to bed; in the morning the hands will be healed and softened.

One may have neat and attractive looking cans to hold all kinds of foods and keep them insect-proof by saving the sirup cans, coffee and tea cans Paint them with a coat or two of white paint and print in black paint or dark blue the name of the contents.

Nellie Maxwell

FOR RENT—240-acre farm, 2 miles from Morehouse. Part of wheat land broken. Apply to Mrs. E. L. Cunningham, 226 Ruth Street, Sikeston, Mo.

"PARIS COMES TO AMERICA"

English Visitor Finds French Influence, Especially in Architecture.

It used to be said that good Americans when they died went to Paris. The Parisian lure no doubt is still powerful; but every day I should guess that more of Paris comes to America. The upper parts of New York have boulevards and apartment houses very like the real thing, and I noticed that the architecture of France exerts a special attraction for the rich man decreeing himself a pleasure dome.

There are millionaires' residences in New York that might have been transplanted not only from the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne but from Touraine itself; while when I made my pilgrimage to Mr. Widener's, just outside Philadelphia, I found Rembrandt's "Mill," and Manet's dead bull fighter, and a Vermeer, and a little meadow painted divinely by Colot and El Greco's family group, and Donatello's St. George, and one of the most lovely scenes that ever was created by Turner's enchanted brush, all enshrined in a palace which Louis Seize might have built.

But America is still more French than this. Her women can not be less soignee than those of France, although they suggest a cooler blood and less dependence on male society; her shops can be as distinguished as those of the Rue de la Paix and far more costly; and her bread is better than France's best. Moreover, when it comes to night, and the Broadway constellations challenge the darkness, New York leaves Paris far behind. For every cabaret and supper resort that Paris can provide New York has three; and for every dancing floor in Paris New York has 30.

Good Americans, however, will still remain faithful to their old posthumous love, if only for her wine.—E. V. Lucas in The Outlook.

SHIPS' SIRENS SOUND CODES

Whistle Blasts Give All Information Necessary to All Whom It May Concern.

As ships pass in and out of port their sirens sound a code which enables all that is necessary to be said to all whom it may concern. Two tugboats, one concealed from the other by the vessel they are taking to her berth, will rattle away, one telling the other what to do, and perhaps each in turn pleading with the pilot on the liner's bridge to stop his engines, to go ahead or astern, or do half a dozen things.

Sirens of the big shipping liners mostly have individual notes, and they have calls of their own when nearing port. The Cunarder announces her approach by three long blasts, the White Star and Allan liner by three, Dominion four, while Leylands vessels run to six sounded in three twos, with a marked interval between each pair. Boats of the African line have a threefold call, one long and two short; Johnsons are quite garrulous with eight, Alexandra tugs five, and Raes tugs two long and two short, while the Cock boats adhere to their old formula of Cock-a-doodle-doo.

Hanged for Symmetry.

One rarely sees a hunchbacked person nowadays. People thus afflicted used to be far more numerous. But medical science has learned how to treat such cases, as well as lateral curvatures of the spine, with remarkable success.

Harold J. Rink of Chicago, has newly patented a contrivance for the purpose of straightening backbones which is interesting. The patient is literally hung up in a doorway by the chin, his toes barely touching the ground. Thus his spinal column is pulled straight, while cords attached to belts that he wears, one under the arms, and the other about the hips, exert drags sidewise to correct a curvature.

Guiding Ships Into Harbor.

Experiments like those which the navy department is now making toward the piloting of craft into the harbor appear to be meeting with success. They are certainly worth making. The method is a combination of cable with wireless guidance. An earlier check, the frequent breakage of the cable, has been overcome. It only remains to develop the technique in detail. Very likely the time will come when entering New York harbor will be almost as exactly marked a procedure as driving about the streets in the center of the town according to traffic regulations.—New York Sun.

Acquaintance Limited.

A new clerk in an Anderson department store was asked by a woman customer where she might find mosquito bar. The clerk, misunderstanding, answered:

"I haven't been here long, so I don't believe I know where you will find Miss Keta Barr."

Then studying a moment, after seeing the puzzled look of the customer, She begged pardon and said hurriedly that the mosquito bar was in the basement.

Rubber Imports Increase.

A marked increase in the amount of crude rubber imported into this country is shown by figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, compiled by the National City bank of New York. During the year 600,000,000 pounds were imported, as compared with 132,000,000 in 1919. Two-thirds of the amount imported was used for auto tires.

PRINTING ALL KINDS

SIKESTON STANDARD

The Only Twice-a-Week Newspaper in Scott County.

FRIDAY MORNING

VOLUME 9. SIKESTON, SCOTT COUNTY, MISSOURI FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1920 NUMBER 31

TO DRILL FOR OIL NEAR SIKESTON

The first step has been taken to determine the question whether or not Southeast Missouri is an oil field as has often been asserted of if there be coal or valuable minerals beneath the soil. This step was the formation of the Semo Development Company organized here some weeks ago. The Company as the name indicates, is at present merely a development organization. Arrangements have been made for drilling test wells in the very near future. The mot modersn type of drill equipment has been ordered for drilling the wells. While there are several locations in view there are numerous tests to be made before deciding upon the location to begin work. Should this be succesful it is needles to say that the greatest BOOM that ever struck Southeast Missouri, will follow and the cities of the district will enjoy growths such as Texas and Oklahoma oil towns have experienced.

The purpose of the Semo Development Asociation is to develop Southeast Missouri. It has been known for years that Southeast Missouri was blessed with a rich productive farming soil and now it comes to pass that the men whose names herein appear have decided to see what nature has hidden underneath this rich farming soil in Southeast Missouri in the way of oil and other minerals. If oil and other minerals be underneath the surface soil of Southeast Missouri, people who own the land as well as people who live in this community want it; and if after a thorough complete test it is found that there is no mineral of value underneath this soil the people of Southeast Missouri want to know it and they will be satisfied.

Hence the following men prior to the date of September 20th, 1920, have organized an Asociation to get together and find out what treasures might be hidden underneath their land. The name of this association is the Semo Development Association. They have before now incorporated. They have elected their President, Secretary, Board of Advisors, Board of Directors and have appointed their managers and are ready to begin activities in more ways than one.

The names ofthe men that comprise the Semo Development Asociation, and their standing in the Association are as follows:

A. C. Haffner, Sikeston, J. H. Yount, Sikeston, T. M. Bugg, Vanduser Carl Weber, Bloomfield, T. H. Ezzell, Bloomfield, C. L. Bollinger, Zalma, D. B. Kevil, Sikeston, W. D. Hamby, Oran, S. B. Hardwick, Bertrand, Leo Ham, Oran, J. E. Marr, Omaha, Neb., R. H. Greenlee, Glenwood, Ia., Thad Snow, Charleston, J. L. Ashley, Bloomfield, A. L. Harty, Jefferson City, J. B. Buck, Bloomfield, C. E. Dover, Sikeston, Joe Stubbs Jr., Sikeston, T. A. Wilson, Sikeston, J. Berry Finley, Oran and J. H. Galeener, Sikeston.

From the above list of names, which comprise the Semo Development Association, have elected the officers and Board of Directors as follows:

A. C. Haffner, President; J. H. Yount, vice-president; T. M. Bugg, Secretary-Treasurer.

Negotiation Committee:

A. C. Haffner, J. H. Yount, T. M. Bugg.

Board of Directors:

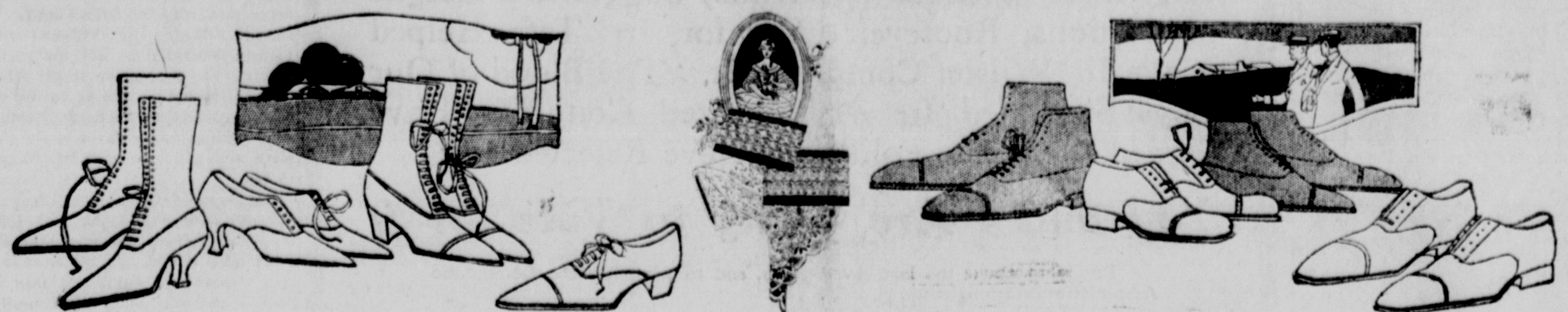
A. C. Haffner, J. H. Yount, T. M. Bugg, Carl Weber, Fred Sifford, T. H. Ezzell, C. L. Bollinger, D. B. Kevil, W. D. Hamby, Lea Hamm, S. B. Hardwick. Manager: A. F. Altheide.

The above first list of names shows the stockholders in the Semo Development Asociation. The above second list of names shows the officers in the Semo Development Asociation as outlined in the books of the Asociation.

Mrs. Russell Utterback and daughter, Julia, of Los Angeles, Calif., who have been visiting relatives here for several weeks, plan to leave tonight for Pekin, Ill., to visit Mrs. Harry Hill, formerly Miss Mayme Elkins. After a week in Pekin, Mrs. Utterback and Julia will go to Oklahoma City for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Elkins, after which they will return to California.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sikes, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Matthews, Mrs. Emory A. Matthews and Miss Amy Allen returned Thursday morning from St. Louis.

FOR SALE— One hot blast heating stove almost new. Inquire 301 William St., Phone 467, Jack Shelton.



The Quality Store

The tremendous cooperation and support we have received from our patrons in the past four weeks is the best indication how this progressive store succeeded in bringing lower prices to Sikeston.

Success means to succeed, and now we offer still further extra cut prices on Howard & Foster and Packard shoes, highest grades, all styles, all leathers and colors, regular prices $12.00 to $14.00

Now $9.45

All Our Ladies and Children Shoes at Reduction of 20 Per Cent

for a few more days only. Remember this also applies to all purchases in our Dry Goods, Ladies Ready-to-Wear and Clothing Departments.

Reduction iudicated on every purchase you may make. Don't fail to call at this *up-to-date and reliable store* and let us *convince* you with *facts*.

Copyright 1919 Hart Schaffner&Marx

THE QUALITY STORE **SIKESTON MERCANTILE CO.** SIKESTON MO.

HALLOWE'EN DANCE AT THE CITY HALL

When mischievous elves and kelpies play their pranks and the laughing, good little spirits of field and woods and streams romp into the hearts of children—and the grown-up children who are men and women—it's Hallowe'en season, jolly, happy and packed with fun and merriment. And, judging from the many social affairs crowded into one week this Hallowe'en will surely be the best of all Hallowe'ens. It has been customary for the past few years for the High School Sophomore Class to entertain all other High School students, and the faculty at an elaborate Hallowe'en party. These affairs are usually given in the High School auditorium. The 1920 Sopohmores entertained Wednesday night with a masquerade dancing party given at the City Hall. The hall was profusely decorated with the black and yellow colors of Hallowe'en, stalks of corn and Jack-o-lanterns. The room was completely filled with the young masqueraders in every conceivable costume. A prize given for the best costume was awarded to Annette Smith, who was a very, very, clever clown. Entrance to the hall was made thru a cave—like opening arranged on the stairway. The affair would not have been complete without a fortune teller and Miss McRae as a gypsy, revealed, past, present and future. A live owl furnished lots of fun for the boys and frightened the girls. Music was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Levi Cook and Hirschberg. Refreshments of cookies, punch and ice cream cones were served. This party was voted one of the best ever given by a Sopohmore Class.

Election Judges.

The following judges have been selected to serve in Richland Township in the general election to be held on Tuesday, November 2:

Sikeston, Ward 1—Charles Prowe, Alfred Sikes, Charles Tanners. Clerks—Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, C. L. Blanton Jr.

Sikeston, Ward 2—John Hitt, Jno. Young, Leonard McMullin. Clerks—Mrs. Kate Harris, Sid Schillig.

Miner—Jim Hinkle, Gid Grigsby, Luther Jines. Clerks—Mrs. Wade Malcolm, Charles Sturgeon.

Root Wad—J. W. Baker Jr., Robert Thomas, Noah Randolph. Clerks—Paul Stone, Mrs. E. P. Waldman.

McMullin—Theodore Hopper, Ed Bean, Andrew Crutchfield. Clerks—Tom Stubblefield, Mrs. Anna Ancell.

Crowder—Clarence Brasher, Walker Taylor, Morse Lynn. Clerks—Mrs. Clarence Brasher, W. J. Page.

The Republican clerks have not yet been chosen. The list of judges is as follows:

Sikeston, 1st ward—A. F. Lindsay, M. Q. Tanner, E. J. Malone Jr.

Sikeston, 2nd ward—F. E. Mount, J. F. Cox, W. O. Scott.

McMullin—Geo. Clifford, W. J. Kindred, W. T. Lee.

Crowder—Sam Adkinson, Arie Utley, Lem Hamby.

Roodwad—Hez Ozment, Oscar Collins, E. E. Sutton.

Miner—Gale Hoffman, W. J. Milem and M. E. Resler.

Among the interesting social events of the week were two delightful parties given by Theodore Slack at his home on Dorothy Street, Tuesday and Wednesday evening. The Tuesday evening guests list included: Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Roth, Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Stallcup, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Matthews, Mrs. R. E. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. Moore Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van Horne, E. A. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stubbs Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ranney Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Cook, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sikes, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Galener, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Yount, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin McMullin, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Klein.

Guests invited for Wednesday evening were: Misses Mayme and Nina Marshall, Clara Moore, Hazel Stubbs, Helen Thomas, Gladys Kendall, Camille Klein, Audrey Chaney, Margaret Shanks, Burnice Tanner, Marjorie Smith, Irma Wilson, Gretchen Dunaway, Fern Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Clay Stubbs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lindley, Charles Blanton, Ruskin McCoy, Herman Henry, Byron Bowman, Dr. Anthony, Dr. Reuber, Dr. Tonelli, Robert Nafe, Dr. McClure, D. B. and James Kevil, Loomis Mayfield and A. C. Barrett.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congres.

THE STANDARD is the only paper in Scott County that is published twice-a-week; for newspaper readers wanting the news while it is news, and for advertisers desiring quick results, it is the best medium.

The Standard announces the following new rates for advertising effective August 1, 1920:

Display advertising, per single column inch, net 25c
Reading notices per line........10c
Financial statements for banks..$6.00
Probate notices, minimum......$5.00

The Standard announces the following new rates for subscription effective September 1, 1920:

Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott and adjoining counties...........$2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in United States $2.50
No renewal allowed at present rate for longer than one year.

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

At last we seem to have located the "Nigger in the Wood Pile."

* * * *

The Standard expects to go to press at 4 p. m. Monday with its Tuesday's edition. If there be any message of special importance to the voters, the next issue will carry same.

* * * *

The Standard urges on its readers to vote "yes" on every one of the Amendments. Every one is of vital importance to some section of the State, and none are hurtful. Be certain to scratch "no" and vote "yes."

* * * *

A certain telegram received in Sikeston during the week has caused considerable commotion all over Southeast Missouri. It was sure a bombshell in some quarters. As yet no contradictory information has been received as to its genuiness, though the same has been reported to the Republican National Committeeman.

* * * *

Let's have a Congressman for the next couple of years who will be heard from once in a while from the floor of the House. In the past the Fourteenth Congressional District of Missouri has been represented by men who have ranked with the best of them, but for the past two years the Fourteenth District has not been heard from. This is wrong. Our corner of the State represents the finest body of agricultural land to be found anywhere and we should be represented by a man who will endeavor to be heard from on the floor of the House instead of on pay-day. Bob Ward is the very rooster that we need to crow for our section. In the past he has been right on the moral questions and in the future he will not be found wanting. Vote for Bob Ward next Tuesday for Congressman.

* * * *

The Sikeston Standard $2.00 per year

HARDING ADVOCATES RACE EQUALITY.

The "Toledo Pioneer" a negro journal published in Toledo, Ohio, is urging all negroes to vote for Harding on the theory that Harding stands for race equality. This negro editor says colored men and women will be privilieged to go where they please without questions asked or insults being offered.

After discussing the Beatty Bill, which was defeated in the last session of the Ohio Legislature, he quotes Senator Harding as follows:

"I believe the negro citizens of America should be granted the full enjoyment of all their rights, that they have earned the full measure of citizenship bestowed, that their sacrifices in blood on the battlefields of the republic have entitled them to all freedom and opportunity, all of the sympathy and aid that the American spirit of fairness and justice demands."

The Editor then adds:

"His words are an eloquent endorsement of the spirit utter of the Beatty Bill the purpose of which was to insure to the colored people their civil rights by imposing heavy penalties upon those who would deny them these rights. In other words, they could have the right to choose the hotel at which they might stop, the theatre which they might attend, or the place of amusement and recreation to which they might go, with no questions asked and no insults offered. The Beatty Bill provides penalties of $100 to $500 fine and a thirty to ninety days imprisonment, or both, within the discretion of the court."

The Beatty Bill would prohibit the following places from barring negroes—Hotels restaurants, stores, parks, ice cream parlors confectionaries, soda-fountains, clinics hospitals, bath-houses barber shops, theatres, roof-gardens, music halls, race course, skating rinks, fairs, gymnasiums, billard parlors, public libraries, kindergartens, schools and colleges, of all kinds, garages and all public conveyances operated on land or water, as well as the stations and terminals thereof.

This negro editor says that Harding eloquently endorsese this Bill. Do Tennesseans, who boast of their Anglo-Saxon blood and their pride in a white man's government, want such a man as Harding for President, and do they want such a man as Alf Taylor for Governor whose vote and speech for the "Force Bill" naturally places him in line with the politics advocatde by Harding and the negro editor?—Lewis County (Tenn.) Herald.

And furthermore: Do we Southeast Missourians, of the same type and blood, living under the "Star Spangled banner, 'Old Glory" ' want this negro equal man, or Authur M. Hyde, who has not backbone enough to answer questions put forth by one of his Republican friends, Governor of Missouri?

The Standard should not be held responsible for the commotion a certain telegram caused Tuesday afternoon. It was received in answer to an inquiry made by the head of one of the largest colleges in the State of Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING

SATURDAY OCTOBER 30

Hon. B. Hugh Smith and all the Democratic County Candidates will be at the City Hall meeting Saturday evening, October 30th to meet the voters of Sikeston and vicinity. Make your arrangements to be present. All welcome

Have We Failed, or Succeeded?

World Peace Is a Non-Partisan Idea; It is a Call to Higher Civilization. McKinley Suggested a League of Nations; Roosevelt Was for It; Taft Helped Make It; Wilson Completed It. The Blood of Our Boys Sanctified It; 41 Civilized Countries Have Signed It; Senate Politicians Have Rejected It.

You and I Are Going to Vote for It

But what about the last seven years, and to what has the Democratic Administration brought us?

Have you seen a "tramp" during the past four years?
What has become of the 100,000 "Weary Willies" of 1913?
Is there anyone you know looking for a $2-a-day job?
Where are the "bread-lines" we saw pictured in the newspapers?
Does anybody want to abolish the 8-hour working day?
How much did you receive for 12 hours of labor in 1912?
Has property depreciated under the Wilson Administration?
How does the price of farm property compare in 1920 with 1912?
Where are those farm mortgages of those "good old days"?
What is stock, grain and cotton worth, compared with 1912?
How many automobiles have been bought during the last 7 years?
How many people do you know who bought phonographs in 1912?
Did the average family in 1912 indulge in the luxuries of today?
In spite of H. C. of L., are you not more prosperous than 7 years ago?
What has increased bank deposits over $17,000,000,000 in 7 years?
What has quadrupled exports from $2,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000?
Has any merchant you know gone into bankruptcy in the last 7 years?
Have you heard of a panic since the "Black Friday" of 1907?
Who paid the $15,000,000,000 that panic cost this country?
Have you forgotten the men who brought on that panic?
Would you like to have them in control of our finances again?
Do you want to scrap the panic-proof Federal Reserve Banking System?
Do you want to deprive our farmers of the Farm Loan System?
Do you want to abolish the Postal Savings Bank?
Do you want to repeal the Wilson Parcel Post System?
Do you want to return to the horrors of child labor in factories?
Do you want to repeal the Corrupt Practice Law of vote buying?
Don't you think we ought to do our own thinking this year?

And why should there be a change?

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, DID WE WIN OR LOSE THE WAR?

Likewise ask yourself and your neighbors why the Missouri State Democratic Administration, clean, economical, progressive, should not be indorsed by every man and woman.

Vote the Democratic Ballot

Adv.

Hyde and he Corruptionists.

Arthur M. Hyde won the Republican nomination for Governor by warring on the bosses of his own party, and he is trying to win the election by warring on the bosses of the opposition party. St. Louis Republican corruption served Mr. Hyde well in August. Why may not Kansas City Democratic corruption serve equally well in November?

As between Mr. Hyde and the once dark forces of St. Louis Republican bossism, all is lovely now. He has eaten their bread and salt, or they have eaten his, and a mantle of delightful understanding and identity of party purpose has been spread over the "old, unhappy, far-off times" of the primary. And Mr. Hyde is to climax his struggle for the governorship by invading the stronghold of the erstwhile iniquitous St. Louis machine cheek by jowl with Senator Spencer.

Our junior Senator is a gentleman of what used to be designated "polite learning". He is suave, urbane, accomplished. Yet Mr. Spencer has, negatively, acquiesced in one of the most sinister assaults upon our Government. Thanks to a committee's inactivity of which Mr. Spencer is chairman, the presence of Trueman H. Newberry still defiles our Federal Senate. Further, it occasions grievous anxiety and something of despair in the minds of all thoughtful citizens everywhere.

Tom Pendergast of Kansas City may be as wicked a man as Mr. Hyde says he is. But if Pendergast has committed all the crimes alleged by Mr. Hyde, he is still a petty offender as compared with the proved and convicted criminal, Newberry, who debauched a State.

Mr. Hyde shudders at the alleged wickedness of Pendergast, but appears not to be distresser at all by the established villaniny of Newberry. Indeed it may fairly be presumed that he aproves the inaction of Senator Spencer in the Newberry affair, since he has never raised his voice to criticise it, but, on the contrary, speaks from the same platform with our delinquent junior Senator, whose entire official caree ,ncluding the protection affordede Newberry, seemingly commands Mr. Hyde's fervent admiration.

If Pendergast's name were Babler, say, or Morse, and if his activities were directed in behalf of the Republican party's supremacy, would Mr. Hyde be so vehement in his denunciation and so determined that Missouri'swelfare required the overthrow of the Pendergast macnine?

The character of Mr. Hyde's primary canvass and election campaign makes this a fair question for voters to as kthemselves. In this connection, voters familiar with the elegant cynicism of Chesterfield may recall that that eminent authority frankly conceded that blusterers are sometimes brave prudes sometimes chaste and reformers sometimes honest.—Post-Dispatch.

Since printing article on the editorial page regarding "bolters" from the Republican Party, information has rcahed us of one group of 121 representative men and women who in other years supported the Republican or Progressive tickets, who now declare in joint statement, that they stand honestly and frankly for the "ratification of the Treaty and adherence to the League" and will vote for Cox and Roosevelt. Included in the list are clergymen of all the principal demoninations and the Presidents of Oberlin, Vassar, Smith, Bryn Mawr and Mount Holyoke Colleges. Other noted educators who have deserted the Republican ranks are Mrs. Howard H. Brown, Professors N. S. B. Fraf M. W. Taylor and L. B. Shippe, University of Minnesota; Professor H. R. Tucker, St. Louis, J. A. Benson, Grover Cleveland High School St. Louis; George A. Hulett, Princeton University; Elias Compton, Dean of Worcester Coll,ege, Worcester, Ohio; Professor Frank Dixon, Princeton University; Rev. Fosdick B. Harrison, Woodstock Conn.; J. B. Johnson, Dean of the College of Sciences, Literature and Arts, University of Minnesota; Professor Rob. Hastings Nichols, Auburn Theological Seminary; Howard C. Waire, Princeton University; James Wallace, ex-President Mac Calster College, St. Paul; Professor George W. Davis Ma-Calaster College. Statements are pouring in on all sides from ex-Republicans who are joining the Cox standard.

Kentucky once led in hemp production, but has turned to more profitable crops and relinquished the lead to Wisconsin, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The Badger State cultivated 7,000 acres, half the country's total, this year, followed by Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio and California, with Kentucky sixth.

Lynn Lacy, of Morehouse, leaves for Washington, D. C. shortly to accept a position as auditor for income taxes. His salary will be slightly better than $2000 with expenses.

Doby Timms, one of the best known railroad conductors in Southeast Missouri, died at his home in Cape Girardeau, Tuesday forenoon. His run was out of Cape to the south on the Bull Moose. He was 48 years of age and leaves a wife and one daughter.

Murray Quinn Tanner was host at a delightful masquerade Hallowe'en party given Thursday evening at his home, 503 Sikes Avenue. Among the young people who enjoyed this affair were: Thelma Lennox, Evelyn Smith, Louise and Luclile Stubblefield, Burdine Schroff, Ruth Baker, Elizabeth Stallcup, Tylene Kendall, Dorothy McCoy, Elizabeth Pell of Charleston, Robert Hunter, Vernon Skillman, Bill Smith, Jim Baker, Spencer Black, Daniel McCoy, Jack Stubbs, Bill Bowman, David Blanton and Lyman Fox.

Mrs. E. F. Arthur, the victim of a recent fire, was tendered a shower Monday evening by members of the Home Mission Society. Gifts were presented by the following friends: Mrs. J. C. Horne, bread board, rolling pin, mixing bowl, biscuit cutter and table lnien; Mrs. A. A. Mayfield, handkerchiefs, four towels, wash cloth; Mary Elizabeth Montgomery, towel; Glenda Montgomery, steak beater; Mrs. John Walker, towel and can of berries; Mesdames Conn and White, bath mat; Mrs. Fred Jones, muffin pan; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Burke, pillow tubing; Home Mission, neck tie; Mrs. Caleb Smith, aluminum stew pan; Mesdames A. C. Johnson Wm. Pate, James Moccabee, aluminum double boiler; Mrs. Dave Reese, canned berries; Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Gipson, aluminium pan; Mrs. Ernest Moffatt and Ernestine, aluminium pie pan; Mrs. Nelle Estes and Miss Grace Estes, cake pan and bowl; Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Greenway, Mrs. J. H. Tyre, Mrs. Wm. Carson, Mrs. Vance Montgomery, electric iron; Mrs. McGilvary, granite stew pan; Mrs. Fields, pickle dish, Mrs. Lon Swanner, bread knife; Mrs. Lon Jennings and Hazel, salt and pepper shakers and aluminium pan; Misses Millie Jones and Alice Veach, canned beans and jar of jam; Mrs. Bert Morgan, vegetable bowl and butcher knife; Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Malcolm, aluminum syrup pitcher; Miss Effie Sellards, canned berries; Mrs. Greenway, breakfast set.

The "Wilson Influence."

Senator Reed is afraid of "Wilson's influence" if Cox should be elected. Other Senators, notably Lodge, have expressed the same fear. On what is their anxiety based?

Mr. Cox does not owe his nomination to Mr. Wilson. The "autocratic Wilson", as his enemies delight to picture him, never attempted, by word or gesture, to influence the choice of the San Francisco convention. Such deportment was far from kingly. But the fact that the President was scrupulously neutral is so well known that no critic has ever mustered the effrontery to initmate anything to the contrary. Mr. Cox, then, as nominee, owes nothing to the favor of the President and will in nowise be obligated to him.

But suppose Mr. Cox had been Mr. Wilson's choice and that the President had forced him upon the convention? Would the "Wilson influence" color and dominate the Cox administration? Such inference were plausible, but the facts rise up in challenge.

It is only 12 years since 1908, when President Roosevelt frankly dictated the nomination of Mr. Taft, whom he regarded as a most trustworthy heir. "They'll take Taft or they'll get me", was the Roosevelt ultimatum, and the Old Guard knew that Roosevelt could, and would, make good the threat. So Taft was nominated and elected as President Roosevelt protegee and delegated to carry out "my policies."

What happend is history. Roosevelt had hardly gotten out of the front door when his policies were bundled off to the garret and the old regime, after those seven bruised and battered years took complete charge of Mr. Taft. The uncertainty of a President's choosing an heir to the White House may also be found in Jackson's disappointment in Van Buren.

There will be no Wilson shadow athwart a Cox administration. Could his enemies do him the scantest justice, they would acknowledge that Mr. Wilson has shown no disposition to continue the "dynasty"—that beloved word of Lodge. Instead, by avoiding the semblance even of encroaching upon the paryt's nominating preprogative, Mr. Wilson has given a wholesome example to his succesors.

Mr. Reed should shed his fear of the "Wilson influence." Mr. Cox, if elected, will be responsible only to the people. We believe he will measure up to that responsibility. He acts like a man who is "captain of his soul."

In any event, the Wilson influence, which has leaned to high ideals and endeavor, would be far preferable to the influence of Lodge, Brandegee and the entire Senate oligarchy, which named and controls Mr. Harding.—Post-Dispatch.

Posters Stirs Republicans

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 24.—In the village of Prospect, near the home of Senator Harding, a rally of Democratic women was held under the direction of two young women teaching their sisters how to mark their ballot. In the windows of the empty store room in which the session was held the young women put up two postres which had been issued by Walter L. Brown, a Cleveland negro giving pictures of six negro candidates for the General Assembly, Senator Harding former Governor Willis candidate for the Senate, and Harry L. Davis, candidate for Governor. The caption says, "Equality for All" and quotes Harding to the effect that colored people are entitled to all their rights under the Constitution and laws. When the poster, which was evidently intended for distribution in the negro districts of the cities, was displayed, the Republican leaders of the town became excited and gathered a group of followers and started for the rally. Others came, too, and the street was soon crowded. One account said that the women blockaded the doorway with chairs to prevent an entrance. Marshal F. H. Fetter, who describes himself as "a Democrat from the ground up," was hurriedly summoned and did his best to quiet the populace. No blows were struck, he said, but there was much loud talk. When he had dispersed the crowd, the women concluded their meeting and took the highly prized poster home with them.

Our best brisket roast, 15c per lb. Sellanrds meat market. Phone 48.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative power of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

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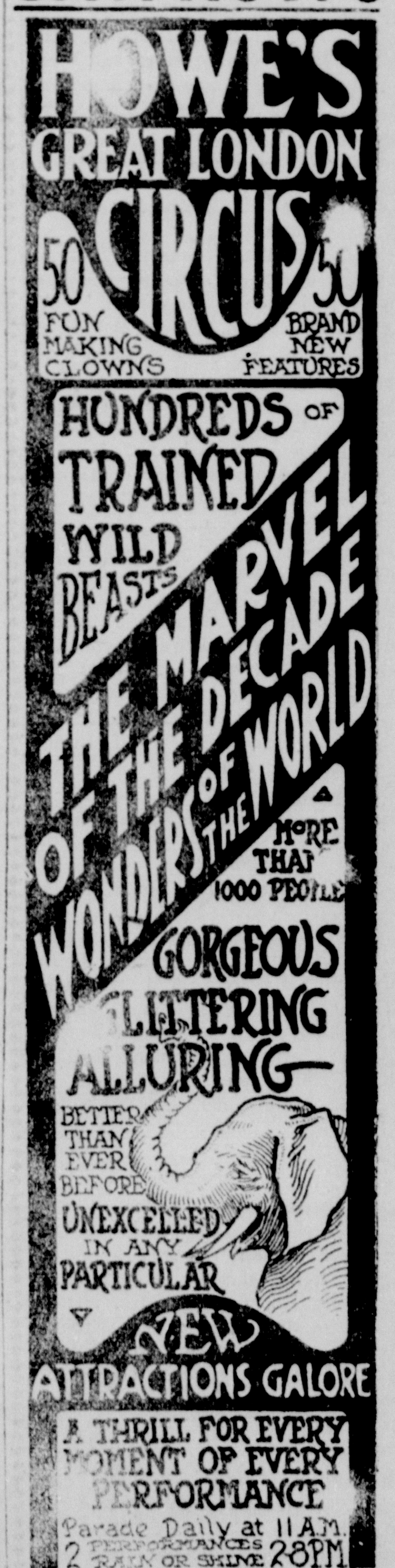


Reserve Seats and Tickets on Sale Circus Day at Derris Drug Store.

GOOD ROADS RAISE LAND VALUE $50 TO $100 ACRE

Charleston, Mo., October 24.—Mississippi County, one of the most fertile and richest territories in Missouri, is, through the idea of building up of its roads, increasing the value of its land from $50 to $100 an acre in the rural districts, and three or four times that much in the townships.

The county probably is the banner county of the state in the good roads proposition. It has planned for the construction of three direct lines of concrete roads. The first is being built now. About five or six miles of it is completed, and over two miles a month are being constructed.

In July, 1917, Mississippi County voted road bonds to the amount of $375,000 to build gravel roads. It was the first county to vote bonds under the Hawes road law. After a thorough campaign under the management of M. V. Carroll, the vote resulted in an 8 to 1 victory for the issue. War conditions, however, made construction impossible for two years.

In February, 1919, a group of men who had come into Missisippi County from the good roads section of Indiana in 1910, and who well understood that gravel roads would have short usefulness in that lowland section, proposed that the county build concrete roads instead of gravel.

Bonds having been voted for the gravel roads and available funds being manifestly inadequate for the more expensive construction, the County Court held, in its opinion, that the difference in the cost between the two types of road must be met by funds other than that of the county bond money.

The first road in the county to be improved was the Charleston-Birds Point road. This road, being an important outlet to the Mississippi River at a point opposite Caior, Ill., was approved for state and by the State Highway Board, half of its cost to be paid by state funds.

A campaign was launched to secure funds by subscription to care for the county's share of the added cost of concrete construction, as compared to that of gravel roads. "The good will and support of the entire citizenship of the county was secured for the project," said Thad Snow, a prominent farmer of Mississippi County, and a road enthusiast, who has been working up road sentiment in his and adjoining counties.

"It was necessary to raise $110,000, and the amount was obtained by subscriptions in the form of bankable notes," Snow said. "Landowners along the line of the road contributed most of the funds, but so great was the general interest in the movement that 200 men and business firms in all parts of the county, who owned no land near the road, contributed an average of $150 to the fund. The notes were placed in local banks, which guaranteed their payment to the County Court."

After the necessary funds were obtained the contract was let for this road in the fall of 1919 to Roy L. Williams, who lives on the road and who is a contractor of experience in road-building. Construction for some time was delayed by the shortage of concrete, but at the present time it is progressing rapidly. The contractor's equipment is said to be one of the most modern and efficient obtainable. The road is 16 feet in width, two-course concrete, the top course having crushed granite as the course aggregate. The road is 15.8 miles in length and includes an incline to low water at the Mississippi River. The cost is silghtly over $500,000.

In the early spring of the present year approval was secured of the State Highway Board for the extension of the road west from Charleston to the Scott county line, a distance of seven miles. Funds were raised to the amount of $30,000 to supplement the county bond isue. The road is now ready to contract. It will be 9 feet of cement, with a 4-foot gravel shoulder.

Last May a special road district was formed to finance the building of thirty miles of concrete to the river at Wolf Island, through East Prairie to the river, New Madrid county line. This special road district includes the towns of Charleston, East Prairie and Anniston, which, together with ninety-five square miles of farm lands, contains more than hal of the population of the county. This project carried the county by a vote which lacked only two votes of being unanimous. The road boosters claim that these two were so cast by mistake. This road will also be of 9-foot concrete. It will be contracted in 1921, if conditions are favorable for letting the contract.

Mississippi County is of level, alluvial land, rich indeed in fertility, but containing not a hatful of road material. All materials must be shipped.

Mississippi County, it is claimed, will go almost 100 per cent for amendment No. 6 to the State Constitution in order that the good-roads building may continue.

TELLS HOW LEAGUE WILL HELP LABOR

Washington, Oct. 24.—Organized labor's reasons for supporting the League of Nations are given by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in a telegram to William Michaels of Carpenters' Union No. 943, Tulsa, Okla., made public tonight by the American Federation of Labor. In this telegram Mr. Gompers refers to the nine points in labor's bill of rights, approved by the American Federation of Labor in annual convention in 1919, aserts that these points are well fitted to guide the policy of the League, and says that he considers the League covenant a document for humanity.

President Gomper's telegram reads:

"Telegram received. The American Federation of Labor convention in 1919, by an almost unanimous vote, indorsed the peace treaty with the labor provisions and the covenant of the League of Nations. The nine specific points in the labor section constitute what is known as labor's bill of rights. The preamble and nine points are:

"The members of the League of Nations, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage earners is of supreme international' importance, have framed a permanent machinery associated with that of the League of Nations to further this great end. They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition make strict uniformity in the conditions of labor difficult of immediate attainment. But holding, as they do, that labor should not be regarded merely as an article of commence, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labor conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

"Among these methods and principles the following seem to the members of the League of Nations to be of special and urgent importance:

" 'First, the guiding principle above enunciated that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

" 'Second, the right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

" 'Third, the payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

" 'Fourth, the adoption of an eight-hour day or a forty-eight hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been obtained.

" 'Fifth, the adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday whenever practicable.

" 'Sixth, the abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

" 'Seventh, the principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

" 'Eighth, the standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

" 'Ninth, each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.'

"It is a document for humanity. The nine points are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations and if adopted will confer lasting benefits upon the wage earners of the world. Standards of advanced countries are given this absolute protection against any possible concerted action to lower them on the part of les advanced nations:

" 'In no case shall any of the members of the League of Nations be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the conference, to diminish the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.'

"SAMUEL GOMPERS."

In addition to the statement nicluded in the telegram, labor holds, according to its official pronouncements, that the establishment of the League of Nations means a reduction of military and naval strength and a consequent reduction of effort and expenditure for those things.

"It means a reduction of the manufacture of munitions," the Federation announced tonight, "and it means a great international effort to forward those measures that make for the improvement of the standards and the health of the people in all signatory nations."

It is pointed out by President Gompers that there are now forty-one nations that adhere to the League of Nations, the only nations of any consequence withholding their support being Russia, the United States and Mexico. Mexico, Mr. Gompers added, had reversed the attitude held by the Carranza regime and expressed an ardent desire for membership as soon as possible.

The National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the American Federation of Labor further expressed the point of view of the workers on the League of Nations in a statement issued tonight as follows:

"The League of Nations has been attacked from two directions. It has been opposed by the extreme reactionaries and by the extereme radicals. Somewhere there is insincereity and perhaps it is at both extremes.

"The League of Nations offers the only hope of the present for the peaceful settlement of international difficulties, and it offers the best hope for the expression and fulfillment of liberal ideals throughout the world.

"It is but natural that reaction should oppose the covenant, for the covenant provides the best check on reaction and the best avenue for the expression fo the ideals that take mankind forward and upward to better things.

"Extreme radicals oppose the covenant on the ground that the League means a stiffening everywhere against change. That is a vicious untruth. The League doe snot provide the best possible check against turbulent and unhealthy upheaval of destructive character, but it facilitates and encourages evolutionary development and progress.

"Every man, woman and child in the world may with justice look to the League of Nations as a great agency of liberation and progress, the gateway to a better, higher and more just civilization."

FARMERS TO TAKE OVER ELEVATORS OF COUNTY

After several months of attempting to perfect some suitable and acceptable grain marketing proposition, a group of about a hundred farmers, representing nearly all sections of the county, voted to accept an elevator proposition which for the first time was proposed at this meeting last Saturday.

The farmers of this county have been offered several elevators and milling propositions which included the Hutson Grain Co., or the Charleston Milling Company's entire property, and even have contemplated building entirely new elevator plants thruout the county. The last proposition and the one which has been accepted met with immediate favor without a descending vote in the Saturday's meeting, which was a combination of the Charleston Milling Company and the Hutson Grani Co. The proposition included the Charleston Milling Company's property excent the mill and elevator at Charleston, which property was appraised in July of this year for $123,000.00 and which they have agreed to turn over to the farmers for $65,000.00.

There has been some doubt by those not authoritively informed that such an proposition was a mistake, but the reason such an offer was made was because of the Charleston's Milling Company's ambition to see the farmers of this county get together for co-operative marketing of grain and in placing their property at this price was a test to determine whether the farmers were ready for such a movement, the action taken has demonstrated that they are.

The Hutson Grain Company has offered their property complete for $25,000.00, which is less than replacement value.

The scarcity of money has prompted both these companies to make very liberal terms. In the transfer of their property. The terms which were submitted and accepted divided the stock payments into three periods; the first payment becoming due to the grain companies on January 1, 1921, which is one-fourth the total amount due, one-half on August 1, 1921 and the remaining one-fourth on January 1, 1922.

The capital stock of the Mississippi County Co-operative Elevator Association will probably be $100,000.00, but there seems to be some demand for the capital stock to be placed at as much as $125,000.00. The shares of stock were placed at $50 each. There was some desire to place the shares at $100.00 each and some wanted the shares as low as $25 each, but with the arrangements for making the payments, a $50 share could be handled by anyone very conveniently.

Stock solicitors have already begun work in securing the stock, and it is hoped by the committee in charge of the temporary organization that within a week's time sufficient stock will have been raised to start business.

Appleton shellers save more corn. —Farmers Supply Co.

Good line of sweaters for men, women and children.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. Ben Shanks, who was returning to her home in Cairo after a visit with friends in Blytheville, Ark., was the guest of Miss Effie Inman Wednesday.

VOTE "YES"

ON

Constitutional Amendment No. 6

In the last installment we told you that we would give you the proof that the motor vehicle license fees would be sufficient to pay these bonds and the interest on them. Below you will find a table that has been approved by everyone who has studied it and who knows anything about the affairs with which it deals.

Some may say that it is based on "estimate" and that is true. But it is a very conservative estimate—and the only thing about it that is estimated, is the number of motor vehicles in the state in the year the bonds begin which is 1922. Bear in mind that the "estimated" number is far below what the actual increase has been for a similar period in the past.

Read the table—study it and keep in mind that while "Liars will figure, figures won't lie."

How the Automobile Will Pay for the $60,000,000 Bond Issue and Leave a Sum Every Year for Maintaining the New Roads

Year	How Bonds Are Issued	Total bonds outstanding for each year during the 30 years	Fund to retire bonds annually	Interest on bonds at 5 per cent	Total cost of &onds for each year	Revenue from Auto Licenses	Int. on State money deposits, 3 per ct.	Total fund to pay bonds each year	Balance ro meet costs and for maintenance
1922	10,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	2,500,000	2,800,000	150,000	2,950,000	450,000
1923	5,000,000	13,000,000	2,000,000	650,000	2,650,000	3,100,000	75,000	3,175,000	975,000
1924	5,000,000	16,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	2,800,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	1,700,000
1925	5,000,000	19,000,000	2,000,000	950,000	2,950,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	2,275,000
1926	5,000,000	22,000,000	2,000,000	1,100,000	3,100,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	2,700,000
1927	5,000,000	25,000,000	2,000,000	1,250,000	3,250,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	2,975,000
1928	5,000,000	28,000,000	2,000,000	1,400,000	3,400,000	3,450,000	75,000	2,525,000	3,100,000
1929	5,000,000	31,000,000	2,000,000	1,550,000	3,550,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	3,075,000
1930	5,000,000	34,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000	3,700,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	2,900,000
1931	5,000,000	37,000,000	2,000,000	1,850,000	3,850,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	2,575,000
1932	5,000,000	40,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	3,450,000	75,000	3,525,000	2,100,000
1933		38,000,000	2,000,000	1,900,000	3,900,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	1,650,000
1934		36,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	3,800,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	1,300,000
1935		34,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000	3,700,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	1,050,000
1936		32,000,000	2,000,000	1,600,000	3,600,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	900,000
1937		30,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	3,500,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	850,000
1938		28,000,000	2,000,000	1,400,000	3,400,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	900,000
1939		26,000,000	2,000,000	1,300,000	3,300,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	1,050,000
1940		24,000,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	3,200,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	1,300,000
1941		22,000,000	2,000,000	1,100,000	3,100,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	1,650,000
1942		20,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	2,100,000
1943		18,000,000	2,000,000	900,000	2,900,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	2,650,000
1944		16,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	2,800,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	3,300,000
1945		14,000,000	2,000,000	700,000	2,700,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	4,050,000
1946		12,000,000	2,000,000	600,000	2,600,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	4,900,000
1947		10,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	2,500,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	5,850,000
1948		8,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	2,400,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	6,900,000
1949		6,000,000	2,000,000	300,000	2,300,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	8,050,000
1950		4,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	2,200,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	9,300,000
1951		2,000,000	2,000,000	100,000	2,100,000	3,450,000	----------	3,450,000	10,650,000

The auto license revenues in this table are the estimates of Governor Gardner and the Secretary of State made after a careful analysis of revnues of the other states and those of Missouri for the past six years.

The amount to be expended each year out of the bond issue will do in 10 years what it would be impossible to do in 30 years without the bonds. You will note that at no time during the life of the bonds is there a period when there is not a balance for maintaining state roads. This is indicated in the last column. The figures given are cumulative, but they show that at least, $360,000 a year would be available for keeping the roads up. There is no such fund today. Such a fund must be mantained if the roads are to be kept. And remember that it cost you nothing to vote for $60,000,000 worth of roads for Missouri. Vote for Amendment No. 6 at the November election.

Vote "YES" on Amendment No. 6 and Help Lift Missouri Out of the Mud

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS
AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congres.

THE STANDARD is the only paper in Scott County that is published twice-a-week; for newspaper readers wanting the news while it is news, and for advertisers desiring quick results, it is the best medium.

The Standard announces the following new rates for advertising effective August 1, 1920:

Display advertising, per single column inch, net 25c
Reading notices per line.........10c
Financial statements for banks..$6.00
Probate notices, minimum......$5.00

The Standard announces the following new rates for subscription effective September 1, 1920:

Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott and adjoining counties...........$2.00
Yearly subscription elsewhere in United States $2.50

No renewal allowed at present rate for longer than one year.

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Disaffection in Republican Ranks.

Few people of the West and Middle-West are aware of the disaffection in the Republican Party, which is becoming so noticeable in the East. A great number of the most prominent Republicans have bolted their party ticket and announced their support of Cox and the League of Nations.

The number of Republican bolters is increasing daily and each day the New York Times publishes statements of former stand-pat Republicans, who believe the League issue should be put above party consideration, who are disgusted with the reiterated falsehoods, the misconstructions put on the League solely because of its Democratic origin, who are not misled by partisan interest and who now openly declare themselves for Cox and the League, the Supreme Moral endeavor of the ages.

Following the example of Herbert Parsons lately, Republicans Representative in Congress and former National Committeeman for New York, who recently has taken an honest and fearless stand for the League are such prominent Republican men and women as Dr. Henry Van Dyke, formerly minister to the Netherlands; Dr. Stanley White, a noted Presbyterian; Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, Hemy W. Farman, professor of political economy at Yale University; Herbert S. Houston, treasurer of the League to Enforce Peace; Marshall Stimson of California, a Republican leader and former campaign manager for Senator Hiram Johnson; George W. Bacon, an active Republican supporter of Chicago Convention. Dr. Henry Noble Mac Cracken, president of Vassar College in explaining his reasons for bolting the Republican party says: "There is a limit to party allegiance and the actions of the Republican party, both **as to nominees and platform**, have stretched my loyalty to the breaking point, I shall therefore vote the Democratic ticket **straight.**" His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons has added his name to the list of 15909 American Clergymen who have taken a firm stand for the League of Nations. Carl Smith Joslyn, the Hardvard student, who won the $8000 prize offered last spring by the Republican National Committee for the best suggested national platfor is now out for Governor Cox and the League of Nations . Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independen Magazine and chairman of the League to Enforce Peace, has announced that he will support Cox and named 138 Republican and Independent men and women, who have recently lined up for the Democratic candidates. Dr. Charles W. Eliot in an address to Hardvard students said: "The Republican candidate was selected by the very group of Republican leaders who have put this country into its present humiliating and impotent position and he is **sure to be their tool.** The Republican platform actually commends those same Republican leaders for their action in the Senate. On the other hand, the Democratic party approves and supports the revised Covenant and treaty; and the Democratic Convention nominated a man who declares that he is in favor of carrying into the League of Nations, with or without modification therein. The Republican candidate is in favor of staying out of the League; the Democratic of getting in."

A number of ex-service men, all former Republicans, in announcing that they intend to vote for Cox and Roosevelt, said: "As ex-soldiers who served many months of active service with the American and French armies, we believe that the League of Nations is the only sure means of preventing the young manhood of America and the world, from again being stifled in a war of blood and mud." The Putman Patroit, a Republican newspaper published in Putman, Conn., has come out for Cox. Among the new Hampshire Republicans who announce they "cannot support Harding on the League issue," are business man, bankers, college professors, lawyers, working men and working women. Professor G. W. Rutherford of the Department of Political Science, Grinnell College, Iowa, says: "As a Republican, he has been 'bitterly chagrined' by Harding's 'unstatesmanlike straddle on an issue which involved the honor and moral integrity of the Nation."

Sixty-five American women, promi nent in political, suffrage, educational and literary fields and social service, have joined Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the suffrage leader and a most influential woman, in an appeal to the women of the Nation to support Cox and Roosevelt on the League of Nations issue. The appeal points out that lowering the cost of living, reduction of taxes through disarmament and the hindering of secret preparations for war, are some of the good results that the passage of the treaty promises.

Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine of Chicago, sister of Medill McCormick, Republican United States Senator and National Committeeman from Illinois, and the daughter-in-law of James G. Blaine of Maine, Republican candidate for president in 1884, contributed $5,000 toward the Democratic campaign fund, saying: "I want to contribute toward the entrance of United States into the League of Nations and want to further the cause any way I can. Please telegraph me of any other way in which I could be of help."

A Harding Group.

Officials of the Citizens' Alliance for Good Government, the "German organization formed to support Senator Harding for President, led by Von March and Viereck, and laboring for that end in consociation with the patriots of the Committee of Ninety-Six, have been counting the flock. They report it 800,000 strong at the end of July, and are sure it now numbers 1,000,000 voters, all solid for Mr. Harding, "not because we favor a separate peace with Germany, but because we are positively opposed to the League of Nations or any other foreign alliance."

Mr. Roosevelt's friends in the Republican Party must feel uncomfortable at the massing of these old enemies of his. His Americanism was utterly unlike Mr. Harding's. The latter is as tender as a mother to the hyphen. His America "does not want the ill-will of foreign-born who have come to dwell among us," so she musn't have a hand in the League of Nations. "Meddling is not only dangerous to us, he says, "because it leads us into the entanglements against which Washington warned us, but it also threatens an America divided in her own household and tends to drive into groups seeking to make themselves felt in our political life men and women whose hearts are led away from 'America First' to 'Hyphen First.' "

In consideration of this noble policy, this singular "Americanism," which regards the United States not as a unity, a national entity, but an aggregation of "groups," thinking not as Americans but as permanent foreigners, in terms of their origin and prejudices of their descent, a "German group" is hot for Harding. Votes are votes, but this "group", if it were wiser, would be content to love Mr. Harding in silence and not make such a pother about it. They disturb other guests in the Republican Party. They nip the nerves of a good many other Hardingites.—New York Times.

Those who believe in negro equality are welcome to it. The editor of The Standard was not raised that way and has never acquired that taste.

* * * *

Republicans, as a whole are bitterly opposed to ministers of the gospel talking on the League of Nations, contending that religion should not be mixed in politics or some such excuse. Herbert Parsons says: "When a question rises in **the region of morals, essential patriotism and true humanity, it transcends the bounds of party politics.**"

* * * *

When Mrs. Birdseye, wife of Col. Arthur J. Birdseye of Conn., was solicited for a contribution to the Republican campaign fund, she replied: "I cannot conscientiously comply with your recent request to contribute to the Republican campaign fund, but rather feel it my duty to contribute whatever I am able to the Democratic party for the purpose of printing and distribution of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which the Republicans, generally, have so misrepresented and their party **refused to print.** While I am naturally a Republican, raised in a Republican family, my first vote will be for **Cox, Honor and Humanity.**"

HARDING EXPECTS TO WIN HOME STATE

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 22.—There is much hard fighting ahead in Ohio, the home State of the Democratic and Republican nominees for President, and the Republican managers are claiming the State for Harding by a large plurality.

Ohio will be the battleground during the last week of the campaign. Governor Cox and Senator Harding will make their last appeals in their own State. Cox is scheduled to make half a dozen specehes, winding up at Toledo. Harding will speak in Cleveland Cincinnati and Akron before closing his campaign in this city.

Senator Harding is said to have insisted upon a tour of his own State in the last moments of the campaign, although the leaders told him that it would not be necessary. It is thought likely that in at least two of his speeches he will discus the tariff. This has figured to some extent here, but has not been exhaustively discussed, nor has the Republican program, in the event of party success, been divulged.

The Republicans, with as good an organization as there is in any State, profess utmost confidence as to the outcome. They expect to roll up a big majority for Harding and Coolidge, elect Frank B. Willis to the United States Senate, Harry L. Davis, candidate for Governor, and at least seventeen out of twenty-two Congressmen.

Davis, it is admitted, will run far behind his ticket. His candidacy has met with opposition of the drys, church people and may Republican women. This is due, in part, to the alleged 'wide-open" conditions in Cleveland while he was Mayor.

The Democrats are more hopeful of electing Donahey, their candidate for Governor, partly because of the unpopularity of Davis and partly on the record of Donahey, who has served two terms as State Auditor and from all accounts has shown independence and ability in office.

The Republicans have a special object in making a hard fight to elect Davis, because if he were defeated it would be impossible for Harding to relinquish his duties in the Senate right away, as he has hoped to do in the event of his election. A Democratic Governor after January 1 would mean the appointment of a Democrat to fill out the unexpired term, unless Harding stayed, and would shift control of the Senate to the Democrats.

There has been a drift toward Cox in this State, as in other localities, owing largely to Harding's Des Moines speech. The Republican leaders found an average drift of approximately 5 per cent away from the Republican candidates, but say that with the later utterances of Root and Taft this has not only been checked, but a backward movement has begun.

The fight in the last week of the campaign is likely to be marked by bitterness, owing to the use that is being made by the Democrats of the "negro social equality" issue and scurrilous attacks from anonymous soources on Harding, in which the Democrats say they have had no part. As yet there has been no rejoinder by the Republicans, but the leaders are beginning to realize that the attacks must be met and are preparing to do so. The crisis is likely to come next week with an answer from Harding himself.

The Democrats are making much of the fact that the Republicans have nominated six negroes for the State House of Representatives. Posters bearing the pictures of the negro candidates with that of Harding and the candidates for United States Senator and Governor are being nailed up by the Democrats all over the State and are being torn down in many localities as soon as they have been displayed.

W. W. Durbin, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said that this issue was beginning to cut a considerable figure in the campaign and was driving voters away from the Republican candidate by the thousands.

Under the Ohio Constitution negroes today would not have the right to vote in this State, but the provisions of the State organic law are superceded by the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Right to vote under the Ohio Constitution is limited to 'male white' persons.

When the Fifteenth Amendment was up for ratification the Legislature delayed the question, although it was Republican, and when it was submitted to a popular referendum ratification was defeated with an adverse majority of about 50,000. A subsequent Legislature, disregarding the popular verdict, ratified the amendment.

In 1912 when the State Constitution was being revised generally the question again came before the people in the form of a proposal to strike the word "white" from the clause defining the qualification of voters. This proposal was negatived by a vote of 265,693 to 249,735.

Chairman Durbin said that the personal attacks on Harding which are being embodied in circular letters sent out to voters, not through the mails but through other agencies, are not new to this campaign, but were in general circulation during the primaries, when Wood and Lowden contended with Harding for the delegation to the National Convention . The same rumors have figured more or less in other campaigns when Harding has been a candidate, but the clandestine attacks were never carried on as intensively as they have been in this campaign.

Some of the matter that is being circulated is of an unprintable character, the Republicans say they are prepared to meet the attacks if it should be deemed advisable to dignify them with a reply, in a fashion that will take the perpetrators off their feet. They hold the Democratic State Committee responsible, but Chairman Durbin said today with great emphasis that the committee had nothing to do with them and did not know the source.

"We are too busy expounding the issues to the people to bother with any of these dirty reports," he said, "if they are untrue, why don't the Republicans nail them?"

Mr. Durbin said the drift among intellectuals and church people toward Cox on the League issue showed no signs of subsiding. Dr. W. O. Thompson President of the Ohio State University, a life-long Republican, will vote for Cox. Nine-tenths of the professors at the Ohio Wesleyan University according to the Democratic Chairman, favor the League and the Democratic candidatees. He said these instances were typical. He predicts Cox will carry the State.

Keep the White House white by voting for Cox next Tuesday.

* * * *

Those who are interested in the lineage of Senator Harding can be satisfied on that line by telegraphing William Estabrook, chancellor of the Wooster, Ohio, College, at Wooster, to send his family tree. It is a plenty.

* * * *

The Cape papers are talking of a play-off game of football between Jackson and Sikeston at the end of the season to decide the championship of Southeast Missouri, said game to be played at Cape Girardeau. Sikeston should bear in mind the dirty deal Jackson gave her last year and refuse to ever play the Jackson team.

* * * *

This is the time to keep your shirt on. We will probably have to work more or less it matters not which of the Presidential candidates is elected. All sorts of stories are being circulated, some probably true, some probably not. Keep sweet, brother or sister, as we are bound to live together in peace and harmony—after the election.

* * * *

If you vote against Constitutional Amendment No. 6 for the sixty-million dollars State road bond issue, you will be biting off your own nose to spite your face. It is figured by the state actuaries that the present automobile license will retire the bonds in thirty years and have ten million dollars to spare. If the bond issue is not authorized the automobile license will be collected just the same and spent in a way that will make a very poor showing for permanent roads.

* * * *

Just to put a crimp in the tail of any postmastership booms that are in the embryo stage in case of Harding's election, The Standard will say that the Sikeston postoffice was placed under the Civil Service rules in 1917 and unless serious charges are made and proven, the present postmaster cannot be removed. And should he be removed a competitive examination would be necessary in order to secure a list of names from which his successor would be selected by the Civil Service Board in Washington, D. C., which is composed of non-political members. Another dream gone to hades.

Sikeston Plumbing and Heating Company

115 West Center St., Phone 358

All Kinds of Plumbing and Heating Contracts Estimated.

Repair Work Solicited.

J. GOLDSTEIN,

Purchaser of Scrap Iron
Old Metal of All Kinds
Rags, Feathers and Rubber

Located in J. A. Matthews' Wagon Yard

Cash paid for everything

The re-organization of the old Southeast Missouri Dental Association was completed last Thursday in Poplar Bluff, when the following officers were elected: President,, Dr. Ed Griffin of Flat River; Dr. E. G. Kessling of Bloomfield, vice-president; Dr. J. B. Roberts of Cape Girardeau, secretary-treasurer. Dr. E. W. Harrelson, Dr. W. A. Anthony and Dr. B. F. Blanton of this city were in attendance at the meeting. Sikeston was chosen as the. place of meeting in October 1921.

Cecil Greer left Monday afternoon for Siloam Springs, Ark. He had planned to remain here two weeks longer, but a telegram received Monday morning stating that his son Homer was ill with diphtehria, hastened his departure.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

SCOTT AND NEW MADRID COUNTIES' FRIEND IS "BOB" WARD AND REGARDLESS OF POLITICS EVERY CITIZEN, MAN AND WOMAN, SHOULD HELP ELECT HIM. HE WILL HELP US. SOUTHEAST MISSOURI WOULD THEN HAVE A REAL REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, AND WE ARE ENTITLED TO THE BEST REPRESENTATIVE AVAILABLE. BOB WARD IS THAT MAN.

It's dollars to doughnuts—

no man ever smoked a better cigarette at any price!

CAMELS quality, and their expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos hand you a cigarette that will satisfy every smoke desire you ever expressed. You will prefer this Camel blend to either kind smoked straight!

Camels mellow-mildness will certainly appeal to you. The "body" is all there, *and that smoothness!* It's a delight!

Go the limit with Camels! They will not tire your taste. And, they leave no unpleasant cigaretty aftertaste nor unpleasant cigaretty odor!

Just compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price!

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes for 20 cents; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

M. F. B. F. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 25.—The executive committee of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation met in Kansas City October 19 and 20. Several proposed state and national laws were discussed and proposed amendment No. 5 was endorsed.

Endorse Truth in Fabric Bill

The following resolution was without qualification endorsed by the committee:

Whereas,a large and ever increasing proportion of the raw material used in the manufacture of "all wool" cloth is composed of wool substitutes, the chief of which is shoddy—old rags, reworked in some cases as often as eight times;

Whereas, textile manufacturers generally sell "all wool" cloth without making known its content of shoddy and of virgin (new) wool;

Whereas, there is no chemical test that will detect the presence of wool shoddy in "all wool" cloth;

Whereas the absence of descriptive labels on "all wool" cloth deprives the public of its right to know what it is buying and of its right to choose between shoddy cloth and virgin wool cloth, pervents competition between the substitute and the genuine and forces purchasers to pay the same for the substitute as for the genuine;

Whereas, rag-picking is thriving throughout the world, while American sheep husbandry is languishing;

Whereas, a bill has been introduced into Congres, known as the French Capper Truth in Fabric bill, which is designed to compel textile manufacturers to stamp their cloth with its content of virgin wool and of shoddy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Misouri Farm Bureau Federation demands, in the name of square business dealing, for the protection of the cloth-buying public and for the encouragement of American sheep husbandry, that Congress forthwith enact the French-CapperTruth in Fabric Bill, which is known in the House of Representatives as H. R. 11641 and, in the Senate, as S. 3686.

Every effort is being made to get legislation that will enable the farmers to make more effective use of personal credit. The credit system of the United States now is organized to enable busines men in our towns and cities to use their personal credit and business reliability as a basis for the securing of loans for operating expenses. The farmer must have similar credit facilities if the present high standard of production is to be maintained.

Then There Was Another

Once a gentleman who had married his cook was giving a dinner party, and between the courses the good lady sat with her hands spread on the tablecloth.

Suddenly the buzz of conversation ceased, and in the silence that followed a young man on the right of his hostess said, pleasantly:

"Awful pause!"

"Yes, they may be," said the old-time cook, with heightened color; "and yours would be like them if you had done half my work."

Long famous for strange and curious forms of animal life to be found in no other zoological garden Howe's Great London Shows triple menagerices this year contain an exhibit which is just now occupying the attention of scientists and naturalists everywhere. It is only black camel ever sense in captivity and the only wild one ever brought to this country. Prof. Knude, who has given a great deal of study to the subject, claims he finds this remarkable beast a descendant of the few which survived the storms which about the year 1700 overwhelmed the village of the Gobi plateau and killed all of the people. At any rate it is a prize of which any show might justify boast and yet it is but one of the many invaluable displays made by Howe's Great London Circus which is to be seen Saturday, November 6 in Sikeston.

Voters of Missouri.

The laboring men of this State are appealing to you to help save them from the clutches of the Insurance Companies and big corporations who are trying to force upon them the misnamed "Workmen's Compensation Law."

We ask you to scratch "YES' and vote "NO" on Amendment No. 14 as this law is so unjust and unfair to us. It was passed by the Insurance Company and Corporation lobbyists over the protest of the working men.

The right of trial by Jury has been the safest guard of free countries, and this law deprives a working man the right of trial by jury.

It was made to favor the rich corporations, as companies that employ less than five don't come under the law. Nearly all accidents happen in the large plants of the cities these corporations carry insurance to protect their men. These Insurance Companies want this law as it will put millions in their pockets that ought to go to the poor injured workman and his family. Help us kill this law by voting "NO" on Amendment No. 14.

Maurice J. Casidy,
Secretary Building Trade Council St. Louis, representing 1006 workmen.

Charles B. Nelson,
President Central Trade and Labor Union Kansa City, representing 25,000 workmen.

Frank J. Peterson
Secretary Building Trades Council, Kansas City, representing 7000 workmen. —Adv.

Extra good work shirts for $1.25.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mother: "Johnny, if you eat any more, you'll burst."

Johnny: "Well, pas the cake, Mother, and get out of the way."—American Boy.

Women are at present ineligible for jury duty in Washington, D. C., because Congress, in writing the code, used the word "man" in connection with such duty.

OPENING OF A NEW TOWN

DELTA

Cape Girardeau County, Missouri

BIG AUCTION SALE OF BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1920

SALE WILL START AT NOON

DELTA THE RAILROAD CENTER OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI

Delta is located on THREE great Railroads: the Missouri-Pacific, Cotton Belt and the Frisco. These great Railroads give Delta each day 10 passenger and mail trains and 36 freight trains, and they have handled as high as 100 freight trains in a single day.

BIG BUSINESS MEN HAVE THEIR EYES ON DELTA

The big business men of this section of the state recognize the railroad advantage of Delta. The GOODWIN-JEAN POULTRY CO., the largest shippers of live and dressed poultry in Missouri, with 18 branch houses have located their main distributing plant in Delta. THE CAPE COUNTY MILLING CO. have purchased a tract of ground on which they will build a large grain elevator. We are receiving daily letters of inquiry of various business enterprises about Delta.

THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES IN THIS NEW TOWN FOR

Banks, wholesale grocery house, general merchandise stores, grocery stores, hardware stores, barber shops, meat markets, garage and auto service, restaurant, stave mill, lumber yard, grain brokerage, flour mills, box factory. Get in on the ground floor and get a business started in this new town that in a short while will be the metropolis of Southeast Missouri.

TERMS OF SALE: One-half cash; balance most any reasonable terms to suit the purchaser.

For further information about this important sale, write to

EBERT-McCOY REALTY AUCTION CO.

DELTA, MISSOURI

MORE PERSONAL CREDIT FOR FARMERS

Columbia, Oct.27.—A questionaire is being sent to all county agents and farm bureau presidents in Missouri by the State Federation in an attempt to make a survey of rural credit conditions in counties with farm bureaus. It is the purpose of the survey to determine the needs of Missouri farmers for personal credit and whether they are now receiving adequate service in financing small farm enterprises.

This survey is part of a National survey being made through the Farm Bureau organizations. The facts will be used before the rural credits hearing which will be held in Washington, D. C., early in December for the purpose of deciding on rural credit legislation to supplement the present Federal Land Bank Act.

Endorse Amendment No. 5

The executive committee further endorsed proposed Amendment No. 5 to the Missouri constitution. This is the amendment which would make it possible for farmers to vote a maximum school tax of $1 instead of the present maximum of 65 cents.

The adoption of this amendment, according to the committee, will remove the penalty which for 45 years has been inflicted upon one-half of the boys and girls of Missouri merely because they happen to live in the country. Under present provision farmers are unable to raise enough money to have good schools. The adoption of this amendment does not levy a tax of $1 but does make it possible for farmers to raise that much if they so wish.

County Unit Bill Also Endorsed

The general features of the County Unit Bill were approved by the committee. The bill in its present form leaves the choice of district teachers in the hands of the local school board, and thus removes what was regarded as the objectional feature of the bill as presented last year.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY SEEN BY GARDNER

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 25.—Gov. Gardner is brimming full of hope of a big Democratic majority for the state ticket November 2. He reached here today from a campaign trip in automobile into Southwestern Missouri and work his way on up close to the line between Missouri and Kansas until close to the Iowa line, but the persistent rains since last Saturday night caused him to adopt the old method of reaching towns by rail.

"I am as well satisfied as I ever was in my life of any unforeseen election result," said the Governor, "that the Democrats will come to St. Louis with from 65,000 to 75,000 of a lead over the Republican state and national tickets I do not feel that I can be mistaken in this conclusion. It is based upon meeting the people in a great many different sections of the state. I will not make any prediction as to the result in St. Louis, save that the country Democratic vote will overwhelm it. I do not believe, however that the Republicans will have the big lead they are claiming in St. Louis by a good many thousands of votes."

ALLEGED CANALOU SLAYER HELD OVER

New Madrid, Mo., Oct. 25.—Paul Jones, who is charged with the killing of Tom Ginger at Canalou a few weeks ago, at a preliminary hearing here last week, was bound over to circuit court. He was denied bail.

Jones, according to the testimony, shot Ginger while on the streets of Canalou after an argument between the two men over some previous trouble that had come up between them.

Attorneys George Traylor of this city and J. V. Baker and C. S. Hale of Morehouse represented the defendant; while Prosecuting Attorney S. J. Smalley and Gallivan and Finch represented the state.

So Everybody's Happy.

And this is the time of year when men ask each other, "How is your wife going to vote?" And the men answer, "She's going to vote the same way I do." And the women ask each other, "Are you going to vote the way your husband does?" And they answer, "He thinks I am."—Syracuse Herald.

The Dempster Undertaking Company, of Sikeston, Missouri, is fully equipped with all up-to-date conveniences Funeral Parlor, Auto Hearse Service and orders taken for Flowers for all occasions. G. A. Dempster, as Funeral Director and Embalmer, has had 23 years experience and holds Missouri and Illinois State license. Ray Hudson, competent young man, is assistant. Odd Fellow Building. 'Phones: Day 66, Night 294. tf.

What Shall I Get for Dinner?

How many times have you asked yourself this question? Day after day, week after week, it is a problem that is constantly confronting you.

If you were to stock your shelves with a good assortment of canned goods, you would always have something on hand that your folks would like.

Canned meats—canned vegetables—canned fruits—we have them all in the best known brands and at prices that will please you. Place your order at once

Telephone Orders Given Prompt Attention

HARPERS GROCERY

Beck Building, Front Street

PHONE 110

Business News Review

General conditions: In Missouri the weather conditions have been unusually favorable for the harvesting and marketing of crops, which were very large. The declining price of agricultural products, however, has been a discouragement to farmers. Strong efforts were made by the growers of wheat and cotton to have the Federal banking policy made more favorable to farmers, but no favorable action was taken.

Daily newspapers report a considerable surplus of labor in St. Louis due to the laying off of men by a number of factories. Much labor is being absorbed by railroad companies for construction and maintenance work.

State Items

Up to September 30th, the Federal Farm Loan Bank at St. Louis had made 3449 long time loans on Missouri farms, totaling $10,481,660.

There are 223 tomato canning factories in Missouri, according to the State Board of Agriculture. Fifty-seven of these report that they are canning under contract this year the product of 6409 acres.

A New Hamilton Brown Shoe Factory was opened at Boonville October 23rd.

The Chamber of Commerce of Rolla has under consideration a proposition of the Internatioanl Shoe Company of St. Louis to establish a factory in Rolla. The proposed factory would have a capacity of 2000 to 3000 pairs of shoes a day and would employ at the beginning about 150 women and 50 men. It would have a payroll of from $2000 to $3900 a week.

A St. Louis daily newspaper reports htat investigations made by it show that there are now between 5,000000 and 10,000 unemployed persons in St. Louis. It says that in recent weeks the number of available jobs has decreased one-third. Small and gradual reductions in wages are being made, according to the report.

Both Arthur M. Hyde, the Republican candidate for Governor, and John M. Atkinson, the Democratic candidate, have declared that they favor the ratification of the Workmen's Compensation Law, which will be proposition No. 14 on the Constitution ballot for the election November 2nd.

Say It With Flowers

Letter to schoolmaster: "My son will be unable to attend school today as he has just shaved himself for the first time."—American Boy.

Notice of Stockholder's Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the 25th annual meeting of the Citizens Bank of Sikeston, Sikeston, Missouri, will be held at its banking house in the City of Sikeston, Missouri, on the 8th day of November, 1920.

Said meeting will be convened at 9:00 a. m. and continued during at least three hours, unless the object for which such meeting is called be accomplished sooner.

The purpose for which this meeting is called to elect seven Directors for the said bank, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the meeting.

G. B. Greer, President.
C. E. Dover, Cashier.

Run Oct. 29th, Nov. 2 and 5.

FOR SALE—My home for sale at a bargain if sold at once. 635 Prosperity St., Sikeston, Mo.

FOR RENT—5-room house, modern improvements, close to business district. Apply at Standard office.

WANTED—Girls over 16 years of age for telephone work, pay while learning. Apply in person to Chief Operator.

WHILE IN TOWN IT WOULD BENEFIT YOU TO SEE

M. L. WEISS

THE SIKESTON TAILOR

For Your Fall Suit or Overcoat. Prices Right. Fit, Style, Quality and Workmanship Guaranteed. Phone 369.

H. J. WELSH

Funeral Director and Embalmer

WITH FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY. AUTO HEARSE SERVICE.

Day or Night Calls Given Prompt Attention

Day Phone 150 Night Phone 384

Scott County Abstract Co.

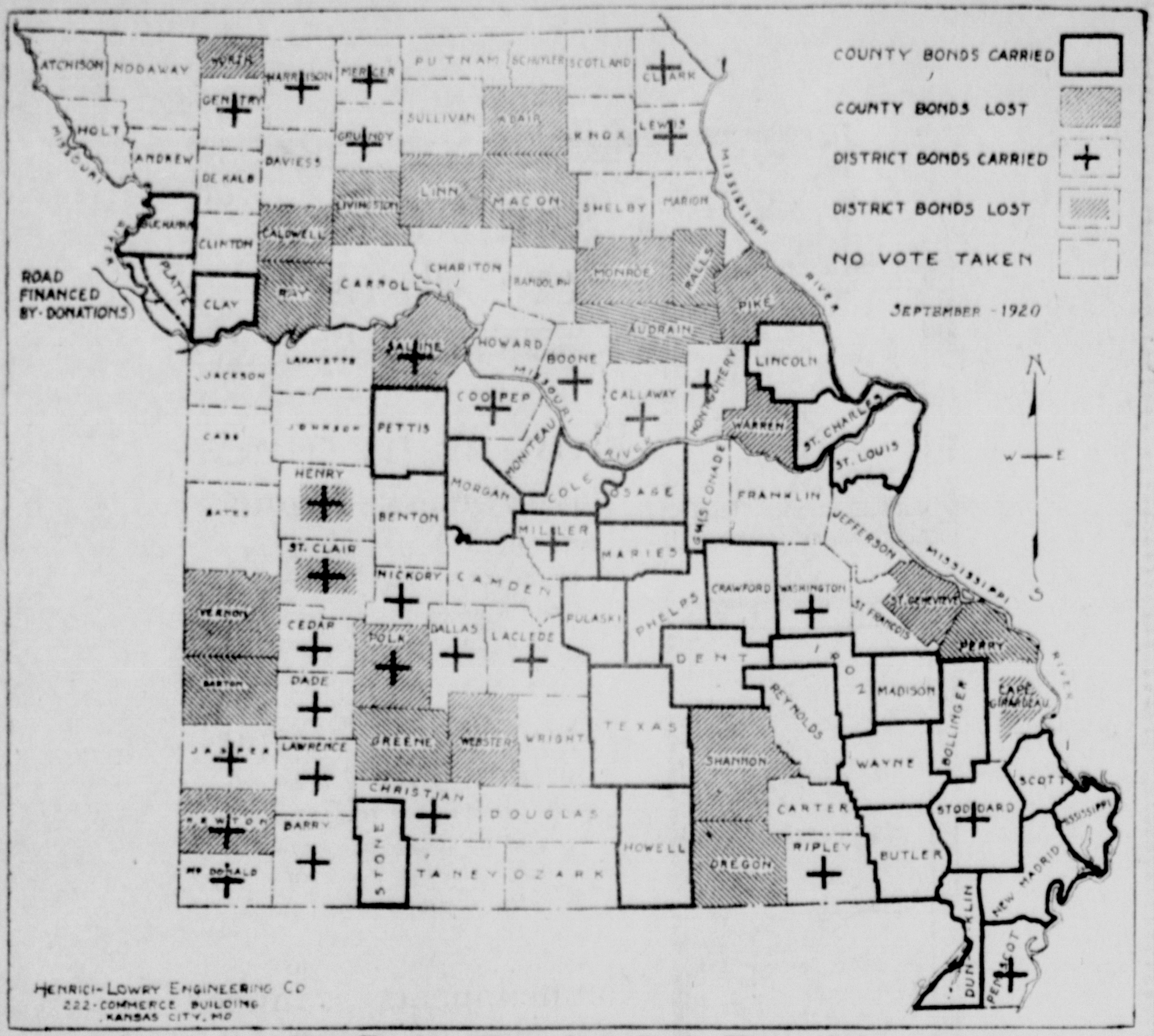
BENTON - MISSOURI

Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands and Town Lots in This County

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer

Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

Road Building in Missouri



Map Showing Where Road Bonds Won and Lost.

Without the $60,000,000 Road Bond Amendment No. 6 Missouri's Road System Will Be Poorly Connected for Next Generation.

The above map tells the whole story of the activities of the people of Missouri by counties in the matter of building 365-day roads. The map shows very clearly that while about 50 counties have voted county or district road bonds and are planning to build hard roads, there are 23 counties where the people have voted against good roads, and in the remaining counties the people have not been sufficiently interested to even submit a road bond issue.

If Good Roads Amendment No. 6 is adopted and the State and Federal Government build a complete system of 6,000 miles of State roads connecting every county seat town in the state it will give Missouri a comprehensive system of hard roads which will go a long way toward "Lifting Missouri out of the mud." And the nice thing about the proposition is that there will be no additional taxes. The auto fees, at the present rates, will meet the cost of the roads, interest and principal.

Vote for Amendment No. 6 and let the auto owners pay for the roads. They want to do it. Why not let them?

Next Tuesday Vote For Constitutional Amendment No. Six

WE ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO GIVE TO EVERY PURCHASER OF A

Sellers Kitchen Cabinet

at our Sellers Kitchen Cabinet Sale a complete set of aluminum ware just as shown.

This is an opportunity which should not be overlooked by housekeepers, as our sale is only for a short time and our sets of aluminum ware limited.

Farmers Supply Company

Furniture Department

ERADICATE CROP OF QUACK GRASS

Courage, Determination and Attention to Detail Make the Outcome Certain.

ROTATION FOR LARGE AREAS

Land Should Be Plowed in Fall and Double-Disked at Once, Lengthwise of Furrows—Some Hand Work May Be Necessary.

Quack grass can be killed out completely without losing a crop, says A. C. Arny, assistant agriculturist at the Minnesota College of Agriculture. To secure such a result, however, the crops grown must be such as to admit of a thorough clean-up of the fields every two or three years. Courage to do the work, a determination to win, and attention to detail make the outcome certain.

For the Small Spot.

For spots not more than three or four rods square, three plans may be followed:

1. Cut the quack grass as close to the ground as practicable, cover the spots and the ground two or three feet beyond them in all directions, with tar paper, lapping the paper about four inches and weighting it down with stones or soil. Leave the paper on eight or ten weeks. This method is most effective when started from May 1 to August 1.

2. Keep the spots thoroughly cultivated or hoed up to the latter part of May, and then plant corn or late cabbage. Keep these plats clean of quack grass.

3. Apply sodium arsenate, eight pounds dissolved in 20 gallons of water, to each square rod of infested soil. This will kill the quack grass and all other plants. This treatment leaves the soil sterile for some time afterward. Sodium arsenate is a deadly poison and the greatest care should be observed in its use.

For the Larger Area.

For larger areas a rotation must be used that gives chance for an exceedingly thorough clean-up often enough to keep the quack grass from recovering.

A four-year rotation of grain, clover, corn and corn meets this demand. In following such a rotation, the area should be plowed as early as possible in the fall, five or six inches deep, and should be double-disked at once, lengthwise the furrows. If the quack grass shows growth afterward the diskings should be continued through the fall. In the spring, diskings or cultivation should be continued often enough to keep the quack grass from showing green above the ground until corn-planting time. Usually the replowing of the field just before the planting of the corn should be resorted to. Corn should be checked and cultivated often enough to keep it clean. Hand work may be necessary to get all the quack grass out of the hills. As soon as the corn crop is off in the fall, the land should be plowed and manured. In the spring again disking should be resorted to and should be kept up as during the previous year. In the third year grain and clover should be sown. In the fourth year the clover crop should be cut in the latter part of June, then the ground should be plowed immediately, three or four inches deep, and double-disked at once and often enough to keep the quack grass out until August 15. The ground should then be replowed five or six inches deep and the disking continued through the fall. Corn should be planted the next year again.

Disking Corn Stubble to Kill Out Quack Grass.

A 40-acre field divided into four equal parts, two of which are in corn, one in grain and the other in clover, can be handled in this way by one man with one team.

Quack grass cannot stand up against this kind of treatment.

CUTTING ALFALFA CROP ONCE

Aftermath Furnishes Pasture for Live Stock at Time When It Is Usually Needed.

When the alfalfa crop is cut but once, that cutting is best made when most of the seed is in the hard dough stage. Hay cut at this stage of maturity has practically the same feeding value as that cut earlier, according to analyses made at the Iowa experiment station. After the one cutting is secured, the aftermath furnishes pasture at a time when it is usually most needed.

Dr. Scholl's Toe-Flex
For cramped toes, enlarged joints and bunions.

Dr. Scholl's Foot-Eazer
Eases the feet. Relieves that tired aching feeling.

Pain There?
Come here and learn how to get relief.

If Your Feet Ever Bother You

it will interest you to know that this store has arranged, at considerable expense, to have

A Dr. Scholl Foot Expert

here to examine feet, give advice and demonstrate that

There is a
Dr Scholl
Appliance or Remedy For Every Foot Trouble

He knows all about feet and how to give

Immediate Relief and Lasting Correction to any foot discomfort. He will be at this store only

Saturday, October 30, Monday, November 1

We hope everybody will take advantage of this opportunity to get

Examination and Advice Free

Nine out of ten people have some foot trouble. What is yours? No matter how simple or how serious it may be—a mere corn or a pronounced flat foot—this is your chance. Take advantage of it. Everybody welcome.

Citizens Store Company
Sikeston, Mo.

"Watch Your Feet"

Scholl's Absorbo Pads
Immediate relief for corns and callous.

Scholl's Bunion Reducer
Prevents shoe pressure. Hides the deformity.

Lift Missouri Out of the Mud

That Missouri is really "in the mud" is the testimony of every motorist who crosses the state.

It is the testimony of our own people who make motor car trips into other states.

Tourist after tourist, writing of their trips abroad, say: "We found the roads good in Kansas and Colorado—but we are sorry we can't say the same of Missouri roads."

Admitting, then, as we all do, that our beloved state is "in the mud," how are we going to get her out?

The Missouri Good Roads Federation, the strongest roads organization in the state, has adopted the slogan that heads this article—"Lift Missouri Out of the Mud."

Who is doing the lifting?

The Voters!

The men and women of Missouri who go to the polls on November 2nd, 1920, have an opportunity to bless their state in greater measure than by any other act of their lives up to the present time.

By act of the General Assembly there is placed on the ballot this year Amendment Number Six, which provides for the issuing of $60,000,000 of state bonds, to be used in constructing a whole-state system of 6,000 miles of hard-surfaced roads, and for the betterment of every public road in Missouri. No new taxes will be levied if this amendment carries, and not a citizen will ever feel the fraction of a burden during the thirty years of the life of the bonds.

The automobile tax, which every auto owner now pays, and will continue to pay whether the bonds carry or not, will take care of the principal and interest of the bonds, and provide a maintainance fund as well.

It will cost you nothing to get 6,000 miles of A-1 roads in Missouri, and such a good thing that costs you nothing you should want to have.

Just vote "Yes" on Amendment Number Six.

"Lift Missouri Out of the Mud."
—Greenfield (Mo.) Vedette.

If you want anything hauled call Amos Buchanan, Transfer. Phone 328. 3t.

Circus Coming To Town

Wherever the Howe's Great London Circus has exhibited press and public have been a unit in praising the work of exceedingly large number of young and handsome women performers: Bevies of the fair sex are represented among the riders, aerialists, contortionists, jugglers, highwire artists, gymnasts, bicyclists, clowns, animal trainers, chariot driver sand in fact even among the ringmasters. As may naturally be expected keen rivalry exists between the lady and gntlemen artists, a fact which greatly enhances their performances. The lengthy imperial program presented this year by these shows contains only the best and most modern features that money and labor can procure and in such quantity and variety as to satiate every arenic taste and fancy. Lack of space prevents an enumeration of all the different acts many of which must be seen to be appreciated. There is an extended list, the last of which does not by any means end the pleasures which the Howe's Great London Shows provide patrons, Saturday afternoon and evening, November 6, in Sikeston.

There are the sports of ancient Rome and modern fete day races and contests. Then the big triple mengerie, forms a zoological dispaly without a peer in all the world. Next is Howe's Great London Circus marvelous museum, in which are exhibited a myriad of human and animal freaks and other attractions. Thus it will be seen that there is a royal holiday feast in store for all who attend this mighty amusement exposition.

FOR RENT—145 acres of land near Gray's Ridge, Mo. Have six head of mules and necessary farm implements for sale.—Nacey F. Henson, Grays Ridge, Mo.

LOST—Since last Friday, a pig weighing about 50 lbs. Part Duroc stock. Reward. Notify Archie Barnett, Phone 497. 2t.

FORSALE—Practicably new Underwood typewriter. Write to W. O. Carroll, Matthews, Mo. 2t. pd.

YOU WILL BE PLEASED IF YOU HAVE

McSchooler

Do Your

Photograph Work

Phone Five.One-Three
One-Twenty West Malone
SIKESTON, MO.

FRISCO LINES

Important Changes In Time of Trains

A change in schedule of certain Frisco trains will be made effective

Sunday, Nov. 7, 1920

For Detailed Information Inquire of the Ticket Agent

J. N. CORNATZAR, Passenger Traffic Manager
Saint Louis

MALONE THEATRE
Good Music Each Night

MONDAY
Merto Presents
FRANK KEENAN
in
"The World Aflame"
and
Goldwyn Comedy
"Two Dollars Please"
28c & 17c

TUESDAY
William Fox Presents
GEORGE WALSH
in
"The Shark"
and
Sunshine Comedy
22c & 11c

WEDNESDAY
Goldwyn Presents
PAULINE FREDERICK
in
"Loves of Letty"
and
Century Comedy
"A Birthday Tangle"
28c & 17c

THURSDAY
Vitagraph Presents
ALICE JOYCE
in
"The Vengance of Durand"
and
Ford Weekly
Pathe News
22c & 11c

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Serials, Comedies and Short Subjects
11c & 22c

COMING!
Bert Lytell
in
"Right of Way"
Vivian Rich
in
"A World of Folly"
Besie Love
in
"A Fighting Coleen"

Get our prices on underwear before you buy.—Pinnell Store Co.

Unintentionally, the names of little Misses Clark and Rex Smith were emitted from the list of guests invited to the Park Party to be given Saturday afternoon by Hontas Mae Lee.

"Send it to the Laundry"
©THE A.L.M.CO.

If Machines Wear Out---What of Mothers?

If machines wear out—what of mothers? Machines can be replaced—mothers, never.

Why not let our washing machines do your family washing and save mother's strength for more important things?

We can obtain new laundry equipment when ours wears out—but you can't fill mother's place in the home. Save her by having us take the washing off her shoulders.

By gently sousing clothes up and down in warm water, soft as new-fallen rain, with suds of mild white soap we wash your apparel spotlessly clean and preserve the fabrics.

Far better than that, our washing process will add years to mother's life.

Phone and our driver will call.

Phone 165

Sikeston Electric Laundry Co.
John J. Inman, Manager
Join the American Legion.

MISCELLANEOUS SHOWER FOR LATE BRIDE

Miss Helen Thomas entertained Monday evening at her home, 315 Dorothy Street, with a surprise "gift shower" given in honor of Mrs. Marvin McMullin a recent bride. Intimate friends of the honoree were guests and spent the evening embroidering initials on towels and hemming dust clothes and tea towels. When a dozen of each of these useful articles were finished, the guests were invited into the dining room to see a "Wishing Well". Mrs. McMullin was told to lower the bucket and before raising it again some one of the guests made, for her, a wish. When the bucket appeared over the top of the vine-covered well, it contained a gift. The bucket was lowered again and again, until "the well run dry" and a beautiful array of gifts were stacked before the honoree. The donors and gifts were as follows: Mrs. Arnold Roth and Miss Irma Wilson, silver tea caddy; Miss Leita Lindley, aluminium bread pan; Miss Vera Walpole, aluminium cake pans; Mrs. Murray Klein, embroidered tea towel; Miss Vera Cunningham, patrician salt and pepper set; Mrs. R. E. Wiley, hammered silver salt and pepper set; Mrs. M. J. Thomas, aluminium pie pan; Mrs. Dan McCoy, aluminium measuring cup; Miss Bernie Daugherty, aluminium jello molds; Miss Irene Hollister, salt and pepper set; Mrs. Earl Riga and Miss Gladys Kendall, aluminium mixing bowl; Mrs. Norman Davis and Mrs. A. J. Moore, linen tablecloth; Mrs. Wallace Applegate, cut glass mustard jar; Miss Margaret Shanks, half dozen goblets; Mrs. Milton Hass, half dozen glasses; Mrs. Ralph Anderson, embroidered towel; Miss Clara Moore, cut glass nappy; Miss Gretchen Dunaway and Miss Allie Howard, aluminimum kettle; Mrs. Carl Bess, Miss Burnice Tanner and Mrs. Randol Willson cut glass bowl; Mrs. Joe Stubbs Jr., pyrex pie dish; Mrs. Moore Greer sanitex breakfast set; Mrs. Harry Dudley, aluminium stew pan; Miss Hazel Stubbs, satin bloomers; Misses Mayme and Nina Marshall, alumninum dish pan; Miss Lucille Kendall, aluminium pie pans; Mrs. Ruskin Cook and Mrs. Charles Lindley, alumininum cake pan; Mrs. Clay Stubbs and Miss Marjorie Smith, corn stick pan; Miss Camille Klein, linen towel and crocheted wash cloth; Miss Helen Thomas, embroidered dresser scarf.

Hot Tamales! Hot Tamales! At The Arcade.

Mrs. Ted Shell left Monday for her home in Hornersville. She was accompanied by Mrs. Floyd Marshall, who will be her guest for a few weeks.

Mrs. O. E. Kendall and Mrs. Kate Greer were guests at a dinner given in Charleston Tuesday by Mrs. M. A. Drane to members of the Birthday Club.

Mrs. G. W. Gould, Mrs. W. T. Shanks, Mrs. C. L. Blanton and Mrs. B. F. Blanton attended the Ninth District Meeting of Federated Clubs of Missouri held in Cape Girardeau Tuesday and Wednesday.

CATHOLICS SEND PROTEST TO HARVEY OVER CARTOON

A protest against "the infamous cartoon", which appeared in last week's number of Harvey's Weekly, depicting Gov. Cox hanging a picture entitled "Prof. Wilson's League of Nations—the Immaculate Conception," was sent today to Col. George Harvey, the publisher, following a meeting last night of the Catholic Laymen's Association of Missiouri at 3520 Easton avenue, at which numerous peakers denounced Col. Harvey and the Republican campaign managers.

Francis R. Lowther, chairman of the Committee on Publication of the association, said today that the cartoon had "stirred up a hornet's nest", and that infromation reaching him was that Catholics throughout the country deeply resented the cartoon as an offense to one of their tenderest convictions.

The meeting last night was attended by more than 100 men, including James R. Prendergast, the president, who is president of the Prendergast Lumber Co., and it was unanimously voted to instruct Lowther to write a letter of protest and to make he letter public. The letter follows:

The Catholic Laymen's Association of Missouri, through its executive board, and without political bias, protest againt the infamous cartoons entitled "Prof. Wilson's Immaculate Conception" in your recent issue.

Why does someone always outrage the feelings of millions of our good citizens by dragging religion into politics? Can you not render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's?

The asociation, Lowther said has 10.000 members in Missouri. The meeting was the regular monthly one he said, but the routine business had hardly been transacted before several members were on their feet denouncing the cartoon and the political managers who permitted it to appear.

"If I attempted to give you the names of those who spoke I would have to give you a list of "practically every man present," Lowther said to a Post-Dispatch reporter toady. "They couldn't be kept down. Mr. Prendergast expressed our sentiments when he said that it was disgarceful to drag a matter of that kind into a political controversy.

"The immaculate conception is one of the most sacred beliefs of our church, and to see it coarsely dragged into a vulgar cartoon of this kind outrages the finest feelings that a Catholic can have toward his religion. Any man, regardless of his religious faith, should hesitate deliberately to wound and offend the tenderest convictions of millions of people."

The offense was aggravated, he said, by the fact that Albert Reid, the cartoonist, is employed by the Republican National Committee, which has caused his cartoons to be printed throughout the country in papers advocating the elecion of Harding.—Post-Dispatch.

After a few days of illness, Mrs. Adlinie Whitten, 69 years of age passed away Sunday morning at her home two miles east of Sikeston. Mrs. Whitten leaves three sons and one grandson to mourn her death. Willard, Claude and John Whitten of Sikeston and Walter Wood of St. Louis. Funeral services were held at 10:00 a. m. conducted by Rev. Evans of East Prairie, her pastor. The body was laid to rest in the Big Opening Cemetery.

"I shall know my mother
Who has gone before.
And joyfully sweet
Will the meeting be,
When over the river, the peaceful river,
The angel of death shall carry me."

Mrs. John Whitten.

Appleton shellers stand the racket.—Farmers Supply Co.

Mrs. Walter McGee and Walter Jr., of Kewanee were shopping in this city Wednesday.

J. H. Whitener left Wednesday morning for a few days stay at Marquand, his former home.

Mrs. Ira Dill, who has been visiting relatives in this city returned Wednesday morning to her home in Carbondale.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Shuffit went Wednesday morning to Cairo, where Mrs. Shuffit entered St. Mary's Infirmary for an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brashier of Crowder, who were called here by the death of Mrs. Brashier's brother, Floyd D. Marshall, returned home Tuesday.

The District Stewards meeting of the Charleston District, held in this city Tuesday evening was well attended despite the disagreeable weather. Delegates from Commerce, Illmo, Wyatt and other towns attended. Rev. J. M. Bradley, former pastor of the Sikeston Methodist church delivered a most interesting sermon.

WOMEN'S CLUB MEET AT CAPE GIRARDEAU

"Expresing no fear that the women of Missouri will use unwisely the voting franchise that has recently been tendered to them," declaring that the women will be able to choose between the right and wronng in politics" and placing her opinion on the ability of the new voters to keep from under the control of party bosses; were some of the high points in the address of Mrs. George Still, state president of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, before the district meeting held last night at the Teachers' College.

She ably discussed the problems that will come before the women voting for the first time and frankly advised them to affiliate themselves with some political party.

Mrs. F. H. Littlefield, district vice-president of the Women's Club Federation, also spoke at the meeting. She briefly reviewd the movement for equal suffrage for men and women and explained the women now are a complement of the men in various activities.

Mrs. M. C. Horton, president of the district clubs, presided at the meeting after being introduced by Mrs John Sackman. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor H. H. Haas, who in his clear, characteristic manner congratulated the women on the victory they had won and offered them the hospitality of the city during their stay here. Music on the piano was rendered by Miss Clara Miller.

A banquet was given to the visiting members last night in the Centenary Methodist Church. In the afternoon session in Sorosis Hall in the Teachers College, hte meeting was presided by President Mrs. M. C. Horton. The invocation was rendered by Rev. Morton of the First Presbyterian church of this city and Prof. Brandt of the college sang a solo. Mrs. John Sackman, president of the Wednesday Club welcomed the visitors, and the responsive address was given by Mrs. S. J. Tetley of Farmington.

Reports of the different officers were heard by the members after which an addres by Mrs. O. W. Bleeck, second vice-president of the Missouri Federation, on the "Echoes of General Federation Biennial." The next addres was by Miss Sadie Kent, librarian of the Teachers College, on the subject of "County Libraries," Mrs. W. W. Martin followed with an address on "What For the Clubs".

Mrs. Gilbert Fox, chairman of the legislative committee, who was slated to be on the program today, spoke yesterday on "Legislation". A talk on the sixth amendment was also made by Mr. Clyde Vandivort.

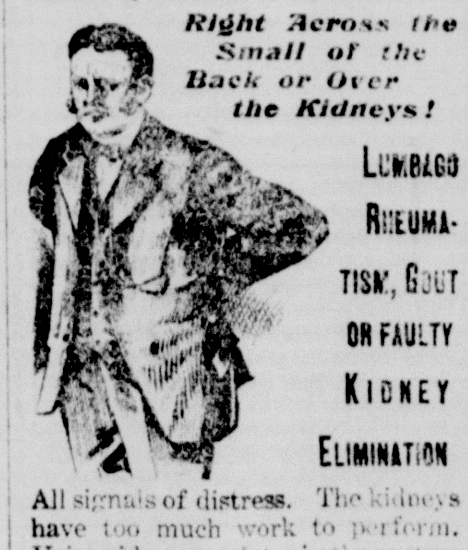
A busnies meeting was held Wednesday morning, at which time the officers for the coming biennial period were elected.

The officers who will again serve for the district follow: Mrs. M. C. Horton of Poplar Bluff, President; Mrs. W. T. Shanks of Sikeston, first vice-president; Mrs. John Sackman of Cape Girardeau, second vice-president and Mrs. Yancy White of Farmington, secretary-treasurer.

The members of the organization were unable to decide upon a place for the meeting and left the matter in the hands of the executive committee to pick the meting place for next year.—The Cape Sun.

Ouch, How it Pains!

Right Across the Small of the Back or Over the Kidneys!



LUMBAGO RHEUMATISM, GOUT OR FAULTY KIDNEY ELIMINATION

All signals of distress. The kidneys have too much work to perform. Uric acid accumulates in the system in the form of urate salts.

Obtain at your nearest drug store that splendid discovery of Dr. Pierce's, called Anuric (anti-uric-acid), or send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—"For some time I suffered with kidney trouble, also rheumatism. My back bothered me mornings so it was difficult for me to arise. The rheumatism seemed to be muscular, as my muscles would be sore and stiff most of the time. I doctored for these ailments but without relief. At last I saw Dr. Pierce's Anuric advertised. Knowing that his other medicines were good I got it at once. Before I had taken all of two bottles my rheumatism had entirely left me and I was feeling better than I had for some time past. I found this medicine even better than it is recommended to be."—OTTO BIERMAN, No. 345 North Hardesty Street.

Cox Charges Effort to Arouse Racial Hatred Against Him

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27.—In a letter to Frank L. Stanton Jr., of Atlanta, made public here today, Gov. Cox, Democratic presidential nminee, charged that efforts were being made to "arouse racial hatred" to defeat him.

"We are making this campaign", said Gov. Cox's letter, "for peace, for progress and for prosperity. An attempt has been made by our opponent to detract from the issue by setting up racial groups, each with a selfish purpose. To each of these groups something has been promised. Nor has there been any consideration about the conflict in promises, that have been made.

"None of those who have been against America in the last four years is going to vote for me. To my mind the most serious of all things presented is the attempt to arouse racial hatred. Promises have been made to the Afro-American party which I do not believe the promisors have any intention of carrying out.

"There are some clases of social equality which cannot be, to quote the words of the immortal Lincoln, 'We do not want the negroes to be slaves, but that does not mean that does not mean that we want negro women for our wives. It know no better way to expres the evils in the attempt to carry class against class in America."

Children's and ladies' gingham dresses priced right.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. E. L. Richards and daughter Ruby went Thursday morning to Poplar Bluff to spend the remainder of the week with Mrs. Howard O'Neal, formerly Miss Gertrude Richards.

WE GIVE EAGLE STAMPS

PRICES LOWER
QUALITY
HIGHER

Our customers are getting better meat

You can be our customer, too

We give Eagle discount stamps

Sellard's Meat Market
Phone 48

MALONE THEATRE
Monday Evening, November 1

FRANK KEENAN
The Masterly, in
"The World Aflame"

The sinister figures of Unrest and Discontent are abroad in the world; a new conception of RIGHTS and WRONGS has bitten into the minds of many men, many peoples; the old-time relations between Capital and Labor has been disturbed and the disturbance grows. Mr. Keenan has created a triumphant production which offers a simple sensible solution to the question which agitates the wisest men;—Every working man and his family. Every employer and his family, will want to see it for it not only SHOWS HOW but it's a WHALE of a picture!

Admission 28c and 17c

With Your Support I Am Here to Stay

I have pleased hundreds of others suffering from headaches, eye aches, dimness of vision. In fact, any ailment that can be corrected by means of eye-glasses.

I Will Please You

or your money will be cheerfully refunded. I specialize in examining the eyes for diseased conditions and the fitting of eye-glasses.

O. L. THOMPSON
Graduate Optometrist
"Specialist"
Office hours: 9:00 a. m. to 12, 1:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.
The Scott County Milling Co. Building.
Office now open Mondays.
Telephone 357

COX PARADE
SCOTT COUNTY DEMOCRATS
Monday, November 1
Autos---Floats---Flags

Parade Schedule
Leave Benton 8 a. m.
New Hamburg 8:15
Chaffee 9 a. m.
Oran 9:45 a. m.
Morlny 10:15 a. m.
Vanduser 11 a. m.
Crowder 11:15
Sikeston, Noon
Minner 1:15 p. m.
Diehlstant 2 p. m.
Blodgett 2:30 p. m.
Commerce 3:15
Kelso 4:00 p. m.
Ancell 4:15 p. m.
Fornfelt 4:30 p. m.
Illmo 5:00 p. m.

Trim up your old boat and get in the
Jim Cox Parade

Give Them Victor Records This Christmas

Family and friends—these make life for you. They all like to hear music. They hear the world's best interpreted by the great Victor artists. As for the young folks—they will revel in the new dances. Remember, Victor Records can only be heard to the best advantage on the Victrola. Come in today and hear the latest numbers.

DERRIS the DRUGGIST

Impossible

For anyone to specialize in the studies and practice of optical science as I have done requiring both time and money, equip an office, guarantee satisfaction or money refunded and then render free services. No, it can't be done.

Consultation Free

O. L. THOMPSON
Eyesight Specialist
Office Scott Co. Milling Co. Bldg
Sikeston, Mo.
Office now open Mondays Tel. 357

Miss Vera Walpole and Miss Margaret Shanks went Thursday afternoon to St. Louis to visit until Sunday.

Get our prices on men's hats and caps.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mrs. John Fisher gave the first of a series of card parties Thursday afternoon at her home 311 North Kingshighway, to which the following guests were invited: Mrs. Dan McCoy, Mrs. W. B. Malone, Mrs. Earl Johnson, Mrs. Lyle Malone, Mrs. Kate Greer, Mrs. Wm. Way, Mr. L. O. Rodes, Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, Mrs. C. L. Blanton, Mrs. I. H. Dunaway, Mrs. C. F. Bruton, Mrs. Charles Dover, Mrs. Miles C. Thomas, Mrs. Vernon Vaughn, Mrs. Jess Kimes, Mrs. W. H. Tanner, Mrs. A. C. Sikes, Mrs. Milton Haas, Mrs. J. E. Smith Sr., Mrs. W. E. Derris, Mrs. Laura Slack, Mrs. H. J. Stewart, Mrs. G. W. Gould, Mrs. B. F. Blanton, Mrs. Arnold Roth, Mrs. M. S. Murray, Miss Etta Wilson, Miss Audrey Chaney, Mrs. Tom Roberts, Mrs. Lillie McGee, Mrs. Chas. Prow, Mrs. C. H. Harris, Miss Alma Harris.

Mrs. Fisher will be hostess at another party to be given this (Friday) evening. The guests list includes: Mrs. Murray Klein, Miss Camille Klein, Mrs. Carl Bess, Miss Burnice Tanner, Mrs. Randol Wilson, Mrs. Levi Cook, Mrs. J. H. Yount, Mrs. Paul Anderson, Miss Amy Allen, Miss Fern Allen, Mrs. T. A. Wilson, Miss Irma Wilson, Miss Gretchen Dunaway, Miss Leita Lindley, Mrs. Ruskin Cook, Mrs. Otis Brown, Miss Marjorie Smith, Mrs. J. E. Smith, Mrs. Lynn Stallcup, Miss Daisy Garden, Miss Jessie Brothers, Mrs. Clay Stubbs, Mrs. Joe Stubbs Jr., Mrs. Earl Johnson, Mrs. W. B. Malone, Mrs. Moore Greer, Miss Clraa Moore, Mrs. Harry Blanton, Miss Irene Hollister, Mrs. Charles Lindley, Misses Mayme and Nina Marshall, Mrs. Ned Matthews, Mrs. Ranney Applegate, Mrs. Wallace Applegate, Mrs. Frank Van Horne, Mrs. W. H. Sikes, Mrs. Joe Matthews, Mrs. Arnold Roth, Mrs. Emory Matthews, Mrs. Tom Roberts, Mrs. Girard Dover, Mrs. Lee Bowman, Mrs. Russell Utterback, Mrs. A. Ray Smith, Mrs. Harry Smith, Mrs. J. H. Galeener.

Hon. W. D. Vandiver, U. S. Sub-Treasurer, made an eloquent and thoroughly convincing address to the voters of the district last Friday afternoon at a meeting held in the City Hall. Monday evening at the City Hall, Rev. J. N. Edmondson, Baptist Evangelist and a loyal, true blue American delivered a most stiring address on the League of Nations. The auditorium was filled with an enthusisatic audience, who agreed heartily with Rev. Edmondson in every assertion, one in particular being the assertion that this is a free country, freedom of the press and freedom of thought and speech and anyone who is a MAN resents any attempt to padlock his lips.

Malone Theatre was packed Wednesday evening with men and women voters eager to hear the splendid speech of Marvon Jones, Congressmna from Texas. Addreses were made by Tillman Anderson candidate for State Senator from the 23rd District and by Harry C. Blanton.

The County candidates on the Democratic ticket will be present at a meeting at the City Hall Saturday evening at 8:00 o'clock and address the voters of Sikeston and vicinity. A rousing good time is anticipated and all voters of the vicinity are invited to attend.

Mrs. R. E. Wiley, Mrs. Paul Anderson and Miss Allie Howard were visitors in Cairo Thursday.

J. L. Fort of Dexter transacted business in thsi city Wednesday.

Wake Up America

Wake up, wake up, America.
You have slept long enough.
A serious day is drawing
And you may get treated rough.
But I gues it is due you,
For being so fast asleep
Allowing crooked politicians to
Slip by and steal your sheep.
But America you can reclaim them.
You have just one more chance.
So come let's get together
And make one grand advance.
Arrayed in uniforms of right
With justice as our shield.
Liberty as our destination
America our battlefield.
Our votes will be our shot guns
And they'll be loaded well.
They'll make crooked politicians think
They'd rather be in H——.
Ou renemies will be the Congressmen
Who took from us our rights.
And made justice a thing unknown,
And Liberty shake with frights.
For fear, that it would also be
Completely abolished and repeaced by
autocracy,
All varnisched up and polished.
But that we are now awake
Let's rally to the cause.
Back to the constitution boys
Revoke the unjust laws.
We want our old America back
The same one that used to be.
When all the people were equal
And all the people were free.
To writ or speak, or together meet,
Without dangers of convictions
When profiteers and millionaiires
Were certain of conviction.
And we will have our America back.
Just like it used to be
And we will do it sanely
The autocrats will see.
That we have one weapon left
Which surely is effective
The right to vote will key the not
To sound more connective.
So Brother, you cast your vote,
Be sure your man is square
And that he cannot be influenced
By any millionaire.

E. P. Kibby.

The wonderful change of public sentiment throughout the Nation is clearly shown to be drifting toward the Democratic Party. Beginning with Monday of this week nearly half of the speakers assigned by the Democratic National Committee are former Republicans who are strongly in favor of the League of Nations and want to give their aid to that end. Thousands of former Republicans are flocking to Cox in the North and East and are giving him wonderful meetings in every city he visits. Speakers from every city, and reports from all of the committees in the cities show the big trend of public sentiment for Cox. All of the big daily papers admit a tremendous change throughout the Nation and it now looks like a landslide for Cox and Roosevelt.

Bill Harper, of the firm of Harper & Wallace, Poland China Breeders of Bertrand was in in this city yesterday and said the offering they will put before the public November 10, will be the BEST they have ever offered for sale. They expect, and cordially invite, everyone interested in purebred swine to be their guests that day.

The sum of $1383.90 was donated by Sikeston and vicinity in the recent drive for Salvation Army funds. No reports have been received as to the amount cloected in the Chaffee District.

1920 LYCEUM COURSE 1921

1. Opie Read October 29
2. Great Lakes String Quartet November 12
3. J. Ham Lewis November 26
4. Montague Light Opera Singers January 7
5. Montraville Wood April 8

All Programs at the Opera House
Season Tickets: Adults $3.00. School $2.50

Tickets now on sale at The Bijou. Secure tickets today and come prepared for a good laugh when you hear

OPIE REED
Friday Evening, 8:15
Single Admission 75c

HAYS DENIES HAND IN CARTOON OF COX

New York, Oct. 27.—Will Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee in a statement issued tonight, disclaimed respnsibility for the disemination of a cartoon by Albert Reid which represented Governor Cox on his step ladder "having difficulty in hanging the masterpiece."

The picture shown in the drawing represents Uncle Sam with a grotesque "Heart of the World—U. S." and bears the inscription "Professor Wilson's League of Nations—the Immaculate Conception" and "the greatest He-Angel."

The appearance of the caricature in the current number of Harvey's Weekly and previously in the Nation-Republican and other newspapers caused protest of officials of the Knights of Columbus. Although it was prepared by a syndicate which supplies Republican headquarters with cartoons, Mr. Hays said it was used "without the slightest approval or knowledege on the part of the Republicans organization.

Daily 'Movie' at White House Makes President Ardent 'Fan'

Washington, Oct. 17.—President Wilson has become an ardent "movie" fan, according to the operator who has been showing motion pictures to the President since last Christmas. When the President began to improve Mrs. Wilson suggested having pictures in the White House, and every week day since that time the best photoplays have been shown there by courtesy of the producers.

Before his illness President Wilson was a regular attendant at the theater. He preferred vaudeville, and occupied a seat in the gallery of the leading house of that kind once a week, besides frequently seeing plays at other theatres.

The President is reported to prefer men screen actors and delights in scenes laid in the West, filled with adventure and athletic feats. He has given up reading detective stories and has turned to French historical novels and romances, it is reported.

FOR SALE—Bicycle. Price $15.00. Call 470. 2t.

Shoes for everybody at the right price.—Pinnell Store Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Heissler visited Sunday in Cape Girardeau.

Carl Bess spent several days this week in St. Louis on business.

Mrs. W. S. Way entertained about twenty friends at cards at her home, 516 North Kingshighway, Wednesday evening.

Next Thursday evening, November 4th, is the date chosen by Sikeston young ladies for the Girls' Leap Year dance.

Because of the serious illness of R. F. East, his son, Jewell East, a student at the State University, was summoned home Thursday night.

Why go out of town for glasses when I can give you the same service here at home.—Dr. Long O. D., office over Kready's Drug Store. Examination free.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Moore and Master LeRoy left early Thursday morning for Colorado Springs, where Mrs. Moore will enter a sanitarium for treatment. She has been ill for two months or more and it is hoped she will be benefited by the change of climate.

A. D. Burford received a mesage Thursday afternoon telling of the death of his sister, Mrs. W. S. Reid, who pased away at 1:40 that afternoon at her home in Paris, Mo. Mr. Burford who is now the only living member of a large family, left Thursday night to attend the funeral.

Among the interesting Hallowe'en parties to be given this week is the Maccabee party at the home of Mrs. Alvin Taylor, Hontas Lee's Park Party Saturday afternoon and Elizabeth Stallcups masquerade Hallowe'en party to be given Saturday evening at her home, 312 Tanner Street.

Mrs. Rozella Treece, aged 26 years, 14 days, wife of D. B. Treece, died at her home in this city at 7:40 Thursday morning after an illness of two months. Mrs. Treece was married May 17, 1915. She is the mother of three children, who with the husband, survive her. Funeral services will be held at the home Friday morning, October 29 at 10:30 followed by burial in the Sikeston City Cemetery.

Mrs. Harry Jones and Miss Kathleen Sells entertained with a Hallowe'en party Thursday evening at the former's home, 105 South Street. Guest invited for this affair were: Misses Abbie Morrison, Pearl Jones, Blanche Hopper, "Jack" Albright, Jewell Scott, Lora McDonald, Kathleen Marshall, Dixie Fox, Mrs. Cecil Reed, Earl Shears, Ernest Ellis, Tally Sams, Louis Scott, Alfred Greer, Harry Jones, Sidney Schillig, Jack Phelps and John Fox.

Nice huck towels 25c.—Pinnell Store Co.

Barnes-Heuer

Miss Maurine Barnes, daughter of Rev. A. H. Barnes, pastor of the Sikeston Methodist church, was married in St. Louis Saturday morning at 7:30 to Dr. Scott Heuer of St. Louis. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's uncle former Governor Lon V. Stephens, and the ceremony was performed by Dr. A. H. Barnes, father of the bride, assisted by Rev. Dr. Culbreth, pastor of Cabanne Methodist church. Dr. and Mrs. Heuer will reside in St. Louis.

There was an excellent attendance at the W. C. T. U. social meeting Wednesday afternoon and many articles of clothing and supplies for the sick room were donated for Miss Monroe, Community Nurse, to use in her work among the needy. The entire time at the next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be devooted to mending and repairing clothing that has been donated. All kinds of clothing is solicited and anyone having garments to give are asked to leave same at the basement of the Methodist church.

The Co-Workers held their regular meeting Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Fisher. Members present were J. W. Winchester, Mrs. E. J. Keith, Mrs. A. Ray Smith, Mrs. Norman Davis, Mrs. W .S. Way, Mrs. H. J. Welsh, Mrs. Handy Smith, Mrs. Jess Kimes, Mrs. J. H. Yount, Mrs. Charles Prow, Mrs. J. H. Galeener, Mrs. Clarence Felker, Mrs. J. W. Black, Mrs. Miles Thomas, Mrs. I. H. Dunaway, Mrs. Ranney Applegate, Mrs. Frank Smith.

Mrs. A. J. Matthews returned Wednesday from St. Louis, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. J. Payne.

We are showing a nice line of Ladies Muslin Underwear at the right prices.—Pinnell Store Co.

EVER BILIOUS?

Charleston, Miss.—Mrs. R. V. Heins, of this place, says: "I have never had to use very much medicine, because if I felt headache, dizziness, or colds, bad taste in the mouth, which comes from torpid liver, I would take a dose or more of Black-Draught, and it would straighten me out and make me feel as good as new. We have used in our family for years

THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

and it certainly is the best liver medicine I ever saw. It has not only saved me money, it has helped keep my system in shape, and has never weakened me as so many physics do. I recommend it to my friends and am glad to do so." Black-Draught is the old, reliable liver medicine which you have doubtless heard much about. When you feel badly all over, stomach not right, bad taste in your mouth, bilious, or have a headache, try Thedford's Black-Draught. At all Druggists.

Always Insist on the Genuine!

J. 77

Methodist Church

The regular services will be held Sunday, October 31 at the Methodist church. For the morning service Rev. Barnes has chosen for the subject of his sermon "Would You Go That Far?" The subject for the evening services "Jacob's Conversion." Music Sunday night will be furnished by members of the Inter-mediate League.

Saw Mill For Sale—Or am looking for a job of sawing.—Adam Rouse, Sikston, Mo. 2t.

Card of Thanks

We take this means of expressing our grateful appreciation and thanks to the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted during the illness and at the death of our beloved Elsie Marie Hogan.

Harry Hogan, Husband
Mrs. Matilda Gentles, Mother.
Sisters and Brother.

Mrs. Margaret Ashley returned Thursday from several weeks' stay in Lake Village, Ark.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
BIG TYPE POLANDS
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10

At Harper Farm, 1 mile North of Bertrand, Missouri. Sale starts promptly at 1:00 o'clock. Be our guests for that day.

Write for catalog.

40---BOARS, SOWS, GILTS---40

Liberator 2nd Sells

Probably no greater opportunity will be offered the breeders and farmers of Southeast Missouri to better their livestock than this sale of Big Type Poland breeding stock. Without doubt this offering is the best that we have produced this year, and will sell worth the money.

Five Great Tried Sows

Five better bred sows never sold thru the same ring. They are the blood of the most aristocratic families of the breed and are individuals of rare merit.

Two Fall Yearlings

These yearlings are sired by Repeater, junior champion boar of the National Swine Show last year. One of these gilts was the junior champion sow at the Southeast Missouri District Fair. The other one is as good, but was not shown.

Eight Summer Yearlings

These yearlings are sired by some of the greatest boars in the land and will be as good asset to any herd or farm.

Eleven Spring Boars

These boars are the tops of the litters we have produced this year and no better boars will be found in the country. Anyone contemplating buying a good boar should be at this sale.

Seventeen Good Gilts

When better gilts than these are raised, we will raise them. They are the cream of the richest breeding, every one being an extra good individual and worthy of being bred to any boar living.

Our Great Show Herd Will Sell

Those great show sows are to sell with breeding privileges to Premer's Surprise, the greatest show boar in Southeast Missouri.

Harper & Wallace
BERTRAND, MISSOURI

THAD SNOW ON THE ROAD BOND ISSUE

Charleston, Mo., Sept. 29.

The Sikeston Standard:

I have noted in The Sikeston Herald a statement that Scott County citizens were favorable to Amendment No. 6, better known as the $60,000,000 bond issue, but felt that the Missouri Road Federation were not being quite candid in their promotional literature. I take it that reference was made to the fact that the amendment reads that the direct taxing power of the state stands behind the bonds, while our promotional statements say that the auto license will pay the entire cost of the bond issue.

The Good Roads Federation is now putting out a leaflet that covers this point, but I think it is not out of place for me to write you regarding it, inasmuch as I was present at the executive committee meeting at which the plan of campaign was mapped out.

It was absolutely necessary that the Amendment should place the resources of the State's taxing power behind the bond issue in order that the bonds might be salable at best possible rates in the money market. It will be noted that the amendment also pledges the auto license tax to be turned into a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds and that such direct tax shall be levied as is necessary in view of the other funds available. By the other funds is meant, of course, the auto license fees.

We have had prepared an amortization table which has been approved by best authorities and which shows that no direct tax will be necessary.

It is a fact that there are two presuppositions upon which the amortizatin table is based which may be regarded as problematical. They are these: First, that there would be an increase in the numbr of motor vehicles during the next five years. I do not recall the exact percentage of increase we figured upon, but it was regarded as conservative by all members of the committee; second, we considered that the fund would be expended in construction over a period of ten years and that the bonds would, of course, be issued only as the money was required for construction. It is expected that Missour will receive some $20,000,000 of federal road funds in this period and it appears unlikely that $80,000,000 of State and Federal money together with county and district funds aggregating many millions can be expended in less than the ten year period. If the committee's calculations in the above two points are reasonably correct then the auto license will return the bonds without assistance of direct taxation.

There is, however, a further consideration that makes it appear morally certain that there will not be a direct tax even if the number of motor vehicles fails to increase as expected and even if road materials and transportation shall become available so that the funds could be spent more rapidly than expected. It is this: Half of the automobiles in the state are owned in few of the larger cities. The great majority of the membership of the legislature is representative of the rural districts. It is, therefore, too much to expect of human nature that the legislature will place a direct tax on the rural constituents when by raising the auto license fee, the added cost would fall largely on the cities. The legislature will feel perfectly justified, moreover, in doing this, if the necessity should arise, because it is well understood that the public expects the auto license fees to retire the bond issue.

The committee has not intended to mislead any voter. It may have erred in not making it more clearly understood early in the campaign just how it is that the auto license fees may be confidently expected to PAY the BILL.

Yours truly,

THAD SNOW,

Executive Committeeman Good Roads Federation.

A Batch of Howlers.

James I. died from argue.

An eyrie is a needle's nest.

Easu wás the author of a book of fables.

A Jacobite was a man descended from Jacob.

The deacon is the lowest kind of Christian there is.

The press today is the mouth organ of the people.

The Semitic races were half breeds, from semi, half.

The Sanhedrin was composed of seventy men of reclining years.

Hannibal was a man who ate human beings, especially Romans.—Boston Transcript.

Hot Chocolate and other Hot Drinks at The Arcade.

Our best brisket roast, 15c per lb. Sellanrds meat market. Phone 48.

Speech by Mr. Hoover.

Friends: I am going to make a speech about the League of Nations, and if there is anyone in the audience who can tell me when I get done where I stand as to the great issue I will give him a hundred pounds of flour.

I used to think I knew where I stood, and I believe I did. I stood for just such a league as we are staying out of, and when Mr. Wilson asked the country to give him a Congress that would support him in 1916, I endorsed that appeal. I would give a ton of sugar beets to stand now upon the high ground I occupied then.

Politics were my undoing. I was engineer, an d no more guieless person than I ever fell into the hands of political gamesters. They gave me to understand that I could have my choice of the presidential nominations by going into politics, and I very foolishly fell for it. You know what I got. There was so much said about the Republicans and the each which they would win that I decided to be a Republican and choose that nomination. Did I get it? I did not. They were just working me to keep me from choosing the Democratic nomination. They knew very well that if I did come out as a Democrat and get the nomination they couldnt beat me and that is as certain today as it was then. Everybody tells me that, and I believe you feel it to be true.

However, the Republicans are mighty shrewd politicians. They first removed me as a potential opponent and then ditched me. I gave considerable thought to what I should do then. Had I followed the impulse of the moment I would have turned Democrat and tried for revenge. Subsequent calm saved me from that, and I am glad it did. I find that when you lose in this country the best thing is to be cheerful about it. We don't like a bad loser. I therefore deided to be ga game, to remain a Republican and to back whatever the Republicans wanted. It was some pill, but I am taking it.

Now, about the league: The Republicans think we can have the league and get rid of the Democrats at the same time. As a Republican, that is what I think. However, I want you to know that it is only for the purpose of winning, and purely as a matter f political expediency, that I seem to be at this time so inconsistent with the attitude I have formerly assumed. I am for the League of Nations, but in the Republican party we have to capitalize the opposition to the league. We have to get the votes of the pro-Germans and the disaffected Irish-Americans. Tell me how we could hope to win the election without capitalizing the resentment of the league and the administration, and I will give you each a pumpkin pie.

That is about all, I think. I know I have been a terrible disappointment to most of you. I know you like to think of me best as a man putting humankind before party, I would rather be that way, too. You cant do it in politics. At least you can't do it in Republican politics. Mr. Wilson seems to do it in Democratic politics, but I think the election will prove even that impracticable. You have to put politics first, leaving humankind to shift for itself. This is the first time I have ever done that. I dont like it any more than you like to see me doing it. Adieu, friends. If you will think of me when I was in bigger business, I will give each of you a pound of prunes.—Clark McAdams, in Posct-Dispatch.

SHELL SHOCK HOSPITAL OPENED IN MISSOURI

Perryville, Mo., October 19.—A new government hospital for the treatment of former soldiers suffering from shell shock, has been opened here by the United States Public Health Service with the transfer of 100 patients from the temporary hospital at Cape May, New Jersey.

Especial care and treatment of the mild types of mental disorders embraced in the term "shell shock" is offered. In addition to the main building, homelike surroundings are available in numerous individual cottages.

There are over 12,000 discharged soldiers, victims of shell shock and kindred disodrers(under treatment at the present time, 5578 of whom are in hospitals operated by the Public Health Service, and the remainder in other hospitals, where contracts porvide proper care and treatment.

Chillicothe Business College wants a first violinist capable of leading the college orchestra. The proposition will pay one's way through a complete business course including all expenses.

Alex Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Winchester, Joe Moore and W. H. Tanner were at Rootwad Tuesday evening to organize a Republican Club.

Appleton shellers stand the racket. —Farmers Supply Co.

WOMAN'S CLUB MEET AT CAPE GIRARDEAU

The annual meeting of the Ninth District Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Cape Girardeau, October 26-27, with the Wednesday Club of that City as hostess. Delegates from twenty-nine Clubs of the district will be in attendance at this convention. The following programme has been arranged for the two days:

Tuesday, October 26, 1920.

2:00 P. M. Sorosis Halll

2:00 Call to Order, by President Mrs. M. C. Horton.

2:03 Invocation—Rev. Morton, Presbyterian Church.

2:05 Requiem, Arthur Foote.

A Song of Thanksgiving, Mr. J. Clyde Brandt.

2:15 Greetings—Mrs. John Sackman, President Wednesday Club.

2:20 Response—Mrs. S. J. Tetley, Farmington

2:25 Report of Secretary.

2:30 Report of President.

2:40 Echoes of General Federation Biennial—Mrs. O. W. Bleeck, Sec. Vice-President Missouri Federation Women's Clubs.

3:10 Appointment of Committees.

3:15 Address, "County Libraries"—Miss Sadie Kent.

3:30 Address "What Next for the Clubs"—Mrs. W. W. Martin, State Press Chairman.

BANQUET—6:00 P. M.

Open Meeting—8:00 p. m.—Methodsit Church.

Invocation—Rev. Swift, Christian Christian Church.

1. Ballet Music from "Faust" (Part Two), Gounod

II. L'Automne et L'Hiner, Glazounow

III. Serenade from "Les Millions d'-Arlequin," Drigo

College Orchestra

Mr. W. Roller, Director.

Address of Welcome, Mayor H. H. Haas.

Address, "Club Extension"—Mrs. F. H. Littlefield, Vice-President Missouri Federation Women's Clubs.

Reflets dans l'eau, Debussy

Caprice from "Alcest," Gluck-Saint-Saens

Miss Clara Drew Miller

Address—Mrs. George Still.

Wednesday, October 27, 1920.

9:00 A. M.—Sorosis Hall.

9:00 Invocation—Rev. Carson, Baptist Church.

9:05 Romance, Sibelius

The Maiden's Wish, Chopin-Liszt

Miss Mildred Town.

9:15 Reading of Minutes.

9:20 Reports of Clubs (2 Minutes Each)

9:50 Address, "The New Constitution"—Dr. W. S. Dearmont.

10:10 Endowment Fund—Mrs. O. W. Bleeck, Second Vice-President Missouri Federation Women's Clubs.

10:20 Address—Mrs. Walter McNab Miller.

10:45 Report of Credentials Committee.

10:50 Election of Officers.

Miscellaneous Business.

12:00 Luncheon.

P. E. O. Hostess to Delegates and Visitors.

1:30 p. m.—Sorosis Hall

:30 Invocation—Rev. O'Rear, Methodist Church.

1:35 Break o'Day, Mrs. J. C. Barndt.

1:40 Minutes.

1:45 Address, "Citizenship" —Miss Nellie G. Hudson.

2:15 Departmental Reports.

3:00 Address, "Legislation" —Mrs. Gilbert Fox, State Chairman Legislation.

3:30 Contemporary Poetry —Miss Laughlin.

4:00 Reports of Committees.

Reading of Minutes.

Southeast Football Schedule.

Octboer 22.—Jackson at Cape Girardeau; Charleston at Sikeston.

October 28.—Farmington; Cairo at Sikeston; Charleston at Caruthersville.

November 5.—Cape Girardeau at Charleston; Flat River at Jackson; Sikeston at Cairo.

November 12.—Sikeston at Cape Girardeau; Jackson at Charleston.

November 25.—Thanksgiving Day, Cape Girardeau at Jackson; Sikeston at Charleston.

Nice silk hose for ladies and men at the right price.—Pinnell Store Co.

Corn is never stationary in quality. It either improves or retrogrades, says a United States Department of Agriculture specialist. There is no more excuse for farmers raising scrub corn than scrub cattle.

The Dempster Undertaking Company, of Sikeston, Missouri, is fully equipped with all up-to-date conveniences Funeral Parlor, Auto Hearse Service and orders taken for Flowers for all occasions. G. A. Dempster, as Funeral Director and Embalmer, has had 23 years experience and holds Missouri and Illinois State license. Ray Hudson, competent young man, is assistant. Odd Fellow Building. 'Phones: Day 66, Night 294. tf.

Notice To Auto Owners

All auto licenses (including trucks and new cars without license) of the City of Sikeston, regardless of when they were taken out, expire on Oct. 14, 1920.

Every auto owner must get new city license after Oct. 14, 1920, or be subject to prosecution.

EARL J. MALONE, Jr.
City Clerk

Good Seed Wheat

We now have ready for sale good recleaned seed wheat. Also good seed rye and feed oats. Call on us when in need of same.

Sikes-McMullin Grain Co.

H. J. WELSH
Funeral Director and Embalmer

WITH FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY.
AUTO HEARSE SERVICE.

Day or Night Calls Given Prompt Attention

Day Phone 150 Night Phone 384

Luthern Church

Lutheran services will again be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, Sunday, October 24 at 7:30 p. m. Rev. A. C. Fritze will preach the sermon. Topic: "Faith in Christ, the Greatest Test of God's Gifts to Fallen Man."

Hot Tamales! Hot Tamales! At The Arcade.

Friday is Home Coming Day at the Chillicothe Business College. In the afternoon the football team plays the Maryville Normal and in the evening occurs the big annual Fall Carnival.

We are showing a nice line of Ladies Muslin Underwear at the right prices.—Pinnell Store Co.

PHONOGRAPH BARGAIN—To save the expense of reshipping, we offer special bargains on two slightly used phonographs that we have on hand at Sikeston. Address W. W. Kimball Co., Factory Branch, Kansas City, Missouri. tf. T. & F.

HIDES WE BUY ALL KINDS.—WALPOLES MARKET.

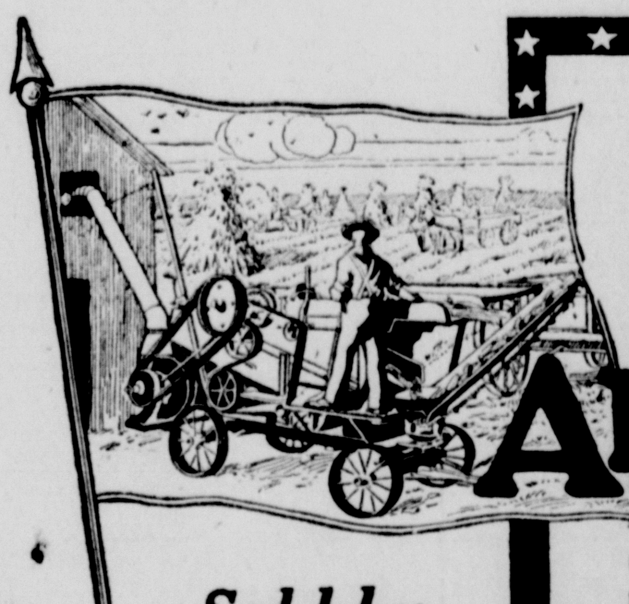
SIKESTON, MO., Oct. 7th, 1920.

This is to certify that I own and operate an Appleton Hero two-hole sheller and find it pefectly satisfactory in every sense.

I would recommend it to any one who is in the need of a sheller. I have shelled on my two-hole sheller two hundred bushels per hour.

Respectfully,

A. H. HAMLIN.



Serve the Nation

by getting the most feed value out of your corn. Husking ears and making fodder of the rest, gives 25% *more feed value* from the crop, and *saves labor.* Appleton, the first successful husker, has 45 years' farm machinery knowledge built into it. Simplest, strongest, mechanically *perfect*—husks cleanest, shells least; has most efficient corn saver. Cuts or shreds stalks etc., while husking ears. Easiest, safest to operate. Works in any condition of corn.

APPLETON
Husker & Shredder

Guaranteed to do more work with less power than any husker of equal size.

Sold by

Farmers' Supply Co.

The Standard Beverage of people who demand Flavor, Quality and Satisfaction.

Known everywhere - Buy it by the case for your home.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH
ST. LOUIS

Visitors cordially invited to inspect our plant.

2.5

Scott County Bottling Works
Distributors, Sikeston

Budweiser

JOHNSON LEADER IN CALIFORNIA IS FOR COX

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—The following statement will be given to the pres this afternoon by Marshall Stimson, of Los Angeles, who managed Senator Johnson's campaign in 1910.

"As a progressive Republican I had hoped to vote for the Republican candidate for president. While neither the platform nor the candidate chosen were satisfactory to me, I intended to vote the ticket and work for better party conditions four years later. The position taken by Senator Harding in his Des Moines speech makes it impossible for me to support him any longer.

"After long continued wiggling and wobbling, forced by the threats of the bitter enders, he declares himself against the League of Nations and the treaty perforce for a separate peace with Germany.

"Such a course of action means breaking faith with our allies and an abandonment of our war aims. Up to the time of the armistice our wonderful response to the call of duty filled every American with pride. Since then our incapacity for action has been cause for shame. That failure must be charged to the narrow partisan jealousy of a group of Senators, and their influence over Harding is proved by his Des Moines speech.

Germans Directed To Deliver 888,150 Cattle t Alolies

Berlin, Oct. 18.—The allied Reparations Commission, according to Vorwaters esterday, has presented to the German Government a demand for the immediate delivery of 10,000 bulls and 500,000 cows to France; 11,150 head of cattle to Italy, 210,000 cows to Belgium and 157,00 head of cattle to Serbia.

The congress of the majority Socialist party at Cassel, adds the newspaper, has adopted a resolution calling upon the Socialist parties of all countries to prevent Germany from being compelled to hand over cattle to foreign countries, especially to France.

Democracy Of The Dead.

In the democracy of the dead all men at least are equal. There is neither rank nor station nor prerogative in the republic of the grave. At this fatal threshold the philosopher ceases to be wise and the song of the poet is silent. Dives relinquishes his millions and Lazarus his rags. The poor man is as rich as the richest, and the rich as poor as the pauper. The creditor loses his usury and the debtor is acquitted of his obligation. There the proud man surrenders his dignities, the politician his honors, the worlding his pleasures, the invalid needs no physician and the laborer rests from his unrequited toil. Here at last is nature's decree in equity. The wrongs of time are redressed, injustice is explained, the irony of fate is refuted, the unequal distribution of wealth, honor, capacity, pleasure and opportunity, which makes life so cruel and inexplicable a tragedy, ceases in the realm of death. The strongest there has no supremacy and the weakest needs no defense. The mighty captain succumbs to the invincible adversary who disarms alike the victor and vanquished.—John J. Ingalls.

What Women Are Doing

Twelve years ago Mrs. Alice Foote MacDougall of New York City was left a widow with three small children and $38 in cash. With the necessity of making a living facing her she invested the $38 in coffee, which she sold to friends. This was the start of a business which now pays Mrs. MacDougall a gross profit of around $50,000 a year. She is the only woman coffee importer in the country.

Laura Bromwell set a new worlds record by making 87 loops with her airplane above Mineola field, Long Island.

A Japanese woman is credited with being the richest woman in the world. She is Mrs. Yone Susuki, owner of steamboat lines, shipbuilding yards, and factories whose profits during the war, it is said, were 10 million pounds sterling. Mrs. Susuki is on her way to Paris for a visit.

Children's and ladies' gingham dresses priced right.—Pinnell Store Co.

HIDES WE BUY ALL KINDS.—WALPOLES MARKET.

Sikeston Plumbing and Heating Company

115 West Center St., Phone 358

All Kinds of Plumbing and Heating Contracts Estimated.

Repair Work Solicited.

County Clerk's Notice General Election, November 2, 1920

Democratic Ticket	Republican Ticket	Socialist Ticket	Socialist-Labor Ticket	Prohibition Ticket	Farmer-Workers Ticket
For Presidential Electors: At Large: T. R. R. ELY.	For Presidential Electors: At Large: W. I. DIFFENDERFFER.	For Presidential Electors: At Large: PHIL WAGNER.	For Presidential Electors: At Large: WALTER S. ENGLE.	For Presidential Electors: At Large: JULIUS C. HUGHES.	For Presidential Electors: At Large: FRANCES OTT.
At Large: PAYTON PARKS.	At Large: E. B. CLEMENTS.	At Large: FRED NYE.	At Large: THEO. KAUCHER.	At Large: FANNIE L. TAYLOR.	At Large: LILLIAN STUART.
1st District: A. D. MORRIS.	1st District: ARTHUR L. FREELAND.	1st District: JOHN BEVAN.	1st District:	1st District: J. M. CREBS.	1st District: RICHARD RIGGS.
2nd District: J. L. HAMMETT.	2nd District: JOHN W. SCHOOLER.	2nd District: ROBERT B. MORRISON.	2nd District:	2nd District: THEODORE M. ELLIOTT.	2nd District: PAUL J. DICKSON.
3rd District: J. W. PEERY	3rd District: H. R. SPENCER.	3rd District: H. W. OYLER.	3rd District:	3rd District: J. W. KNAPP.	3rd District: WILLIAM J. KUSON.
4th District: R. L. LIMERICK.	4th District: B. B. DOBYNS.	4th District: WESLEY GOOD.	4th District:	4th District: ANNA MANLEY WRAY.	4th District: J. C. SANDERS.
5th District: FRED W. FLEMING.	5th District: MRS. H. H. McCLUER.	5th District: FRED KOEHLER.	5th District:	5th District: DORCAS C. IRELAND.	5th District: W. J. ADAMES.
6th District: C. A. LUSK.	6th District: E. G. HOFF.	6th District: CHARLES H. HARRISON.	6th District:	6th District: ANNA C. STEVENSON.	6th District: JOHN JONES.
7th District: BEN F. MORGAN.	7th District: JAMES ELLIS.	7th District: SUE MORRIS.	7th District:	7th District: CLARENCE HOWARD.	7th District: ROLAND C. MARR.
8th District: JOHN T. WASHBURN.	8th District: GEO. H. HUBBARD	8th District: H. V. OUSLEY.	8th District:	8th District: J. R. HELFRICK.	8th District: J. A. BUFFUM.
9th District: A. W. EBELING	9th District: O. D. BRADLEY.	9th District: HARRY SHUMAKER.	9th District:	9th District: L. GRANNEMAN.	9th District: AUG. G. SEULTHANS.
10th District: B. G. BRINKMAN.	10th District: GEO. MEISINGER.	10th District: G. A. HOEHN.	10th District:	10th District: LEONARD R. WOODS.	10th District: J. A. WHALEY.
11th District: GEO. W. ARING.	11th District: JOS. MOGLER.	11th District: THOS. MANLEY.	11th District:	11th District:	11th District: JAS. H. SORDEN.
12th District: LOUIS T. MATTHEWS.	12th District: LYMAN T. HAY.	12th District: PETER SKOVEN.	12th District:	12th District: GRIFF H. JONES.	12th District: C. BLOOM.
13th District: CLYDE WILLIAMS.	13th District: JOS. C. FORSCHEE.	13th District: BELL McDONALD.	13th District:	13th District: E. MILLER.	13th District: CHAS. KNAPP.
14th District: J. A. BOONE.	14th District: R. M. TIRMENSTEIN	14th District: JAMES H. SMITH.	14th District:	14th District: THOS. B. TURNBAUGH.	14th District: D. W. GRAMLING.
15th District: ALLEN McREYNOLDS.	15th District: FRANK D. ARNOLD.	15th District: J. T. GILMORE.	15th District:	15th District: B. C. AUTEN.	15th District: F. C. ARNOLD.
16th District: DON O. VERNON.	16th District: CHAS. COVERT.	16th District: W. S. KEITH.	16th District:	16th District: JOHN G. BAUER.	16th District: J. B. NORRIS.
For Senator in Congress for Missouri: BRECKINRIDGE LONG.	For Senator in Congress for Missouri: SELDEN P. SPENCER.	For Senator in Congress for Missouri: ELIAS F. HODGES.	For Senator in Congress for Missouri: ANDREW D. TRUDELL.	For Senator in Congress for Missouri:	For Senator in Congress for Missouri: W. J. MALLETT.
For Governor: JOHN M. ATKINSON.	For Governor: ARTHUR M. HYDE.	For Governor: MARVIN M. ALDRICH.	For Governor: E. T. MIDDLECOFF.	For Governor: HERMAN P. FARIS.	For Governor: VAUGHAN HICKMAN.
For Lieutenant-Governor: C. M. BUFORD.	For Lieutenant-Governor: HIRAM LLOYD.	For Lieutenant-Governor: LOUIS SCHNEIDER.	For Lieutenant-Governor: THEODORE BAEFF.	For Lieutenant-Governor:	For Lieutenant-Governor: E. H. WESSLER.
For Secretary of State: JOHN L. SULLIVAN.	For Secretary of State: CHARLES U. BECKER.	For Secretary of State: DAVID S. LANDIS.	For Secretary of State: CHARLES SCHEFFLER.	For Secretary of State:	For Secretary of State: DAN W. RICHMOND.
For State Auditor: GEO. H. MIDDLEKAMP.	For State Auditor: GEORGE E. HACKMANN.	For State Auditor: ROY F. SMALLEY.	For State Auditor: FRED SPALTI.	For State Auditor:	For State Auditor: A. R. SMITH.
For State Treasurer: JOHN H. STONE.	For State Treasurer: L. D. THOMPSON.	For State Treasurer: JOHN W. STEWART.	For State Treasurer: WM. VEAL.	For State Treasurer:	For State Treasurer: CLAYTON H. JOHNSON.
For Attorney-General: WILLIS H. MEREDITH.	For Attorney-General: JESSE W. BARRETT.	For Attorney-General:	For Attorney-General: GEORGE HARTWIG.	For Attorney-General:	For Attorney-General: JUL. ANDERSON.
For Judge Supreme Court, Division No One (Unexpired term): WILLIAM T. RAGLAND.	For Judge Supreme Court, Division No One (Unexpired term): CONWAY ELDER.	For Judge Supreme Court, Division No One (Unexpired term):	For Judge Supreme Court, Division No One (Unexpired term):	For Judge Supreme Court, Division No One (Unexpired term):	For Judge Supreme Court, Division No One (Unexpired term):
For Judge Supreme Court, Division No. Two (Unexpired term): JOHN I. WILLIAMSON.	For Judge Supreme Court, Division No. Two (Unexpired term): EDWARD HIGBEE.	For Judge Supreme Court, Division No. Two (Unexpired term):	For Judge Supreme Court, Division No. Two (Unexpired term):	For Judge Supreme Court, Division No. Two (Unexpired term):	For Judge Supreme Court, Division No. Two (Unexpired term):
For Judge Supreme Court, Division No. Two (Full term): FRED L. WILLIAMS.	For Judge Supreme Court, Division No. Two (Full term): DAVID E. BLAIR.	For Judge Supreme Court, Division No. Two (Full term):	For Judge Supreme Court, Division No. Two (Full term):	For Judge Supreme Court, Division No. Two (Full term):	For Judge Supreme Court, Division No. Two (Full term):
For Judge Springfield Court of Appeals: JOHN T. STURGIS.	For Judge Springfield Court of Appeals: ARGUS COX.	For Judge Springfield Court of Appeals:	For Judge Springfield Court of Appeals:	For Judge Springfield Court of Appeals:	For Judge Springfield Court of Appeals:
For Representative in Congress, Fourteenth District: ROBERT L. WARD.	For Representative in Congress, Fourteenth District: EDW. D. HAYS.	For Representative in Congress, Fourteenth District: JOHN GARDNER.	For Representative in Congress, Fourteenth District:	For Representative in Congress, Fourteenth District:	For Representative in Congress, Fourteenth District:
For State Senator, 23rd District: TILLMAN W. ANDERSON.	For State Senator, 23rd District:	For State Senator, 23rd District:	For State Senator, 23rd District:	For State Senator, 23rd District:	For State Senator, 23rd District:
For Representative: REUBEN R. SULLIVAN.	For Representative: E. J. MALONE, Sr.	For Representative:	For Representative:	For Representative:	For Representative:
For Judge County Court, 1st District: JOHN L. TANNER.	For Judge County Court, 1st District:	For Judge County Court, 1st District:	For Judge County Court, 1st District:	For Judge County Court, 1st District:	For Judge County Court, 1st District:
For Judge County Court, 2nd District: T. M. BUGG.	For Judge County Court, 2nd District: WM. PFEFFERKORN	For Judge County Court, 2nd District:	For Judge County Court, 2nd District:	For Judge County Court, 2nd District:	For Judge County Court, 2nd District:
For Prosecuting Attorney: B. HUGH SMITH.	For Prosecuting Attorney: JOE MOORE.	For Prosecuting Attorney:	For Prosecuting Attorney:	For Prosecuting Attorney:	For Prosecuting Attorney:
For Sheriff: DOLPH CANNON.	For Sheriff: WM. E. KIRKENDALL.	For Sheriff:	For Sheriff:	For Sheriff:	For Sheriff:

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Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Missouri.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Changing the Compensation of members of the General Assembly from per diem during Session to Annual Salary of $1,000.00.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, increasing the pay of members of the general assembly by repealing section 16 of article 4 of said Constitution and enacting a new section in lieu thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption to the qualified voters of the state the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. That section 16 of article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, relating to the pay of members of the legislature, be and the same is hereby repealed and a new section, relating to the same subject, enacted in lieu thereof, to be known and designated as section 16 and to be and form a part of said article 4 of said Constitution, as follows:

Section 16. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury as compensation for their services one thousand dollars per year, payable on the first day of February of each year. Committees of either house, or joint committees of both houses, appointed to examine the institutions of the state, other than those at the seat of the government, may receive their actual expenses, necessarily incured while in the performance of such duty; the items of such expenses to be returned to the chairman of such committee, and by him certified to the state auditor, before the same, or any part thereof, can be paid. No allowance or emoluments, for any purpose whatever, shall be made to or received by the members, or any member of either house, or for their use, out of the contingent fund or otherwise, except as herein expressly provided; and no allowance or emolument, for any purpose whatever, shall ever be paid to any officer, agent, servant or employe of either house of the general assembly, or of any committee thereof, except such per diem as may be provided for by law, not to exceed five dollars.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Authorizing cities having a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants to frame and amend their charters by less difficult methods than are now provided.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment of article 9 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri by striking out sections 16 and 17 thereof, and adopting new sections in lieu thereof relating to the framing of charters for self-government by certain cities, and the amendment thereof.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday, following the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for adoption or rejection, the following constitutional amendment, to-wit: The repeal of sections 16 and 17 of article 9 of the Constitution of Missouri and the adoption of the following new sections in lieu thereof:

Section 16. Any city having a population of more than one hunred thousand inhabitants may frame and adopt a charter for its own government consistent with and subject to the Constitution and laws of the state in the following manner: The legislative authorities of the city may provide, by ordinance, for submission to the voters the question: "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter?" If such ordinance becomes effective more than sixty days before the next election such question shall be submitted at such election and if not, then at the next general election thereafter, except as herein otherwise provided. Such question shall also be submitted, when requested, by a petition signed by 10 per cent of the qualified voters of such city, filed with the board of election commissioners or such board or officials as may be in charge of the municipal elections in such city. If such petition prays for a special election and is signed by twenty per cent of the qualified voters of such city, a special election shall be held in such city not less than 60 days, nor more than ninety day, after the filing of such petition. The percentage of electors required to sign any petition provided for herein shall be based upon the total number of electors voting at the last preceding general municipal election. The petitions herein provided for shall be canvassed by the board of election commissioners or other officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, and its determination as to the sufficiency of such petitions shall be final. The question of whether or not a commission shall be chosen to frame a new charter and the names of electors or set of names of electors of the city, who are candidates for the proposed commission, shall be printed on the same ballot, but no candidate, or list of candidates, shall bear the name, heading or label of any political party which has, prior to such election, had candidates for state or federal offices. Candidates for the proposed commission shall be nominated by petition signed by not less than two per cent of the qualified voters of such city, and filed with the board of election commissioners, or other officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, at least thirty days prior to such election; provided that in no case shall the signatures of more than one thousand votes be required to nominate a candidate. If a majority of electors voting on the question shall be chosen to frame a charter, vote in the affirmative, then the thirteen candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall constitute such commission. Any charter so framed shall be submitted to the electors of the city and an election held at a time fixed by the charter commission but at least thirty days subsequent to the completion of the charter and not more than one year from the date of the election of such commission. Any part or parts of a charter so framed may be submitted to be voted upon separately. Any alternative section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately and accepted or rejected, separately, without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter. If a charter is adopted at such election that section or article submitted in the alternative, which receives the greatest number of votes, shall be deemed adopted. If any such proposed charter be approved by a majority of the electors voting on the proposition of whether or not such charter shall be adopted, it shall become the charter of such city at the time fixed therein and shall supercede any existing charter and amendments thereof. Duplicate certificates shall be made, setting forth the charter adopted and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of the city, and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of such certified copies, shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state and the other, after being recorded in the records of the city, shall be deposited among the archives of the city and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. The notice for any election provided for in this section shall be published for at least three weeks in at least one newspaper printed in such city, which newspaper shall have a bona fide sale or circulation in such city of at least two thousand copies of each issue, in which such notice is published, and which newspaper has been published continuously for fifty-two weeks next before the publication of such notice, such publication of such notice to be made at least once each week and on the same day of the week in each of said three weeks, and the last publication to be within two weeks of the date of such election.

Section 17. Amendments of any charter framed and adopted under the authority of section 16 of article 9 of this Constitution may be submitted to the electors by a charter commission in the manner provided for the submission of a complete charter. Amendments may also be proposed by the legislative authority of the city or by a petition of not less than ten per cent of the qualified voters of the city, filed with the board of election commissioners, or officials having charge of municipal elections in such city, setting forth such proposed amendment. The legislative authorities of the city shall at once provide, by ordinance, that any amendment so proposed shall be submitted to the electors at the next election held in the city not less than sixty days after its passage, or at a special election, if called for in the manner proposed for in section 16 of this article. Any proposed amendment submitted to the electors, and approved by a majority of those voting thereon, shall become a part of the city charter at the time and under the conditions fixed in such amendment; and sections or articles may be submitted in the alternative and determined in the same way as hereinbefore provided with reference to alternative sections or articles of a complete charter.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Permitting an increase of the limit of indebtedness that large cities may incur and enabling them to acquire public utilities.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION providing for the amendment of article 10 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri by striking out section 12 thereof, and adding a new section in lieu thereof, to be known as section 12 thereof, relating to the limit of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, townships, school districts and other political corporations and subdivisions.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption or rejection, to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri the repeal of section 12 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri and the adoption of the following new section in lieu thereof, to be known as section 12 thereof, relating to the limit of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, townships, school districts and other political corporations and subdivisions:

Section 12. No county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year, without the consent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting on such proposition, at an election to be held for that purpose; nor in cases requiring such assent shall any indebtedness be allowed to be incurred to an amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, except that cities having a population of seventy-five thousand inhabitants or more may, with the assent of two-thirds of the voters thereof voting on such proposition at an election to be held for that purpose, incur an indebtedness not exceeding ten per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the assessment next before the last assessment for state and county purposes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; such proposition may be submitted at any election, general or special; provided, that with such assent any county may be allowed to become indebted to a larger amount for the erection of courthouse or jail, or for the grading, construction, paving, or maintaing of paved, graveled, macadamized or rock roads and necessary bridges and culverts therein; and provided further, that any county, city, town, township, school district or other political corporation or subdivision of the state, incurring any indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof, within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; and provided further, that the corporate authorities of the city of St. Louis are hereby authorized to issue interest-bearing bonds of said city in the amount of five million dollars, at a rate of interest not to exceed four per cent per annum, the principal payable within thirty years from the date of their issue, and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the corporation organized for the celebration of the Louisiana purchase centennial in said city, to be used by said corporation for said celebration, holding a world's fair or exposition in said city. And said corporate authorities of St. Louis shall be repaid as large a proportionate amount of the aid given by them as shall be repaid to the stockholders of said corporation on the sum subscribed and paid by them, and any surplus remaining from the assets of said corporation after said stockholders and said city shall have been paid in full, shall be divided between said stockholders and said city in proportion to the aggregate amount of said stock so paid in and the amount so loaned by said city; and any amount so received by said city from said corporation shall be paid into the sinking fund of said city for the redemption of its outstanding bonds: Provided, that if, at the election for the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, a majority of the votes cast within the limits of said city of St. Louis voting for and against this amendment shall be against its adoption, then no bonds shall be issued under this amendment; and provided further, that no such indebtedness so created shall be in any part thereof paid by the state or from any state revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid by the city of St. Louis alone: Provided, that in the city of St. Louis the amount of bonds now aggregating $6,111,000, that being the amount assumed by said city in the scheme of separation from the county of St. Louis, and the sum of $5,808,000 heretofore prior to January 1, 1901, expended in the construction of waterworks for the city of St. Louis and any bonds which may be hereafter issued by said city in the construction and improvement of waterworks, the payment of the interest whereon and the principal whereof shall be provided from the revenue of said waterworks; that is to say, the amount of said bonds which shall be outstanding at the time shall not be included in the computation of the existing bonded indebtedness in determining the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by said city with the assent of two-thirds of the voters under the provisions of this article, but said city shall be authorized at any time to issue bonds, with the assent aforesaid, to an amount, including outstanding indebtedness, other than that above named, to the amount of ten per cent of the value of the taxable property in said city, to be ascertained as above provided, and said city shall have power, with such assent of the voters, to issue bonds for the construction and improvement of waterworks, the interest whereon and the principal whereof shall be provided for from the income of said waterworks. Said city shall establish a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds so authorized according to the times fixed for the maturity of the same: Provided further, that any city which now has or may hereafter attain a population of seventy-five thousand or more inhabitants may acquire by purchase, condemnation or construction, waterworks, gasworks, electric light works, street railways, telegraph and telephone systems, heating plants, ice or refrigeration plants, or any other plant system or public service institution, within or outside of the limits of such city, for the use of the city or its citizens, and for the purpose of paying therefor, in whole or in part, may issue public utilities bonds, which public utilities bonds shall not be included in the liabilities or indebtedness of the city limited by the prior provisions of this section; but the total amount of such public utilities bonds to be issued by such city shall not exceed twenty per centum of the value of the taxable property in said city, to be ascertained as above specified. The principal of said public utilities bonds shall not constitute an obligation of the city enforcible out of the funds raised by taxation. Such city may also issue its bonds, other than public utilities bonds, for the payment, in whole or in part, for such public utilities, and such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall constitute a direct obligation of the city, but the total amount of such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall not exceed in the aggregate ten per centum of the taxable property therein, as hereinbefore provided, but such bonds, other than public utilities bonds, shall require the assent of two-thirds of all the legal votes cast on that proposition. The ordinance authorizing the purchase, condemnation or construction of such public service plant or system shall provide what portion, if any, of the cost thereof shall be paid by issue of public utilities bonds, and what portion, if any, shall be paid by issue of general bonds of the city, other than public utilities bonds. The principal and the interest of such public utilities bonds shall be paid out, of the earnings or sale of the utilities plant or system for the acquisition of which said issue was made, but the city may thereafter provide, by ordinance, for the payment in any year of any part of the interest or principal of said bonds due in that year, out of the general revenue of that year raised by general taxation. Such city shall have power to execute its mortgage or mortgages on any such utility or any addition thereto, or extension thereof, to secure the payment of such public utilities bonds, and in case of default in the payment of such public utilities bonds, and the interest thereon or interest thereon, said bondholders, or their representatives, may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction, sitting in the county or city in which such city is located, and said court may, in its discretion, if said default continue, appoint a receiver to take charge of such property, and such receiver shall operate said property pending such proceeding in such court, and until a final decree of foreclosure in such proceeding, and for a period of one year thereafter, during which period the city may, upon payment to the bondholders of all indebtedness past due, and court costs, and receiver's obligations, retake said property, subject to its unmatured obligations. If said property is not thus retaken by the city in said period of redemption, said receiver shall deliver said property to such party, as the court in such action may order, and thereupon all liability of the city on said bonds shall cease and determine and its rights as owner of said utility or plant shall cease and determine, and thereafter said utility or plant shall be operated by the party named in said order of court, or his successors or assigns, in conformity with and subject to the provisions of the ordinance authorizing the acquisition or purchase or construction of said public utility or plant, and the issuance of bonds therefor; but such city shall not issue any such public utilities bonds without the assent of four-sevenths of the voters thereof, voting on that proposition, at an election to be held for that purpose, and such proposition may be submitted at a special election or at a general election, in either of which events if four-sevenths of all of the legal votes cast on such proposition are in favor of the issue of said bonds, the city shall have authority to issue the same. Such utility may be acquired by condemnation proceedings in the same manner that such city may acquire real estate for public purposes, or in such other manner as may be provided by law. Such city may be a vote of the people in the manner herein provided, take up any public utilities bonds issue its general bonds in lieu thereof, and may take up any general bonds issued on account of any public utility and issue public utilities bonds in lieu thereof, whenever there exists such debt-making power of the city as will authorize the issue of such new bonds, but no substitution shall be made without the consent of the holders of such bonds.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Permits majority of qualied voters of road districts to authorize special levy for road purposes of not to exceed fifty cents on the $100.00 valuation.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof requiring the county court, when authorized by the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, to make a special levy on the taxable property within such road district, in addition to the levies now authorized by law, of not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, the proceeds of such levy to be used for road purposes within such district.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution thereof:

Section 1. That article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri be, and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section, to be known as section 23, article 10 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, which said section shall read as follows:

Section 23. In addition to the taxes now authorized to be levied for county purposes, under and by virtue of section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, and in addition to the special levy for road and bridge purposes authorized by section 22 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, it shall be the duty of the county court of any county in this state, when authorized so to do by a majority of the qualified voters of any road district, general or special, voting thereon at an election held for such purpose to make a levy of not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation on all property within such district, to be collected in the same manner as state and county taxes are collected, and placed to the credit of the road district authorizing such special levy. It shall be the duty of the county court, on petition of not less than ten qualified voters and taxpayers residing within any such road district, to submit the question of authorizing such special election to be held for that purpose, within twenty days after filing of such petition.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 5.

Amending section 11 of article 10 authorizing an increase of annual rates of taxation, and also permitting an increase for purpose of "repairing" public buildings.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to section 11, article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held in this state on Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for adoption or rejection the following constitutional amendment, to-wit: Section 11 of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri shall be amended so that as amended it shall read as follows:

Section 11, article 10. Taxes for county, city, town and school purposes may be levied on all subjects and objects of taxation; but the valuation of property therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property in such town, city or school district for state and county purposes. For county purposes the annual rate on property, in counties having six million dollars or less, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in counties having ten million dollars and under thirty million dollars, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in counties having thirty million dollars or more, said rate shall not exceed thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For city and town purposes the annual rate on property in cities and towns having thirty thousand inhabitants or more shall not, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than thirty thousand and over ten thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than ten thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one thousand inhabitants, or less, said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For school purposes in districts composed of cities which have one hundred thousand inhabitants or more, the annual rate on property shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation, and in other districts forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation: Provided, the aforesaid annual rates may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns and in other districts to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are taxpayers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase, which increased rate, if voted, shall be levied annually thereafter until changed in like manner. For the purpose of erecting or repairing public buildings in counties, cities or school districts, the rate of taxation herein limited may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city or school district, voting at such election, shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed to each county shall be ascertained by the amount of taxable property therein, according to the last assessment for state and county purposes, and the rate allowed to each city or town by the number of inhabitants, according to the last census taken under the authority of the state, or of the United States; said restrictions as to rates shall apply to taxes of every kind and description, whether general or special, except taxes to pay valid indebtedness now existing, or bonds which may be issued in renewal of such indebtedness: Provided, that the city of St. Louis may levy for municipal purposes in addition to the municipal rate of taxation above provided, a rate not exceeding the rate which would be allowed for county purposes if said city were part of a county.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 6.

Authorizing General Assembly to contract a debt on behalf of the state and to issue bonds of not exceeding $60,000,000.00 for constructing hard surfaced roads.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to article 4, authorizing the general assembly to contract a debt or liability on behalf of the state and to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $60,000,000 for the purpose of building a system of roads within the state, and providing for the payment of such indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri, for adoption or refusal, an amendment to the Constitution of the state, adding to article 4 thereof, between section 44 and section 45, a new section to be known as section 44a, to read as follows:

Section 44a. In addition to the exceptions made and created in section 44, the general assembly shall have the power, from time to time, for the purpose of constructing hard surfaced public roads, in each county of the state, to contract or to authorize the contracting of a debt or liability on behalf of the state, and to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness thereof not exceeding, in the aggregate, sixty millions of dollars, such bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and maturing not later than thirty years from the date they bear. The said bonds and the interest that will accrue thereon shall be paid out of a fund to be provided by the levy and collection of a direct and annual tax upon all taxable property in the state. Any motor vehicle registration fees or license fees or taxes, authorized by law, except the property tax thereon, less the cost and expense of collection and the cost of maintaining any state highway department or commission, authorized by law, shall, after the issuance of such bonds, and so long as any bonds herein authorized are unpaid, be and stand appropriated without legislative action for and to the payment of the principal of said bonds, and shall be credited to a sinking fund to be provided for by law. It shall be the duty of the state auditor, annually, on or before the first day of July, to determine the rate of taxation necessary to raise the amount of money needed for that year to pay the principal and interest maturing in the next succeeding year, taking into consideration available funds, delinquencies and the cost of collection. The auditor shall annually certify the rate of taxation so determined to the clerk of the county court of each county and to the assessor or other officer in the city of St. Louis whose duty it may be to make up and certify the tax books wherein are extended the state taxes. It will be the duty of said clerk and the said assessor or other proper officer in the city of St. Louis to extend upon the tax books the taxes to be collected and certify the same to the collector of the revenue of their respective counties, and the city of St. Louis, who shall collect such taxes at the same time and in the same manner and by the same means as are now or may hereafter be provided by law for the collection of state and county taxes, and pay the same into the state treasury. The legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary to carry into effect this amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

Authorizing cities which contain not more than 30,000 inhabitants to incur additional indebtedness for waterworks, ice and light plants.

SENATE JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri a proposal to amend section 12a of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri relating to "certain cities being permitted to incur additional indebtedness for water, ice and light plants."

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Represenatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1920, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri concerning the rights of certain cities to incur additional indebtedness for waterworks, ice and light plants shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, to-wit:

Section 1. That section 12a of article 10 of the Constitution of Missouri be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words and figures "nor less than two thousand (2000) inhabitants," in the second line of said section 12a of article 10, and be further amended by striking out the words and figures, "five (5)" in line 6 of said section 12a of article 10, and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures, "ten (10)," and that said section 12a of article 10 aforesaid be further amended by inserting between the words "waterworks" and "electric," in the 8th line of said section 12a of article 10, aforesaid, the words "ice plants," so that said section 12a of article 10, aforesaid, when amended, shall read as follows:

Section 12a. Any city in this state, containing not more than thirty thousand inhabitants, may, with the assent of two-thirds (⅔) of the voters thereof voting at an election held for that purpose, be allowed to become indebted in a larger amount than specified in section 12 of article 10 of the Constitution of this state, not exceeding an additional ten (10) per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, for the purpose of purchasing or constructing waterworks, ice plant, electric or other light plants, to be owned exclusively by the city so purchasing or constructing the same: Provided, that any such city incurring any such indebtedness requiring the assent of the voters, as aforesaid, shall have power to provide for, and before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness shall provide for the collection of an annual tax, in addition to the other taxes provided for by this Constitution, sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof within twenty (20) years from the time of contracting the same, any provision in this Constitution to the contray notwithstanding.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 8.

Requiring General Assembly to levy annual tax not less than one-half cent nor more than three cents on $100.00 valuation for pensioning deserving blind.

SENATE JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION. AN ACT providing for the amendment of section 47, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, requiring the general assembly to cause an annual tax of not less than one-half of one cent nor more than three cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state to be levied for the purpose of providing a fund to be devoted in the manner provided by law to the pensioning of the deserving blind and providing for the disposition of any surplus in said fund.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state, for adoption, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri:

Section 1. That article 4, section 47, be and the same is hereby amended by adding after the words "Provided further, that nothing in this Constitution contained shall be construed as prohibiting the general assembly from granting, or authorizing the granting of pensions to the deserving blind, as may be provided and regulated by law," as the same occurs in lines fifteen and sixteen of said section, the following words, "Provided further, that the general assembly of the state of Missouri shall cause an annual tax of not less than one-half of one cent nor more than three cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state to be levied for the purpose of providing a fund to be devoted in the manner provided by law to the pensioning of the deserving blind. If any balance shall exist in such fund after the deserving blind have been pensioned, then the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the support of the commission for the blind. And if there shall be a balance in said fund after the blind have been pensioned and the commission for the blind has received adequate support, then the same shall be transferred to the public school fund. Said tax shall be levied and collected annually in the same manner as other state taxes are levied and collected, and such fund shall be subject to appropriation for above purposes by the general assembly.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 9.

Providing for a bond issue of $1,000,000.00 for the purpose of creating a soldiers' settlement fund.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION providing for the amendment of section 44, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, relating to the contracting of a liability in behalf of the state of Missouri, in the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000), by an issue of bonds for the purpose of creating a soldiers' settlement fund.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, as follows:

The general election to be held in this state on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri for adoption, the following amendment to section 44, article 4 of the state Constitution, entitled "General assembly not to contract debts except as herein"—providing for the contracting and repayment in the manner hereinafter provided of a debt of one million dollars, for the purpose of providing a revolving fund for the use of the soldier settlement board or department, which, with its accrued earning, shall revert at the completion of the soldier settlement contracts to the general revenue funds of the state:

Section 1. That section 44, article 4 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, entitled "General assembly not to contract debts except as herein"—be amended by the addition of the following provisions which shall be appended thereto, and shall be known as subdivision fourth of section 44, article 4 of the Constitution. Subdivision fourth, section 44, article 4 of the state Constitution—The object of this amendment is, in recognition of military service, to provide employment and rural homes for soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who have served with the armed forces of the United States in the European war or other wars of the United States, including former American citizens who served in allied armies against the central powers and have been repatriated, and who have been honorably discharged, hereafter referred to as "soldiers," and to accomplish such purpose by co-operation with the agencies of the United States engaged in work of a similar character. To provide the necessary funds for the state of Missouri to co-operate with the agencies of the United States, the contracting of the liability of the state of Missouri by the issuance of its bonds in an aggregate sum, not to exceed one million dollars, is hereby authorized and directed, said bonds to be in the denomination of one thousand or five hundred dollars each, or of both denominations (as the state board of fund commissioners may determine) and be payable thirteen years from the issuance thereof; shall be payable to bearer in lawful money of the United States, and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed four and one-half per centum a year (as the state board of fund commissioners may determine), payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, and to that end suitable coupons shall be attached to each bond for the payment of said interest; each coupon shall have a facsimile of the signature of the state treasurer engraved thereon. Said bonds shall be redeemable at the option of the state after eight years from date; shall be signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of the state, with the great seal of the state attached; and shall be registered by the state auditor to which he shall certify on each bond, and authenticate such registration by his signature and his official seal attached: said bonds, when so prepared and executed, under the supervision of the state board of fund commissioners, shall be sold to the best advantage by said board, but for not less than par. The proceeds of said sales or sale shall constitute a fund to be designated as the soldiers' settlement fund, and shall be used exclusively as a revolving fund by the soldier settlement board or department for such a period of time as it may designate, and for such projects as are approved by the governor, and requisitions upon the soldiers' settlement fund shall bear the governor's approval, after which, this fund with its accrued earnings, shall be returned to the general revenue fund of the state. Contract or contracts for expenditures or loans to carry out the purpose of this act in excess of said one million dollars, with interest collected thereon, shall, to the amount of said excess, be illegal and void and forever nonpayable.

Section 2. That the general assembly shall, and does hereby levy an annual tax of one cent on the one hundred dollars valuation of the taxable property of the state for the payment of the accruing interest on the said bonds, and for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment thereof, said taxes, beginning with the year 1920, to be levied and collected annually as in case of other state taxes in this state, until said bonds are fully paid.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 10.

Increasing the number of supreme court judges to nine and dividing the court into three divisions, each to consist of three judges.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, concerning the judicial department.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri as follows, the Senate concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on Tuesday, next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, the following amendment to the Constitution of Missouri, concerning the judicial department, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said state, for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. The supreme court shall consist of nine judges, and, after the first Monday in January, 1921, shall be divided into three divisions, as follows: One division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number one; one division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number two; one division to consist of three judges of the court and to be known as division number three. The divisions shall sit separately for the hearing and disposition of causes and matters pertaining thereto, and shall have concurrent jurisdiction of all matters, and causes in the supreme court, except that division number two shall have exclusive cognizance of all criminal cases pending in said court: Provided, that a cause therein may be transferred to the court en banc as provided in section four of the amendment of 1890. The division of business of which said divisions have concurrent jurisdiction shall be made as the supreme court may determine. A majority of the judges of a division shall constitute a quorum thereof, and all orders, judgments and decrees of either division, as to causes and matters pending before it, shall have the force and effect of those of the court.

Section 2. Upon the adoption of this amendment, the governor shall appoint two additional judges of the supreme court, who shall hold their office until the first Monday in January, 1923, and at the general election in the year 1922 their successors shall be elected, who shall hold their office for the term of ten years. The court shall elect its chief justice and each division a presiding judge therof.

Section 3. All provisions of the Constitution of this state, and all laws of this state which are inconsistent with this amendment, shall, so far as inconsistent, upon its adoption, be forever rescinded and to no effect.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 11.

Directing the Legislature to enact a law enabling qualified electors of this state absent from the state on account of military service to vote.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution of said state concerning "Soldier vote."

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution thereof:

Section 1. That section 11 of article 8 of the Constitution of Missouri, reading as follows: "No officer, soldier, or marine in the regular army or navy of the United States shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state," is hereby repealed.

Section 2. That in lieu of section 11, article 8 of the Constitution of Missouri, hereby repealed, there is enacted the following new section to be known as section 11, article 8, viz: The legislature shall, by general law, make provision enabling qualified electors of this state, absent from the state on account of military service, to vote at general and special elections.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

Increasing the number of St. Louis court of appeals judges to six and dividing the courts into two divisions, each to consist of three judges.

JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof concerning the judicial department.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein:

At the general election to be held in the state of Missouri on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1920, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for adoption the following amendment to the Constitution:

Section 1. The St. Louis court of appeals shall consist of six judges, who shall sit either in divisions or en banc, as may be ordered by the court. After the first day of January, in the year 1921, the court shall be divided into two divisions, each to be composed of three judges, and designated as divisions one and two. Each judge shall be assigned by the court en banc to the division to which he is to constitute a part, in such manner and for such time as the court may determine, and the court en banc may change such assignments at any time it may deem proper so to do. The divisions shall sit separately for the hearing and determination of causes and matters pertaining thereto, and each shall have jurisdiction of all causes and matters in the St. Louis court of appeals; provided, that any cause may by the court be assigned to the court en banc in the first instance, and any cause may be transferred from any division to the court en banc as provided in section 3 hereof. The division of the business, and the assignment of causes of which said divisions have concurrent jurisdiction, shall be made as the court en banc may determine. A majority of the judges of a division shall constitute a quorum thereof, and all orders, judgments and decrees of either division as to causes or matters pending before it shall have the force and effect of those of the court.

Section 2. Upon the adoption of this amendment, the governor shall appoint three additional judges of the St. Louis court of appeals, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who shall hold their offices until the first day of January, in the year 1923, and at the general election held in the year 1922 their successors shall be elected, who shall hold their offices for the following period, to-wit: The one receiving the highest number of votes for a term of ten years from the first day of January, 1923, the one receiving the next highest number of votes for a term of six years from said date, and the one receiving the next highest number of votes for a term of two years from said date. Thereafter all of the judges of the St. Louis court of appeals shall, upon the expiration of their respective terms, be elected for a term of twelve years, except when elected to fill an unexpired term, when the term shall expire as otherwise provided by the Constitution.

Section 3. The St. Louis court of appeals shall assign to the court en banc, and to each division the causes and matters to be heard by it, of which assignment due public notice shall be given, by mailing a copy of the docket to each attorney of record having a cause pending therein; and all laws relating to the procedure of said court, as well as the rules of the court, shall apply to each division so far as applicable thereto. When a judge of a division of said court shall dissent from an opinion therein, the cause, at his request, or on the application of the losing party, shall be transferred to the court en banc for its decision; and any cause may be transferred from a division to the court en banc whenever the division in which it is pending, or the court en banc, shall so order.

Section 4. The judge of each of the courts of appeal in this state, or of any division thereof, oldest in commission shall be the presiding judge of such court or division; provided, that if there be upon the court, or any division thereof, judges holding commissions of the same date, then the court, or the judges of such division, as the case may be, shall select a presiding judge from the judges thereof holding such commissions.

Section 5. In the event of the unavoidable absence or disqualification of any judge or judges of the St. Louis court of appeals, one or more circuit judges, as designated by the court, or a division thereof, shall be competent to sit in such court or division, for such time as the court or such division may by order direct. No circuit judge before whom a cause may have been heard or tried shall sit upon a hearing of the same in said court of appeals. If, in any case, said court sitting en banc, shall be evenly divided, any judge of another of the courts of appeal, or a circuit judge, or a lawyer possessing the qualifications of a judge of a court of appears, when designated by the court en banc, may sit in such cause as a special judge with, and be a member of the court en banc, in the determination of said cause.

Section 6. This amendment shall be self-enforcing and shall become operative from and after its adoption by the people, and it shall repeal all constitutional provisions and laws inconsistent therewith.

PROPOSITION NO. 13.

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

House bill No. 335, enacted by fiftieth General Assembly. Prohibiting manufacture, sale, gift, advertisement or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, into or from this state, except under certain conditions; providing for search of intoxicating liquors unlawfully sold; declaring certain buildings or certain places used in unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquors nuisances and giving right of abatement; giving persons injured by intoxicated persons right of action against illegal liquor sellers; regulating those who manufacture, sell or prescribe for ethyl alcohol or wine; defining intoxicating liquor and other words; providing for enforcement of said act and prescribing penalties for violation of same.

AN ACT prohibiting the manufacture, sale, gift, advertisement or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, into or from the state of Missouri, except for certain purposes and under certain regulations; providing for search and seizure of intoxicating liquors unlawfully manufactured or sold; declaring certain buildings, structures and things used in the unlawful manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be nuisances and giving the right of abatement; establishing the right of action in damage for injuries by intoxicated persons against illegal liquor sellers; prescribing additional duties for prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs and other law-enforcing officers; requiring permits for manufacturers, sellers or physicians who manufacture, sell or write prescriptions for ethyl alcohol or wine and providing for the revocation of same; defining intoxicating liquors and other words and phrases; making employes and agents responsible for violation of this act by a corporation; declaring intoxicating liquors illegally manufactured or sold to be contraband; fixing venue of cases under the act; and with penalties for violation; and providing when same shall be in force and effect.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation, his, its or their agents or employes, to manufacture, sell, give away or transport intoxicating liquors witin, import the same into, or export the same from the state of Missouri for beverage purposes, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to prevent the manufacture, importation, exportation, or sale of denatured alcohol, or of cider for the purpose of making vinegar or non-intoxicating cider, or of denatured rum for use only in the industrial and mechanical arts, or of methyl alcohol, or of ethyl alcohol in non-potable toilet, medicinal, antiseptic, culinary, or other non-beverage preparations, or of ethyl alcohol for scientific, pharmaceutical, mechanical, or industrial purposes, or to prevent the sale of ethyl alcohol or wine by pharmacists or druggists as provided herein for medicinal or sacramental purposes.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine within the state of Missouri for non-beverage purposes without a permit therefor as herein provided. All persons, firms or corporations desiring to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine shall file with the clerk of the county court of the county, in which such persons, firm or corporation resides or has his place of business, an application for a permit to manufacture or sell, (as the case may be) ethyl alcohol or wine, at least ten (10) days before the hearing thereon. Said application shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the attorney-general of Missouri. The said clerk of the county court shall present said application to the county court of said county at its next regular term and if the judges of said court are satisfied that the allegations of the application are true, that the applicant is twenty-one (21) years of age and not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and that the applicant is of good moral character and law-abiding, the said court may issue a permit to such applicant to manufacture or sell (as the case may be) ethyl alcohol or wine for a period of one year unless revoked or suspended as herein provided. Said permit shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the attorney-general of Missouri. Applicants shall pay to the county clerk for permits issued as above set out, the following fees, to-wit: For each manufacturing permit the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00); for each selling permit the sum of ten dollars ($10.00). All fees collected by the county clerk under this section shall be paid over monthly to the county treasurer. All holders of permits granted as herein provided, shall, on or before the 5th day of each month, for the calendar month preceding, file a statement, verified by the oath of such permit holder, with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such permit holder is engaged in business, showing the amount and kinds of intoxicating liquors manufactured or received during said month with names and addresses of the persons, firms or corporations from whom received, and the amount and kind of intoxicating liquors sold or otherwise used or disposed of during said month with the names and addresses of the persons, firms or corporations to whom sold or delivered, and the amount and kind of intoxicating liquor on hand at the end of said month.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation in the state of Missouri, holding a permit to manufacture or sell ethyl alcohol or wine under this act, to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of ethyl alcohol or wine except on a written application, dated and signed, of an individual or an authorized agent of a firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of non-potable toilet, medicinal, antiseptic, culinary, or other non-beverage preparations, or of the owner or manager of a hospital, museum, laboratory, industrial or educational institutional using ethyl alcohol or wine for scientific, pharmaceutical, mechanical, industrial or other non-beverage purposes, or of a regularly registered and practicing dentist, physician or veterinarian using ethyl alcohol or wine for non-beverage purposes in the practice of his profession; or of a minister, priest, clergyman or authorized officer having charge of a church using wine for sacramental purposes; provided, that any druggist, pharmacist, or proprietor of a drug store, holding a permit to sell ethyl alcohol or wine under this act, may sell or give away ethyl alcohol or wine on a written prescription, dated and signed, first had and obtained from some regularly registered and practicing physician, and then only when such physician shall state in such prescription the name of the person for whom the same is prescribed, and that such ethyl alcohol or wine is prescribed as a necessary remedy; provided further, that each permit holder selling or giving away or otherwise disposing of ethyl alcohol or wine under this section shall attach a copy of each application and prescription received during each month to the monthly report required to be filed with the clerk of the county court under the provisions of section 3 of this act. Any permit holder who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or any person who shall make a false statement in an application for ethyl alcohol or wine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful for any physician, or pretended physician, in the state of Missouri, to make or issue any prescription to any person for ethyl alcohol or wine in any quantity, or for any compound of which such liquors shall form a part without a permit therefor secured as herein provided. All physicians desiring to write prescriptions for ethyl alcohol or wine for medicinal purposes shall file an application for a permit to do so with the clerk of the county court of the county in which such physician practices his profession. Said application shall be in such form as the attorney-general of Missouri may prescribe and permits may be granted by the judges of the county court upon the same terms and under the same rules and conditions as they are authorized to grant permits to manufacture and sell ethyl alcohol or wine by this act. Applicants shall pay the county clerk for each permit issued as above set out, the sum of two dollars ($2.00). All fees collected by the said county clerk under this section shall be paid over monthly to the county treasurer. It shall be unlawful for any physician, holding a permit as herein provided, to make or issue a prescription for ethyl alcohol or wine to any persons without a careful physical examination of the person for whom the ethyl alcohol or wine is prescribed; or to issue such prescriptions for such liquors to a person whom he has reason to believe will use such liquors for beverage purposes; or to issue such a prescription for such liquors without the name of the person for whom such liquors are prescribed written thereon together with the name of the disease or malady for which such liquor is prescribed.

Section 6. Every wife, husband, child, parent, guardian, or other person in the state of Missouri, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support or otherwise by any intoxicated person by reason of the selling of intoxicating liquors in violation of the provisions of this act, shall have the right of action in his or her name against any person, firm of corporation who shall, by such illegal selling of such liquors, have caused or contributed to the intoxication of said person or persons, or who have caused or contributed to any such injury; and in any action given by this section the plaintiff shall have the right to recover actual and exemplary damages. In case of the death of either party, the action or right of action given by this section shall survive to and against his or her executor or administrator; and in every action by husband, wife, parent, child, the general reputation of the relation of husband, wife, parent, child, shall be prima facie evidence of such relation and the amount so recovered by either wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property. Such damages, together with the costs of suit, shall be recoverable in an action before any court of competent jurisdiction in this state; and in any case where parents shall be entitled to such damages, either the father or mother may sue alone therefor, but recovery by one of such parents shall be a bar to any suit brought by the other for such damages; and in any case where two or more children may be entitled to such damages, only one suit therefor may be brought and the separate claims for damages may be united under separate counts in the one action.

Section 7. Any person, firm or corporation who shall in the state of Missouri establish, erect, maintain, continue or use any building, structure or place, whether stationary or movable, for the purposes of manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors unlawfully is guilty of maintaining or keeping a nuisance; and the building, structure or place, or the ground itself, in or upon which unlawful manufacture or sale or keeping with intent to unlawfully sell such intoxicating liquors, is carried on or is continued or exists; and the furniture, vessels, fixtures, and contents, are also declared a nuisance. The attorney-general or prosecuting attorney of the county in this state where such a nuisance, as defined in this section, exists, or is kept or maintained, may prosecute a suit in equity to abate and perpetually enjoin the same. All persons, whether agents or employes or officers of corporations, or agents or employes of individuals aiding or abetting in the commission of the offense, may be made parties defendant in such action. The circuit courts of this state are hereby authorized and empowered to try and determine causes arising under this section and such courts shall have the power to enforce injunctions under this section by such measures and means as are now provided or may be provided for the enforcement of injunctions in this state.

Section 8. If the attorney-general or prosecuting attorney of any county in this state shall file a statement verified by oath with the clerk of the circuit court, or other court having criminal jurisdiction in the county, that he verily believes that in some building or structure, to be designated in said statement, in the said county, intoxicating liquors are being manufactured or sold contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff of said county to enter said building or structure by force, if necessary, and remove therefrom any intoxicating liquors which he may find therein, and hold such liquors until all prosecutions for violating the provisions of this act by any person in said building are ended and determined. Any intoxicating liquors found in any such building and taken under the provisions of this section and not returned to the owner as herein set out shall be liable for all fines and costs assessed against any person convicted for manufacturing or selling such liquor at said place contrary to the terms of this act, and such sheriffs shall dispose of said liquors, in some legal manner, and apply the proceeds thereof, if any, to the payment of such fines and costs. No warrant shall be issued to search a private dwelling occupied as such unless some part of it is used as a store or shop, hotel or boarding house, or for any other purpose than a private residence, or unless such residence is a place of public resort.

Section 9. In case the existence of any place where intoxicating liquors are manufactured or sold in violation of law is disclosed in any criminal proceedings, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to proceed promptly to enforce the provisions of this act against such place as a nuisance. In any affidavit, information or indictment for the violation of this act, separate offenses may be united in separate counts and the defendant may be tried on all of the separate offenses at one trial and the cumulative penalty for each offense may be imposed by the courts. It shall not be necessary in any affidavit, information or indictment to give the name of the purchaser or to include any defensive negative averments, but it shall be sufficient to state that the act complained of was then and there prohibited and unlawful. Whenever any prosecuting attorney shall be unable or shall neglect, fail or refuse to enforce any of the provisions of this act, or for any reason whatsoever, the provisions of this act shall not be enforced in any county in this state it shall be the duty of the attorney-general of the state to enforce the same in such county, and for that purpose, he may appoint as many assistants as he shall deem necessary, and he and his assistants shall be authorized to sign, verify and file all such complaints, affidavits, petitions, informations, indictments and papers as the prosecuting attorney is authorized to sign, verify or file, and to do and perform any act that the prosecuting attorney might lawfully do or perform.

Section 10. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals and chiefs of police and policemen of cities, towns and villages of this state, constables and all other police officers, are hereby authorized and directed to apprehend and arrest any person or persons found violating any of the provisions of this act; and to immediately file the necessary complaint for such violation before the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such violation of the law occurs. If any sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal or chief of police or policeman, constable, or other police officer, shall fail, refuse or neglect to discharge any duty imposed upon him by this act, such offending officer shall be removed from office in the manner now provided by law.

Section 11. If at any time there shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which a permit holder under this act is authorized to manufacture, sell, or write prescriptions for intoxicating liquors, a petition, signed by five (5) citizens or the prosecuting attorney of said county, setting forth that any such permit holder is not, in good faith, obeying the provisions of this act, or has been convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, or that such permit holder is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and requesting that the permit possessed by such permit holder to manufacture, sell or to write prescriptions for intoxicating liquors (as the case may be) be revoked, the judge of the said circuit court shall order the said clerk of the circuit court to immediately issue a citation to such permit holder to appear before the said judge at the court house of said county on the first day of the next regular term of said circuit court after the date of such order, at which time said petition shall be heard and determined. If it is found that such permit holder is guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act, or had failed or neglected to file the monthly statements required by this act, or is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, then the said judge of the circuit court shall either suspend such permit for a definite period of time or shall revoke the same and render judgment for the costs of the proceeding against the permit holder; and if such permit holder shall have his permit revoked for a second time, such revocation shall act as a bar against the issuance of any other or further permit in the state of Missouri. In the event the permit holder shall be found innocent of the charges set out in any petition filed by citizens under this section, judgment for costs of the proceeding shall be rendered against such citizens. The judge of the circuit court shall have power to subpoena witnesses and require the attendance of such witnesses in the determination of any such procedure under this section the same as in civil cases in his jurisdiction.

Section 12. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to advertise intoxicating liquors in any manner in the state of Missouri: Provided, however, that manufacturers holding permits under this act may send price lists giving the prices and other information pertaining to ethyl alcohol and wines to holders of permits authorized to sell same.

Section 13. If any firm, corporation or association, shall violate any of the provisions of this act, any officer, agent, member or employe thereof, acting for it in any such unlawful manner or authorizing such unlawful act to be done, shall be personally guilty of such violation, the same as though such officer, agent, member or employe himself had committed the offense, and shall be subject to all fines, penalties and imprisonment therefor.

Section 14. All intoxicating liquors unlawfully manufactured, sold or transported are contraband and they and the containers thereof shall be forthwith sold as provided in section 8 of this act or destroyed whenever the proper judge or court shall hold such liquors to have been manufactured, sold or transported in violation of the law. No officer or person who destroys contraband liquor shall be liable for any damages for such an act.

Section 15. The phrases, "intoxicating liquor," or "intoxicating liquors," whenever used in this act, shall be construed to mean and include any distilled, malt, spirituous, vinous, fermented or alcoholic liquor, all alcoholic liquids whether proprietary, patented or not, which contain one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume and which are potable or capable of being used as a beverage: Provided, however, that when the above mentioned phrases, "intoxicating liquor," or "intoxicating liquors," are hereafter defined in the laws of the United States, then such definition by congress shall supercede and take the place of the definition of said phrases in this section and shall apply to the provisions of this act and with the same force and effect as if the same were written herein.

Section 16. The phrase, "clerk of the circuit court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the clerks of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein a separate criminal court, and the clerk of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such clerks shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "clerk of the circuit court," in their respective counties, or city. The phrase "judge of the circuit court" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the judges of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the judges of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such judges shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "judge of the circuit court" in their respective counties or city. The phrase "prosecuting attorney" shall be held to mean and include, for the purpose of this act, the prosecuting attorneys of the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the prosecuting attorney of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. Such prosecuting attorneys shall perform the duties prescribed by this act as belonging to the "prosecuting attorney" in their respective counties or city. The word "county" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the city of St. Louis. The phrase, "clerk of county court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the clerk of the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The phrase, "county court," shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The phrase "circuit court" shall be held to mean and include, for the purposes of this act, the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the St. Louis court of criminal correction. The circuit courts of this state, not having a separate criminal court therein, and the criminal courts in counties of this state having fifty thousand population and in which have been or may be established therein separate criminal courts, and the St. Louis court of criminal corrections, shall have jurisdiction in all cases, either civil or criminal, which may arise in their respective circuits or districts under the provisions of this act.

Section 17. Any person convicted of any violation of the provisions of this act shall, for the first conviction, be punished by a fine in a sum of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for the second and each subsequent conviction, such person shall be punished by a fine in a sum of not less than three hundred dollars ($200.00) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than three (3) months nor more than one (1) year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The attorney-general or prosecuting attorney shall, in preparing complaints, informations or indictments for a second or any subsequent violations of the provisions of this act, allege such previous convictions therein.

Section 18. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after 12:01 a. m. on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1920, when the 18th amendment to the Federal Constitution shall become and be declared in full force and effect, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

PROPOSITION NO. 14.

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Committee substitute for Senate bill No. 389, enacted by the Fiftieth General Assembly, the purpose of which is to provide for a system of workmen's compensation, elective as to railroads and private employments, compulsory as to the state and other public employers unless their employes reject the act; defining the rights, duties and liabilities of employers and employes electing to accept or reject the act, and of third persons in connection therewith; creating a workmen's compensation commission, defining its powers and duties and prescribing the rules and regulations relating to the enforcement and carrying out of said act.

AN ACT to provide a system of workmen's compensation, elective as to railroads and private employments, and compulsory as to the state, its counties, municipal corporations and other public employers unless their employes reject the act; prescribing the manner of election and the effect thereof; defining the rights and liabilities of employers and employes electing to accept or reject the act, and of third persons in connection therewith; prescribing the powers and duties of the commission and the courts in connection therewith; regulating the charges for medical aid, burial expenses and attorney's fees; prescribing the rights, duties and liabilities of the employer's insurer and regulating insurance rates, reserves and policies; regulating the rights of dependents, making certain minors of full age; providing for the giving and serving of notices thereunder; prescribing the manner of precedure and the limitation on proceedings thereunder; providing the means of enforcing awards and the manner and extent to which the same may be reviewed by the courts; creating the Missouri workmen's compensation commission to administer the act and prescribing its powers and duties; providing for the insurance of the liability of an employer for injury or death of his employes, by insurance carriers authorized to transact this class of insurance in the state or by self-insurance; providing a tax on insurance premiums to defray the expense of administering the act; repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith; prescribing penalties for violations of certain of its provisions and fixing the time when certain of its provisions shall take effect; with an emergency clause.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the workmen's compensation act.

Section 2. Every employer and every employe, except as in this act otherwise provided, shall be conclusively presumed to have accepted all of the provisions of this act and respectively to furnish and accept compensation as herein provided, unless prior to the accident he shall have filed with the commission a written notice that he elects to reject this act. The presumption of election shall be re-established by filing with the commission a written notice withdrawing the rejection. All such notices shall take effect on the day of their receipt by the commission. They may be sent by mail and the commission shall immediately acknowledge receipt thereof. The notice given by the employe shall take effect upon all employments at which he may then or thereafter be employed until the rejection is withdrawn, and on application the commission shall inform any employer thereof. The employe shall also immediately inform his employer of all such notices, and the same shall not operate as to any employer until the employe informs him therof in writing. The commission shall also furnish to each employer rejecting the act a notice thereof, which the employer shall keep posted in a conspicuous place on his premises where it can be seen by his employes.

Section 3. If both employer and employe have elected to accept the provisions of this act, the employer shall be liable, irrespective of negligence, to furnish compensation under the provisions of this act for personal injury or death of the employe by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and shall be released from all other liability therefor whatsoever, whether to the employe or any other person. The rights and remedies herein granted to an employe shall exclude all other rights and remedies of such employe, her husband, wife, parents, personal representatives, dependents, heirs, or next kin, at common law or otherwise, on account of such injury or death. Nor shall compensation be allowed for an injury or death due to the employe's or another's willful misconduct including intentional self-inflicted injury intoxication, and willful failure or refusal to use a safety appliance or perform a duty required by statute, or failure to obey any reasonable rule adopted by the employer for the safety of the employe, as to all of which the burden of proof shall rest upon the employer.

Section 4. If the employer has elected not to accept the provisions of this act, in any action to recover damages for personal injury or death of his employe in the course of his employment it shall not be a defense that the same was caused by the negligence of a fellow employe, or that the employe has assumed the risk of the injury or death or that the same was caused in any degree by the negligence of the employe. Such defense shall not be allowed in such action whether or not the employe accepted this act, nor shall they be allowed in any proceeding for compensation under this act such defenses shall be allowed to an employer who has elected to accept this act.

Section 5. Sections two, three and four of this act shall not apply to employments of farm labor and domestic servants, including family chauffeurs. The said sections shall not apply to employments which are but casual and not incidental to the operation of the usual business of the employer, or to employments in which articles and materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished, repaired or adapted for sale in the home of the employe or on premises not under the control or management of the employer. If the employer has less than five employes regularly employed in his business the said sections shall not apply to such employment unless such employes and their employers voluntarily elect in the manner herein sepecified to be bound by this act. Any employer in this section exempted from the operation of sections two, three and four of this act, may bring himself within the provisions of the act by filing with the commission notice of his election to accept the same, and any employe thereafter entering the service of such employer, and any employe remaining in such service thirty days after such election, shall be conclusively presumed to have elected to accept this act unless he shall have filed with the commission and his employer a written notice that he elects to reject the same.

Section 6. The word "employer" as used in this act shall be construed to mean

(a) Every person, partnership, association, corporation, trustee, receiver, and every other person, including any person or corporation operating a railroad, and any public service corporation, using the service of another for pay, and

(b) The state and every county, municipal corporation, township, school, road, drainage, swamp and levee district, school board, board of education, regents, curators, managers, or control, commission, board and every other political subdivision, corporation or quasi-corporation thereof, all of which public employers are hereby made liable to furnish compensation under the provisions of this act for personal injury or death of their employes by accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, without the right of such public employers to elect to reject the provisions of this act, but such liability shall not exist if the employe elects to reject this act.

(c) Any reference to the employer shall also include his insurer.

Section 7. (a) The word "employe" as used in this act shall be construed to mean every person in the service of any employer as defined in this act, under any contract of hire, express or implied, oral or written, but shall not include persons whose average annual earnings exceed three thousand dollars, nor officials of political subdivisions. Any reference to any employe who has been injured, shall, when the employe is dead, also include his personal representatives, dependents, and other persons to whom compensation may be payable. The word employe shall also include all minor employes, and all such minor employes are hereby made of full age for all purposes under, in connection with or arising out of this act.

(b) The word "accident" as used in this act shall, unless a different meaning is clearly indicated by the context, be construed to mean an unexpected or unforseen event happening suddenly and violently, with or without human fault and producing at the time objective symptoms of an injury. The terms "injury" and "personal injuries" shall mean only violence to the physical structure of the body and such disease or infection as naturally results therefrom. The said terms shall in no case be construed to include occupational disease in any form, or any contagious or infectious disease contracted during the course of employment, or death due to natural causes but occurring while the workman is at work. "Death" when mentioned as a basis for the right to compensations means only death resulting from such violence and its resultant effects occurring within three hundred and fifty weeks after the accident.

(c) Without otherwise affecting either the meaning or interpretation of the abridged clause, "personal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment," it is hereby declared not to cover workmen except while engaged in, on or about the premises where their duties are being performed, or where their services requires their presence as a part of such services at the time of the injury, and during the hours of service as such workmen.

Section 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed as amending or repealing any statute or ordinance relating to associations or funds for the relief, pensioning, retirement, or other benefit of firemen, policemen, or other public employes, their widows, children or dependents, or as in any manner interfering with such associations, funds or benefits, now or hereafter established, but any such public employe, his widow, children or dependents, who shall receive compensation under this act shall have deducted from any benefit otherwise payable by any pension or other benefit fund to which the municipal corporation or other public employer contributes, a part of such benefit proportionate to the amount then being contributed to such fund by such employer, which deductions shall be made only during the compensation period. Nor shall anything in this act be construed as interfering with the right of any public employe to draw full wages, or collect and retain his full fees, so long as he holds his office, appointment or employment, but the period during which the same are received after the injury shall be deducted from the period of compensation payments due hereunder.

Section 9. In case any employe for whose injury or death compensation is payable under this act shall, at the time of the injury, be employed and paid jointly by two or more employers subject to this act, such employers shall contribute the payment of such compensation in the proportion of their several wage liability to such employe. If one or more but not all of such employers should be subject to this act, and otherwise subject to liability for compensation hereunder, then the liability of the entire compensation which their proportionate wage liability bears to the entire wages of the employe: Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall prevent any arrangement between such employers for a different distribution, as between themselves, of the ultimate burden of such compensation.

Section 10. (a) Any person who has work done under contract on or about his premises which is an operation of the usual business which he there carries on, shall be deemed an employer and shall be liable under this act to such contractor, his subcontracts, and their employes, when injured or killed on or about the premises of the employer while doing work which is in the usual course of his business.

(b) The provisions of this section shall apply to the relationships of landlord and tenant, and lessor or lessee, when created for the fraudulent purpose of avoiding liability, but not otherwise. In such cases the landlord or lessor shall be deemed the employer of the employes of the tenant or lessee.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the owner of premises upon which improvements are being erected, demolished, altered or repaired by an independent contractor, but such independent contractor shall be deemed to be the employer of the employes of his subcontractors and their subcontractors when employed on or about the premises where the principal contractor is doing work.

(d) In all cases mentioned in the preceding subsections, the immediate contractor or subcontractor shall be liable as an employer of the employes of his subcontractors. All persons so liable may be made parties to the proceedings on the application of any party. The liability of the immediate employer shall be primary, and that of the others secondary in their order, and any compensation paid by those secondarily liable may be recovered from those primarily liable, with attorney's fees and expenses of the suit. Such recovery may be had on motion in the original proceedings.

(e) No such employer shall be liable as in this section provided, if the employe was insured by his immediate or any intermediate employer.

Section 11. If a third person not in the same employ is also liable, the employe may elect to hold either the employer or the third person. Election to hold the third person shall release the employer. Election to hold the employer shall operate as an assignment of the cause of action against the third person which the employer or his insurer may enforce in his own name or that of the employe, and in such actions recovery may be had of the amount of compensation awarded, with the reasonable expense of the suit, including attorney's fees. Election to hold the employer shall not be deemed to have been made until a claim for compensation is filed with the commission.

Section 12. (a) This act shall apply to all cases within its provisions, except those exclusively covered by any federal law.

(b) This act shall apply to all injuries received in this state, regardless of where the contract of employment was made, and also to all injuries received outside of this state under contract of employment made in this state, unless the contract of employment in any such case shall otherwise provide.

Section 13. (a) In addition to all other compensation, the employe shall receive such medical, surgical and hospital treatment, including nursing, ambulance and medicines as may reasonably be required for the first eight weeks after the injury or disability, to cure and relieve from the effects of the injury, and not exceeding the amount of two hundred dollars. If the employe desires, he shall have the right to select his own physician, surgeon or other such requirement at his own expense. Where such requirements are furnished by a public hospital or other institution, payment therefor shall be made to the proper authorities.

(b) If it be shown to the commission that such requirements are being furnished in such manner that there is reasonable ground for believing that the life, health, or recovery of the employe is endangered thereby, the commission may order a change in the physician, surgeon, hospital or other requirement.

(c) All fees and charges under this section shall be fair and reasonable, shall be subject to regulation by the commission, and shall be limited to such as are fair and reasonable for similar treatment of injured persons of a like standard of living. The commission shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes as to such charges.

(d) No compensation shall be payable for the death or disability of an employe, if and in so far as the same may be caused, continued or aggravated by an unreasonable refusal to submit to any medical or surgical treatment or operation, the risk of which is, in the opinion of the commission, inconsiderable in view of the seriousness of the injury. If the employe dies as a result of an operation made necessary by the injury, such death shall be deemed to be caused by the injury.

(e) The testimony of any physician who treated the employe shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act.

(f) Every hospital or other person furnishing the employe with medical aid shall permit its records to be copied by and shall furnish full information to the commission, the employer, the employe or his dependents and any other party to any proceedings for compensation under this act, and certified copies of such records shall be admissible in evidence in any such proceedings.

Section 14. (a) Except as provided in section 13, no compensation shall be payable for the first seven days or less of disability unless the disability shall last longer than six weeks.

(b) Compensation shall be payable as the wages were paid prior to the injury or at least once every two weeks. Each installment shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from date when due until paid. Compensation shall be payable on the basis of 66⅔ per cent of the average earnings of the employe computed in accordance with the rules given in section 22 of this act.

(c) The employer shall be entitled to credit for wages paid the employe after the injury, and for any sum paid to or for the employe or his dependents on account of the injury except for liability under section 13.

Section 15. For temporary total disability the employer shall pay compensation for not more than four hundred weeks during the continuance of such disability, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars a week, with full wages if his average earnings amount to less than six dollars a week.

Section 16. For temporary partial disability compensation shall be paid during such disability but not for more than two hundred weeks, and shall be 66⅔ per cent of the difference between the average earnings prior to the accident and the amount which the employe, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, will be able to earn during the disability, to be determined in view of the nature and extent of the injury and the ability of the employe to compete in an open labor market, not to exceed, however, twelve dollars per week.

Section 17. (a) For permanent partial diability, in addition to all other compensation, the employer shall pay to the employe 66⅔ per cent of his average earnings as computed in accordance with section 22, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars per wek, for the period hereinafter provided:

	Nature of Injury.	Weeks.
1	Loss of major arm at shoulder...	220
2	Loss of minor arm at shoulder...	200
3	Loss of major arm between shoulder and elbow.................	210
4	Loss of minor arm between shoulder and elbow	190
5	Loss of major arm at elbow joint.	200
6	Loss of minor arm at elbow joint.	180
7	Loss of major arm between elbow and wrist	190
8	Loss of minor arm between elbow and wrist	170
9	Loss of major hand at the wrist joint	165
10	Loss of minor hand at the wrist joint	150
11	Loss of thumb of major hand at proximal joint	55
12	Loss of thumb of minor hand at proximal joint	50
13	Loss of thumb of major hand at distal joint	40
14	Loss of thumb of minor hand at distal joint	30
15	Loss of index finger at proximal joint, major hand	40
16	Loss of index finger at proximal joint, minor hand.............	30
17	Loss of index finger at second joint, major hand...............	35
18	Loss of index finger at second joint, minor hand...............	30
19	Loss of index finger at distal joint, major hand	25
20	Loss of index finger at distal joint, minor hand	20
21	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the proximal joint, major hand	35
22	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the proximal joint, minor hand	30
23	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at second joint, major hand	30
24	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at second joint, minor hand	25
25	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the distal joint, major hand	25
26	Loss of either the middle or ring finger at the distal joint, minor hand	20
27	Loss of little finger at proximal joint, major hand	20
28	Loss of little finger at proximal joint, minor hand.............	18
29	Loss of little finger at second joint, major hand...............	18
30	Loss of little finger at second joint, minor hand...............	15
31	Loss of little finger at distal joint, major hand	15
32	Loss of little finger at distal joint, minor hand	12
33	Loss of one leg at the hip joint or so near thereto as to preclude the use of artificial limb........	195
34	Loss of one leg at or above the knee, where the stump remains sufficient to permit the use of artificial limb	150
35	Loss of one leg at or above ankle and below knee joint..........	125
36	Loss of one foot, in tarsus........	140
37	Loss of one foot, in metatarsus..	100
38	Loss of great toe of one foot at proximal joint	35
39	Loss of great toe of one foot at distal joint	30
40	Loss of any other toe at proximal joint	15
41	Loss of any other toe at second joint	8
42	Loss of any other toe at distal joint	6
43	Complete loss of one eye..........	110
44	Complete loss of the sight of one eye	100
45	Complete deafness of both ears...	150
46	Complete deafness of one ear, the other being normal.............	40

For permanent injuries other than those above specified, the said compensation shall be paid for such period as are proportionate to the relation which the other injury bears to the injuries above specified, but no such period shall exceed four hundred weeks. Such other injuries shall include permanent injuries causing a loss of earning power, disfigurement and mutilation. If an employe be seriously and permanently disfigured about the face or head, the board may allow such sum for compensation on account thereof, as it may deem just, based upon the handicap suffered by the injured employe in obtaining employment, but such sum shall not exceed $750.00.

(b) In all claims for compensation for hernia resulting from injury arising out of and in the course of the employment, it must be definitely proved to the satisfaction of the board: First, that there was an accident resulting in hernia; second, that the hernia appeared suddenly, accompanied by intense pain; third, that the hernia immediately followed the accident; fourth, that the hernia did not exist in any degree prior to the accident resulting in the injury for which compensation is claimed. All hernia inguinal, femoral or otherwise, so proved to be the result of an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, shall, when necessary, be treated in a surgical manner by radical operation. If death results from such operation, the death shall be considered as a result of the injury, and compensation paid in accordance with the provisions of section 21 (b). In non-fatal cases, time loss only shall be paid, unless it is shown by special examination that the injured employe has a permanent partial disability resulting after the operation. If so, compensation shall be paid in accordance with the provisions hereof applicable to permanent partial disability. In case the injured employe refuses to undergo the radical operation for the reduction of said hernia, when such operation is necessary, no compensation will be allowed during the time such refusal continues. If, however, it is shown that the employe has some chronic disease or is otherwise in such physical condition that it is considered unsafe for him to undergo said operation, he shall be paid 66⅔ per cent of his average wages for a period of 10 weeks.

Section 18. (a) For permanent total disability compensation shall be paid on the basis of 66⅔ per cent of the annual earnings during two hundred forty (240) weeks, and thereafter on the basis of 40 per cent of the average earnings for life, but not less than six dollars nor more than fifteen dollars a week.

(b) When caused by the accident the loss of both eyes or the sight thereof, the loss of both hands or the use thereof, an injury resulting in practically total and permanent paralysis or an injury resulting in incurable imbecility or insanity, shall be conclusively presumed to be permanent total disabilities, and in all other cases permanent total disability shall be determined in accordance with the facts.

Section 19. (a) In all cases of permanent disability where there has been a previous disability there shall be deducted from the amount of compensation payable, the amount paid for the previous disability, and compensation shall be paid for the difference. If the resulting condition be a total permanent disability, the compensation period of such total disability shall be five hundred weeks, and the period of the previous disability shall be deducted therefrom.

(b) If more than one injury in the same employ causes concurrent temporary disabilities, compensation shall be payable only for the longest and largest paying disability.

(c) If more than one injury in the same employ causes concurrent and consecutive permanent disabilities, compensation payments for each subsequent disability shall not begin until the end of the compensation period of the prior disability.

Section 20. The death of the injured employe shall not affect the liability of the employer to furnish compensation as in this act provided, so far as such liability has accrued and become payable at the time of the death, and any accrued and unpaid compensation due the employe shall be paid to his dependents without administration, or if there be no dependents, to his personal representative or other person entitled thereto, but such death shall be deemed to be the termination of the disability.

Section 21. If the injury causes death, either with or without disability, the compensation therefor shall be as provided in this section.

(a) In all cases the employer shall pay direct to the persons furnishing the same the reasonable expense of the burial of the deceased employe not exceeding one hundred dollars, and, if not covered by the provisions of section 13, the reasonable expense of his last sickness not exceeding two hundred dollars. But no person shall be entitled to compensation for the burial expenses of a deceased employe unless he shall have furnished the same by authority of the widow or widower, the nearest relative of the deceased employe in the county of his death, his personal representatives, or the employer, who shall have the righ to give such authority in the order named. All fees and charges under this section shall be fair and reasonable, shall be subject to regulation by the commission and shall be limited to such as are fair and reasonable for similar service to persons of a like standard of living. The commission shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes as to such charges. If the deceased employe leaves no dependents the death benefit in this subsection provided shall be the limit of the liability of the employer under this act on account of such death.

(b) The employer shall also pay to the total dependents of the employe a death benefit of two-thirds of his average annual earnings for the year immediately preceding the injury, but not less than six dollars a week nor more than fifteen dollars a week for three hundred weeks, less the number of weeks during which compensation for the injury was paid to the employe during his lifetime. If there be total dependents no compensation shall be payable to partial dependents or any other person, except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) If there be partial dependents, and no total dependents, a part of the death benfit herein provided in the case of total dependents, determined by the proportion of his contributions to all partial dependents by the employe at the time of the injury, shall be paid by the employer to each of such dependents proportionately.

(d) The word "dependent" as used in this act shall be construed to mean a relative by blood or marriage of a deceased employe who is actually dependent for support, in whole or in part, upon his wages at the time of the injury. The following persons shall be conclusively presumed to be solely and totally dependent for support upon a deceased employe:

1. A wife upon a husband, and a husband mentally or physically incapacitated from wage earning upon a wife, with whom he or she is living at the time of the injury.

2. A natural, posthumous, or adopted child or children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, under the age of seventeen years, or over that age if physically or mentally incapacitated from wage earning, with whom he is living at the time of the death of such parent, there being no surviving dependent parent or stepparent. In case there is more than one child thus dependent, the death benefit shall be divided among them in such proportion as may be determined by the commission after considering their ages and other facts bearing on such dependency. In all other cases questions of total or partial dependency shall be determined in accordance with the facts at the time of the injury, and in such other cases, if there is more than one person wholly dependent, the death benefit shall be divided equally among them.

(e) All death benefits provided for in this act shall be paid in installments in the same manner as provided for disability compensation.

(f) Every employer shall keep a record of the correct names and addresses of the dependents of each of his employes, so far as possible and upon the death of an employe by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, shall immediately furnish the commission with the correct names and addresses of all dependents of such employe.

Section 22. The basis for computing the compensation provided for in this act shall be as follows:

(a) The compensation shall be computed on the basis of the annual earnings which the injured person received as salary, wages, or earnings if in the employment of the same employer continuously during the year next preceding the injury.

(b) Employment by the same employer shall be taken to mean employment by the same employer in the grade in which the employe was employed at the time of the accident, uninterrupted by absence from work due to illness or any other unavoidable cause.

(c) If the injured person has not been engaged in the employment of the same employer for the full year immediately preceding the accident, the compensation shall be computed according to the annual earnings which persons of the same class in the same employment and same location (or if that be impracticable, of neighboring employments of the same kind) have earned during such period.

(d) As to employes in employments in which it is the custom to operate throughout the working days of the year, the annual earnings, if not otherwise determinable, shall be regarded as 300 times the average daily earnings in such computation.

(e) As to employes in employments in which it is the custom to operate for a part of the whole number of working days in each year, such number, if the annual earnings are not otherwise determinable, shall be used instead of 300 as a basis for computing the annual earnings: Provided, the minimum number of days which shall be so used for the basis of the year's work shall be not less than 200.

(f) In the case of injured employes who earn either no wage or less than the earnings of adult day laborers in the same line of employment in that locality, the yearly wage shall be reckoned according to the average annual earnings of adults of the same class in the same (or if that is impracticable then of neighboring) employments.

(g) Earnings, for the purpose of this section, shall be based on the earnings for the number of hours commonly regarded as a day's work for that employment, and shall exclude overtime earnings. The earnings shall not include any sum which the employer has been accustomed to pay the employe to cover any special expense entailed on him by the nature of his employment.

(h) In computing the compensation to be paid to any employe, who, before the accident for which he claims compensation, was disabled, and drawing compensation under the terms of this act, the compensation for each subsequent injury shall be apportioned according to the proportion of incapacity and disability caused by the respective injuries which he may have suffered.

(i) To determine the amount of compensation for each installment period, the amount per annum shall be ascertained pursuant hereto, and such amount divided by the number of installment period per annum.

Section 23. The compensation payable under this act, whether awarded or due, or not, shall not be assignable, shall be exempt from attachment, garnishment and execution, shall not be subject to setoff or counter-claim or be in any way liable for any debt, and in case of insolvency or the levy of an attachment or execution shall be entitled to the same preference and priority as claims for wages, without limit as to time or amount, save that if written notice is given to the employer of the nature and extent thereof, if such services are found to be necessary, the commission may allow as a lien on the compensation, reasonable attorney's fees for services in connection with the proceedings for compensation and may order the amount thereof paid direct to the attorney in a lump sum or in installments. All attorney's fees for services in connection with this act shall be subject to regulation by the commission and shall be limited to such charges as are fair and reasonable, and the commission shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all disputes concerning the same.

Section 24. No savings or insurance of the injured employe, or any benefit derived from any other source than the employer or the employer's insurer for liability under this act, shall be considered in determining the compensation due thereunder.

Section 25. Every employer electing to accept the provisions of this act shall insure his entire liability thereunder except as hereafter provided, with some insurance carrier authorized to insure such liability in this state, except that an employer may himself carry the whole or any part of such liability without insurance upon satisfying the commission of his ability so to do. If the employer fail to comply with this section, an injured employe or his dependents may elect after the injury to recover from the employer as though he had rejected this act, or to recover under this act with the compensation payments commuted and immediately payable. If the employer be carrying his own insurance, on the application of any person entitled to compensation and on proof of default in the payment of any installment, the commission shall require the employer to furnish security for the payment of the compensation, and if not given, all of the compensation shall be commuted and become immediately payable: Provided, that employers engaged in the mining business shall be required to insure only their normal liability.

Section 26. No part of the cost of such insurance shall be assessed against, collected from or paid by any employe.

Section 27. If the employer be not insured his liability hereunder shall be primary and direct. If he is insured, his liability shall be secondary and indirect, and his insurer shall be primarily and directly liable hereunder to the injured employe, his dependents or other persons entitled to rights hereunder. On request of the commission and at every hearing the employer shall produce and furnish it with a copy of his policy of insurance, and on demand the employer shall furnish the injured employe, or his dependents, with the correct name and address of his insurer, and his failure to do so shall be prima facie evidence of his failure to insure. Both the employer and his insurer shall be parties to all agreements or awards of compensation, but the same shall not be enforceable against the employer, except on motion and proof of default by the insurer. Service on the employer shall be sufficient to give the commission jurisdiction over the person of both the employer and his insurer, and the appearance of the employer in any proceeding shall also constitute the appearance of his insurer.

Section 28. Every policy of insurance against liability under this act shall be in accordance with the provisions of this act and shall be in a form approved by the superintendent of the insurance department. Such policy shall contain an agreement that the insurer accepts all of the provisions of this act, that the same may be enforced by any person entitled to any rights under this act as well as by the employer, that the insurer shall be a party to all agreements or proceedings under this act, and his appearance may be entered therein and jurisdiction over his person may be obtained as in this act provided, and such covenants shall be enforceable notwithstanding any default of the employer.

Section 29. All charges for insurance against liability under this act and against the liability of employers rejecting this act, shall be fair, reasonable and adequate with due allowance for merit rating. Every insurance carrier or group of carriers authorized to insure against liability under this act, shall within thirty days after this section becomes effective, file with the superintendent of the insurance department its classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto with its system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) if any. The superintendent then shall hold a hearing to determine upon a uniform classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto, and in his discretion a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called). Within sixty days after this section becomes effective, the superintendent shall approve or issue as fair, reasonable and adequate for all insurance carriers or groups of carrier, authorized by law to transact liability or compensation insurance business in this state, a uniform classification of risks and premium rates relating thereto, and may in his discretion approve or issue a system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) which shall be a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) for all such insurance carriers. The superintendent may subsequently approve or issue a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called, for all insurance carriers, or may modify or change any such system previously approved or issued after holding a hearing to determine its effect upon the fairness, reasonableness, adequacy or unfairness, unreasonableness or inadequacy of rates, and may approve or issue changes in rates or classifications after holding a hearing to determine upon the fairness, reasonableness, adequacy or unfairness, unreasonableness or inadequacy of such additions or charges. No insurance carrier or group of carriers shall issue, renew or carry insurance for employers or employes as provided in this section at premium rates which are less than the rates approved or issued by the superintendent for all insurance carriers or groups of carriers as fair, reasonable and adequate for the risk to which they respectively apply: Provided, however, that if the superintendent shall have previously approved or issued a uniform system of schedule rating (or merit rating so-called) insurance carriers may apply the same to any risks subject thereto, but basic rates no less than the rates previously approved or issued by the superintendent, and any additions thereto or reductions therefrom on account of the application of such system of schedule rating or (merit rating so-called) shall be clearly set forth in the insurance contracts or endorsements attached thereto; and provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall affect the right of any insurance carrier or carriers to issue participating policies or to pay savings or dividends actually earned or saved; and provided further, that the provisions of this section as to rates shall not apply to employers who provide among themselves insurance against liability under this act, on the reciprocal or inter-insurance plan, except that the rates fixed by the superintendent of insurance as sufficient to provide for the payment of the compensation provided by this act.

Section 30. No insurance carrier shall write any insurance against liability hereunder unless it maintains such reserves as are required by law or in the absence thereof such reserves as may be required by the superintendent of the insurance department, the power to require and regulate which is hereby vested in said superintendent.

Section 31. Every insurance carrier writing insurance for liability hereunder, or the liability of employers rejecting this act, shall report to the superintendent of the insurance department, in accordance with such rules as he may adopt, such information as he may at any time require for the purpose of determining the solvency of the carrier or the fairness, reasonableness and adequacy of its rates, and for such purposes the superintendent may inspect the books and records of such carrier and examine its officers, agents and servants under oath.

Section 32. For any violation of the provisions of this act the superintendent of the insurance department may suspend or revoke the authority of any insurance carrier to do business in this state. If any insurance carrier fails or delays to pay any compensation finally determined to be due, the superintendent shall hear the complaint, and if such failure is without reasonable excuse he may revoke or suspend the authority of such carrier to do business in this state, and in a proper case may apply for the appointment of a receiver for same.

Section 33. Any employer or group of employers may enter into or continue any agreement with his or their employes to provide a system of compensation benefits or insurance in lieu of the compensation and insurance provided by this act. Such substitute system and insurance shall be subject to the approval of the superintendent of the insurance department and shall not be approved by him unless they confer benefits upon injured employes or their dependents at least equivalent to the benefits provided by this act, nor if they require contributions from employes, unless they confer benefits in addition to those provided under this act at least commensurate with such contribution. Such substitute system and insurance may be terminated by the superintendent of the insurance department on reasonable notice and hearing to the interested parties, if it shall appear that the same is not fairly administered, or if its operation shall disclose latent defects threatening its solvency or if for any other substantial reason it fails to accomplish the purposes of this act; and in this case the superintendent of the insurance department shall determine upon the proper distribution of all remaining assets, if any, subject to the right of any party in interest to have such action reviewed by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 34. Every employer in this state, whether he has accepted or rejected the provisions of this act, shall within ten days after knowledge of such accident, notify the commission thereof, and shall, within one month, file with the commission under such rules and regulations and in such form and detail as the commission may require, a full and complete report of every injury or death to any employe for which the employer would be liable to furnish medical aid or compensation hereunder had he accepted this act and every such employer shall also furnish the commission with such supplemental reports in regard thereto as the commission shall require. Every such employer and his insurer, and every injured employe, his dependents and every person entitled to any rights hereunder, and every other person, receiving from the commission any blank reports with direction to fill out the same, shall cause the same to be promptly returned to the commission properly filled out and signed so as to answer fully and correctly each question propounded therein and a good and sufficient reason shall be given for failure to answer any question. No information obtained under the provisions of this section shall be disclosed to persons other than the parties to compensation proceedings and their attorneys, save by order of the commission, or at a hearing or compensation proceeding, but such information may be used by the commission for statistical purposes. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section or who knowingly makes a false report or statement in writing to the commission shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 35. Nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing the parties to claims hereunder from entering into voluntary agreements in settlement thereof, but no agreement by an employe or his dependents to waive his rights under this act shall be valid, nor shall any agreement of settlement of compromise of any dispute or claim for compensation under this act be valid until approved by the commission, nor shall the commission approve any settlement which is not in accordance with the rights of the parties as given in this act. No such agreement shall be valid unless made after seven days from the date of the injury or death.

Section 36. Upon receipt of notice of any accident the commission shall forward to the employer and to the employe or his dependents a form of agreement to pay and accept compensation, providing for payment of compensation in accordance with the provisions of this act, which agreement shall be promptly executed by both parties and returned to the commission, and if in any case the employer disputes the claim for compensation and for that reason refuses to execute the agreement to pay compensation, the commission shall assist the person who claims to be entitled thereto, in filing his claim and securing an early adjudication thereof; and where such agreements to pay and receive compensation are executed and filed it shall be the duty of the commission, in case payments hereunder are not promptly made, to provide prompt measures for the payment of such compensation and for hearing disputes with reference thereto. If the parties agree they shall file with the commission a report of the facts and their agreement, and if the agreement is approved by the commission it shall make an award of compensation thereon in accordance therewith.

Section 37. Every employer, his director, officer or agent who discharges or in any way discriminates against an employe for exercising any of his rights under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 38. No proceedings for compensation under this act shall be maintained unless written notice of the time, place and nature of the injury, and the name and address of the person injured, shall have been given to the employer as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, unless the commission shall find that there was good cause for failure to give such notice. No defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall invalidate the same unless the commission shall find that the employer was in fact misled and prejudiced thereby.

Section 39. No proceedings for compensation under this act shall be maintained unless a claim therefor be filed with the commission within six months after the injury or death, or in case payments have been made on account of the injury or death, within six months from the date of the last payment. In all other respects such limitations shall be governed by the law of civil actions other than for the recovery of real property, but the appointment of a guardian shall be deemed the termination of legal disability from minority or insanity.

Section 40. If the employer and the injured employe or his dependents fail to reach an agreement in regard to compensation under this act, or if they have reached such an agreement which has been signed and filed with the commission and compensation has been paid or is due in accordance therewith, and the parties thereto then disagree as to the continuance of any weekly payment under such agreement, either party may make an application to the commission for a hearing in regard to the matters at issue and for a ruling thereon. Immediately after such application has been received the commission shall set the date for a hearing, which shall be held as soon as practicable, and shall notify the parties at issue of the time and place of such hearing.

Section 41. The commission or any of its members or referees shall hear in a summary proceeding the parties at issue and their representatives and witnesses and shall determine the dispute. All evidence introduced at any such hearing shall be reported by a competent stenographer appointed by the commission. The award, together with a statement of the findings of fact, rulings of law and any other matters pertinent to the question at issue, shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and a copy of the award shall immediately be sent by registered United States mail to the parties in dispute.

Section 42. Upon its own motion or upon the application of any party in interest on the ground of a change in condition, the commission may at any time review any award and on such review may make an award ending, diminishing or increasing the compensation previously awarded, subject to the maximum or minimum provided in this act, and shall immediately send to the parties a copy of the award. No such review shall affect such award as regards any moneys paid.

Section 43. If an application for review is made to the commission within ten days from the date of the award, the full commission, if the first hearing was not held before the full commission, shall review the evidence, or, if deemed advisable, as soon as practicable hear the parties at issue, their representatives and witnesses and shall make an award and file same in like manner as specified in the foregoing section.

Section 44. An award of the commission as provided in section 41, if not reviewed in due time, or an award of the commission upon such review as provided in section 43, shall be conclusive and binding as to all questions of fact, but either party to the dispute may within thirty days from the date of the action or award of the full commission, appeal to the circuit court of the county in which the accident occurred, or if the accident occurred outside of this state, then in the county where the contract was made, for errors of law, by filing notice of appeal with the commission, whereupon the commission shall order under its certificate, return to the court all documents and papers on file in the matter together with a transcript of the evidence, the findings and award, which shall thereupon become the record of the cause. Appeal from the circuit court shall be allowed the same as in civil actions and all appeals to the circuit and appellate courts shall have precedence over all other cases except election contests. Upon the setting aside of the award, the court may remand the case to the commission for further hearing or proceedings, or it may enter the proper judgment upon the findings as the nature of the case may demand: Provided, that, in all appeals from awards of the commission the party taking the appeal shall together with his notice of appeal transmit to the commission twenty-five dollars, as security for costs, which sum the commission shall together with the record of the case transmit to the clerk of the circuit court of the county to which the appeal is taken, and in all appeals from the commission or circuit court the costs thereof shall be assessed against the losing party as provided by law in civil cases.

Section 45. Any party in interest may file in the circuit court of the county in which the accident occurred a certified copy of a memorandum of agreement approved by the commission or of an order or decision of the commission, or of an award of the commission unappealed from, whereupon said court shall render judgment in accordance therewith and notify the parties. Such judgment shall have the same effect and all proceedings in relation thereto shall thereafter be the same as though said judgment had been rendered in a suit duly heard and determined by said court. Any such judgment of said circuit court unappealed from or affirmed on appeal or modified in obedience to the mandate of the appellate court, shall be modified to conform to any decision of the commission, ending, diminishing or increasing any weekly payment under the provisions of section 42 of this act upon the presentation to it of a certified copy of such decision.

Section 46. In any case a temporary or partial award of compensation may be made, and the same may be modified from time to time, to meet the needs of the case and the same may be kept open until a final award can be made, and if the same be not complied with, the amount thereof may be doubled in the final award, if the final award shall be in accordance with the temporary or partial award.

Section 47. Any notice required under this act shall be deemed to have been properly given and served when sent by registered mail properly stamped and addressed to the person to whom given, at his last known address, in time to reach him in due time to act thereon. Notice may also be given and served in like manner as summons in civil actions.

Section 48. The compensation herein provided may be commuted by said commission and redeemed by the payment in whole or in part, by the employer, of a lump sum, which shall be fixed by the commission, but in no case to exceed the commutable value of the future installments which may be due under this act, taking account of life contingencies, such payment to be commuted at its present value upon the basis of interest calculated at four per centum with annual rests, upon application to either party, with due notice to the other, if it appears that such commutation will be for the best interest of the employe or the dependents of the deceased employe, or that it will avoid undue expense or undue hardship to either party, or that such employe or dependent has removed or is about to remove from the United States, or that the employer had sold or otherwise disposed of the greater part of his business or assets. In determining whether the commutation asked for will be for the best interest of the employe or the dependents of the deceased employe, or that it will avoid undue expense or undue hardship to either party, the commission will constantly bear in mind that it is the intention of this act that the compensation payments are in lieu of wages and are to be received by the injured employe or his dependents in the same manners in which wages are ordinarily paid. Therefore, commutation is a departure from the normal method of payment and is to be allowed only when it clearly appears that some unusual circumstances warrant such a departure. Commutation shall not be allowed for the purpose of enabling the injured employe, or the dependents of a deceased employe, to satisfy a debt, or to make payments to physicians, lawyers, or any other persons.

Section 49. On notice to the other parties the commission may permit the employer to be discharged from further liability under any agreement, award or judgment for compensation by furnishing to the person entitled thereto an annuity or other obligation, approved by the commission or court, by which payment is assumed by some responsible person, or by depositing the commutable value thereof with the commission to be disbursed to the persons entitled thereto in such manner as the commission shall determine.

Section 50. (a) After an employe has received an injury he shall from time to time thereafter during disability submit to reasonable medical examination at the request of the employer, his insurer, the commission or any of its commissioners, the time and place of which shall be fixed with due regard to the convenience of the employe and ihs physical condition and ability to attend. The employe may have his own physician present, and if the employe refuses to submit to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation shall be forfeited during such period.

(b) The commission or any of the commissioners, or referees, may appoint a duly qualified impartial physician to examine the injured employe and to report, his fees and traveling expenses for which shall be fixed and allowed by the commission and paid as other costs under this act. If all the parties shall have had reasonable access thereto, the report of such physician shall be admissible in evidence.

(c) The testimony of any physician who examined the employe shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act.

(d) Certified copies of the proceedings before any coroner holding an inquest over the body of any employe receiving an injury in the course of his employment resulting in death, shall be admissible in evidence in any proceedings for compensation under this act, and it shall be the duty of the coroner to give notice of such inquest to the employer and the dependents of the deceased employe, who shall have the right to cross-examine the witnesses.

Section 51. All proceedings before the commission or any commissioner or referee shall be simple, informal and summary, and without regard to the technical rules of evidence, and no defect or irregularity therein shall invalidate the same. Except as herein otherwise provided, all such proceedings shall be according to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the commission.

Section 52. The commission, or any commissioner or referee, shall have power to issue process, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, examine books and papers, and require the production thereof, and to cause the deposition of any witness to be taken and the costs thereof paid as other costs under this act. Any party shall be entitled to process to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers, and at his own cost to take and use depositions in like manner as in civil cases in the circuit court. Subpoena shall extend to all parts of the state, and may be served as in civil actions in the circuit court, but the costs of such service shall be as in other civil actions. Each witness shall receive the fees and mileage prescribed by law in civil cases, but the same shall not be allowed as costs to the party in whose behalf the witness was summoned unless the persons before whom the hearing is had shall certify that the testimony of such witness was necessary. All costs under this act shall be approved by the commission and paid out of the state treasury from the fund for the support of the Missouri workmen's compensation commission; provided, however, that if the commission shall determine that any proceedings before it or any of its members, or before any referee, have been brought, prosecuted or defended without reasonable ground, it may assess the whole cost of the proceedings upon the party who so brought, prosecuted or defended them.

Section 53. If any person subpoenaed to appear at any hearing or proceeding fails to obey the command of such subpoena without reasonable cause, or if any person in attendance at any hearing or proceeding shall, without reasonable cause, refuse to be sworn, or to be examined, or to answer a question, or to produce a book or paper or to subscribe or swear to his deposition, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and may be prosecuted therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction, and in case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be, and deemed to be, a separate and distinct offense.

Section 54. If any party shall die pending any proceedings under this act, the same shall not abate, but on notice to the parties may be revived and proceed in favor of the successor to the rights or against the personal representatives of the party liable, in like manner as in civil actions.

Section 55. Any person who shall make, or conspire with, aid, or abet another to make, any false or fraudulent claim to compensation or other benefits under this act, and any person who shall by fraud, deceit or misrepresentation, receive, make or cause to be made, or conspire with, aid or abate another to receive, make or cause to be made, any payment of compensation under this act to which the recipient is not lawfully entitled, and any person who shall by fraud, deceit or misrepresentation and with intent to defraud, cause or procure, or conspire with, aid or abate another in causing or procuring any person entitled to any benefits under this act to fail to make claim therefor or to accept in payment thereof less than is due under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 56. There is hereby created the Missouri workmen's compensation commission consisting of four members to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and the commission shall organize by electing one of their members as chairman. The term of office of each commissioner shall be six years, except that when first constituted two members of the commission shall be appointed for four years and two for six years, and thereafter all vacancies shall be filled as they occur. The terms of office of the first commissioners shall begin on the date of their appointment, which shall be immediate after the adjournment of the general assembly. Two members of the commission shall be appointed from each of the two dominant political parties, and at least one member of said commission shall be a person who on account of his previous vocation, employment or affiliation shall be classified as a representative of employers, and at least one member of said commission shall be a person who, on account of his previous vocation, employment or affiliation, shall be classified as a representative of employes; provided, however, that for the first four years after the approval of this act the members of the commission shall be honorably discharged United States soldiers, sailors or marines. Such commissioner may be removed in like manner as is provided by law for members of the public service commission. Vacancies shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired term, and during any vacancy the remaining members shall exercise all of the powers of the commission. The annual salary of each commissioner shall be four thousand dollars.

Section 57. Each commissioner and each person appointed to office or employment by the commission shall, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this state, and to faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of such office or employment. Each commissioner and each person appointed to office by the commission shall give his whole time to his duties, nor shall he serve any committee of any political party. Each commissioner shall before entering upon his duties give a bond to the state of Missouri in the sum of fifty thousand dollars conditioned that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, that if a surety company bond be given the premium therefor shall be paid by the state as other expenses under this act.

Section 58. The commission may sue and be sued in its official name and shall have a seal bearing the inscription "Missouri workmen's compensation commission." The seal shall be affixed to all writs and authentication of copies of records, papers on file, and to such other instruments as the commission shall direct and all courts shall take judicial notice of such seal. Copies of the records and proceedings of the commission and of all papers on file in its office, certified under the said seal, shall be evidence in all court of the state.

Section 59. The commission shall appoint and prescribe the duties of a secretary whose salary shall be $3,500 per annum, and he shall hold office at the pleasure of the commission. The commission may appoint or employ during its pleasure and prescribe the duties of such employes as may be necessary to the proper administration of this act at salaries to be fixed by the commission and approved by the governor; provided, however, that such salaries shall in no case exceed $100 per month to any stenographer, $100 per month to any clerical employe or $150 per month to any other employe or assistant. The commission may also appoint a medical adviser whose salary shall be fixed by the commission, but shall not exceed $4,000 per annum. The commission may also appoint to hear any case any circuit judge who shall act without compensation therefor; provided, however, that for the first four years after the approval of this act all paid appointees and employes of the commission shall be honorably discharged United States soldiers, sailors and marines.

Section 60. It shall be the duty of the attorney-general to furnish the commission with such legal services as it may require, and to appear on its behalf in all actions or proceedings to which it may be a party.

Section 61. The commission shall prepare and furnish free of charge blank forms of all notices, claims, reports, proofs and other blank forms and literature which it may deem proper and requisite to the efficient administration of this act. It may also authorize the publication and distribution of such blanks by employers and other persons.

Section 62. The commission shall be provided with an office at the state capitol in which its records shall be kept and may maintain offices in such parts of the state as may be fixed by it. The commission shall also be provided with the necessary office furniture, books, stationery, and other supplies. Paper and stationery shall be furnished, and printing done for the commission as provided by chapter 99, R. S. 1909. The commissioners and each of their appointees and employes shall have reimbursed to them their actual traveling expenses and disbursements incurred in the discharge of their duties while away from their regular offices and places of residence, but the same shall not be paid until verified by the affidavit of the person who incurred them and approved by the chairman of the commission. All salaries, expenses and costs under this act shall be paid monthly out of the state treasury from the fund for the support of the Missouri workmen's compensation commission.

Section 63. The commission and its members shall have such powers as may be necessary to carry out all the provisions of this act, and it may make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for any such purpose.

Section 64. The commission shall charge and collect the following fees, to be paid at least once each month into the state treasury to the credit of the fund for the support of this act: For copies of papers and records not required to be certified or otherwise authenticated by the commission, ten cents for each one hundred words and figures; for certified copies of official documents, awards or other records, fifteen cents for each one hundred words and figures, and one dollar for every certificate under seal affixed thereto; for each certified copy of annual report of the commission, one dollar and fifty cents; for copies of evidence and proceedings, fifteen cents for each one hundred words and figures; also all other fees and charges allowed or required to be collected under this act or any other law. The commission shall also fix and collect from the employer the reasonable expense of any investigation necessary to determine his ability to carry his own insurance. No fees shall be charged or collected for copies of papers, records, or official documents furnished to public officers for use in their official capacity, or for annual reports or other matters published by the commission, in the ordinary course of distribution, but the commission may fix reasonable charges for publication issued under its authority.

Section 65. Every public officer without exacting a fee or charge therefor, shall furnish the commission on application with a certified copy of any document, or part thereof on file in his office, and no public officer shall be entitled to receive from the commission any fee for entering, filing, docketing or recording any document required or authorized by law to be filed in his office.

Section 66. The commission shall make and submit to the governor, on or before the second Monday of January, in each year, a report containing a full and complete account of its transactions and proceedings for the preceding year, together with all statistics and information collected by it, and such other facts, suggestions and recommendations as it may deem of value, which report shall be laid before the legislature.

Section 67. For the purpose of providing for the expense of administering this act, every person, partnership, association, corporation, whether organized under the laws of this or any other state or country, company, mutual company, the parties to any inter-indemnity contract, or other plan or scheme, and every other insurance carrier, insuring employers in this state against liability for personal injuries to their employes, or for death caused thereby, under this act, shall, as hereinafter provided, pay tax upon the deposits or premiums received whether in cash or notes, in this state, or on account of business done in this state, for such insurance in this state at the rate of two per cent in lieu of all other taxes on such deposits or premiums, which amount of taxes shall be assessed and collected as hereinafter provided; provided, that such insurance carrier shall be credited with cancelled or returned premiums or savings actually paid to the insured in this state, and with premiums or reinsurance with insurance carriers authorized and licensed to transact business in Missouri, which reinsurance shall be reported by the carrier reinsuring such business; but no credit shall be allowed for reinsurance in insurance carriers not licensed to transact business in Missouri.

Section 68. If any such insurance carrier shall fail or refuse to make the return required by this act, the said superintendent shall assess the tax against such insurance carrier or self-insurer at the rate herein provided for, on such amount or premiums or deposits as he shall deem just, and the proceedings thereon shall be the same as if the return had been made.

Section 69. Every such insurance carrier shall on or before the first day of April, 1920, and each year thereafter make a return, verified by the affidavit of its president and secretary, or other chief officers or agents, to the superintendent of the insurance department, stating the amount of all such gross premiums or deposits, and credits during the year ending on the 31st day of December, next preceding. Upon the receipt of such returns, the superintendent shall verify the same and assess the tax upon the various insurance carriers on the basis and at the rate provided in section 67 of this act, and make a schedule thereof, duplicate copies of which, properly certified by said superintendent, shall be filed in the office of the state auditor and state treasurer on or before the 15th day of April in each year. Immediately thereafter the superintendent shall notify the insurance carriers of the amount of taxes respectively due from them, and such taxes shall be paid annually into the workmen's compensation fund of the state treasury on or before the first day of May, next ensuing. If not so paid the state treasurer shall certify the fact to the superintendent, who shall thereafter suspend such delinquent carriers of insurance from the further transaction of business in this state until such taxes shall be paid. Upon receiving said money the state treasurer shall place the whole thereof to the credit of the fund for the support of the workmen's compensation commission of Missouri; provided, that when, at any time, such fund shall have reached the sum of $50,000, any excess amounts thereafter received shall revert to the state treasury. Such payments to continue until the amounts of the original appropriation as provided for in section 79 shall have been repaid.

Section 70. If any such insurance carrier shall withdraw from business in this state before the tax shall fall due according to the provisions of this act, or shall fail or neglect to pay the tax imposed herein, the superintendent shall at once proceed to collect the same, and he is hereby empowered and authorized to employ such legal process as may be necessary for that purpose, and when so collected he shall pay the same into the state treasury as a part of the fund for the support of the workmen's compensation commission. The suit may be brought by the superintendent in his own name, in any court of this state having jurisdiction; reasonable attorneys' fees may be taxed as costs therein, and process may issue to any county of the state, and may be served as in civil actions or in cases of unincorporated associations, partnerships, interindemnity contract or other plan or scheme, upon the principal agent of the parties thereto.

Section 71. Wherever the employer carries his own risk or wherever substitute schemes for insurance provided for in section 33 have been approved, the commission shall inform the superintendent of insurance, who, thereupon, shall assess and in like manner collect a similar tax from the employer carrying his own risk at the same rate and on the same basis as taxes are assessed against insurance carries, of any character, carrying like risks in this state under the provisions of this act.

Section 72. Any person or persons who shall in this state act or assume to act as agent for any such insurance carrier whose authority to do business in this state has been suspended under this act, while such suspension remains in force, or shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this act obligatory upon such person or party, or who shall, willfully make a false or fraudulent statement of the business or condition of any such insurance carrier, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punish by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 73. Whenever by this act any officer is required to give any notice to any insurance carrier, the same may be given by mailing the same, postage prepaid, addressed to the principal office of the insurance carrier or its agent in this state, or to its home or to the secretary, general agent or chief officer thereof in the United States.

Section 74. Any insurance carrier, foreign or domestic, liable to pay a tax upon its premiums or deposits under this act shall not be liable to pay any other or further tax upon such premiums or deposits under any other law of this state, and the provisions of this act shall also extend and apply to all premiums or deposits received during any part of the year 1919.

Section 75. Any person, corporation, his or its directors, officers or agents, or any other person who violates any of the provisions of this act for which a penalty has not hereinbefore been specifically provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one week and not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 76. All of the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed, with a view of the public welfare, and a substantial compliance therewith shall be sufficient to give effect to all rules, regulations, requirements, awards, orders or decisions of the commission, and they shall not be declared inoperative, illegal or void for any omission of a technical nature in respect thereto.

Section 77. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this act is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act. The general assembly hereby declares that it would have passed this act, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more of the same shall be declared unconstitutional.

Section 78. All acts or parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent herewith are to that extent hereby repealed.

Section 79. For the purpose of paying the salaries and expenses of the members of the commission and its employes, the sum of $50,000 per year or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated, and shall be known as the workmen's compensation fund. The amount of said appropriation to be refunded as provided in section 69.

Section 80. Notwithstanding the emergency clause hereto attached sections two to four, inclusive, and section thirty-four of this act shall not take effect until November, 1919.

Section 81. It being necessary for the commission herein created to be fully organized and make preliminary preparations, and there being an immediate necessity therefor, creates an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution, and except as in this act otherwise provided, this act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

PROPOSITION NO. 15.

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Proposed amendment repealing article 15, Missouri Constitution, enacting new article in lieu thereof, providing mode of revising and amending Constitution and for calling constitutional convention.

Be it resolved by the people of the State of Missouri, as follows:

That at the general election to be held in this state on Tuesday, November 2, 1920, there shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to the electors of the state of Missouri the following proposed constitutional amendment, to-wit:

Section 1. That article 15 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, providing the mode of revising and amending the Constitution, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following new article enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as article 15, providing the mode of revising and amending the Constitution, and for calling a constitutional convention, and which shall read as follows:

ARTICLE 15.

Providing the Mode of Revising and Amending the Constitution and for Calling a Constitutional Convention.

Section 1. This Constitution may be revised and amended only in pursuance of the provisions of this article or as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

Section 2. The General Assembly may, at any time, propose amendments to this Constitution as a majority of the members elected to each house shall deem expedient, and the vote thereon shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journal. The amendments proposed, either by the General Assembly or by initiative petition, shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, by official ballot title as may be provided by law, on one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever at the next general election, or at a special election called by the Governor in his discretion prior to such general election, at which he may submit any one or more of such proposed amendments. No proposed amendment shall contain more than one amended and revised article of this Constitution or one new article which shall not contain more than one subject and matters properly connected therewith. Each proposed amendment shall be published once a week for four consecutive weeks next preceding such election in at least one newspaper in each county of the state where a newspaper is published. If a majority of the electors of the state voting for and against any one of such amendments shall vote for such amendment, the same shall become a part of the Constitution, and shall go into force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

Section 3. The General Assembly may at any time authorize by law that a vote of the electors of the State be taken upon the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?" which shall be submitted to the electors on a separate ballot without party designation of any kind at either a special or general election, as the General Assembly may provide, and if a majority of the electors voting for and against the calling of a convention shall vote for a convention, the Governor shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates to the convention, on a day not less than three nor more than six months after that on which said question shall have been voted on. The electors of each senatorial district of the state, as then organized, shall elect two delegates as herein provided at such election, and the electors of the state voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delgates-at-large, such election to be conducted as provided by law; and each delegate shall possess the qualifications of a Senator; and no person holding any other office of trust or profit (national guard officers, school directors, justices of the peace and notaries public excepted) shall be eligible to be elected a delegate to the convention nor during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed. In order to secure representation from different political parties in each senatorial district, each political party as then authorized by law to make nominations for the office of State Senator in each senatorial district shall nominate only one candidate for delegate from such senatorial district, and such candidate shall be nominated in such manner as may be prescribed by the senatorial committee of the respective parties, and a certificate of nomination shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at least thirty days before such election, and such candidate shall be voted for, each on a separate ballot with emblem or party designation, and each elector shall have the right to vote for one of such candidates, and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in each senatorial district shall be elected; and all candidates for delegates-at-large shall be nominated by nominating petitions only, which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State at least thirty days before any such election and shall be verified in the same manner as may be provided by law for initiative petitions, and until otherwise provided by law such petitions shall be signed by electors of the state, equal in number to at least five per centum of the entire vote cast for Governor at the last general election in the senatorial district in which such candidates reside; and all candidates for delegates-at-large shall be voted for upon one independent and separate ballot without any emblem or party designation whatever, and the fifteen candidates for delegates-at-large receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. Not less than fifteen days before the election, the Secretary of State shall certify to the county clerk of the county the name of each person nominated for the office of delegate from the senatorial district in which the county, or any part of it, is included, and the names of all persons nominated for delegates-at-large. The delegates so elected shall be convened by proclamation by the Governor within six months after their election at the seat of government. Upon the convening of the convention all delegates shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and to faithfully discharge their duties as delegates of the convention, and shall receive for their services the sum of ten dollars per diem and mileage as provided by law for members of the General Assembly. A majority of the delegates of the convention shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and no constitution or amendment to this Constitution shall be submitted for approval or rejection to the electors of the state as herein provided, unless by the assent of a majority of all the delegates elected to the convention, the yeas and nays being entered on the journal to be kept. The convention shall have power to appoint such officers, employes and assistants as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation, and to provide for the printing of its documents, journals, proceedings and a record of its debates, and to appropriate money to pay for the expenditures incurred. The sessions of the convention shall be held with open doors, it shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, choose its own officers, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its delegates. In case of a vacany, by death, resignation or other cause, of any delegate elected to the convention such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor by the appointment of another delegate from the same political party to which the delegate causing the vacancy belonged. Any proposed constitution or constitutional amendments which shall have been adopted by such convention shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the state in such manner and containing such separate and alternative propositions and on such official ballot as may be provided by such convention, at a special election, on a day to be therein fixed, not less than sixty days nor more than six months after the adjournment of the convention. Upon the approval of such Constitution or constitutional amendments in the manner provided in the last preceding section such Constitution or constitutional amendments shall go into force and effect at the end of thirty days after such election. The result of such election shall be made known by proclamation by the governor.

Section 4. The question "Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?" shall be submitted to the electors of the state at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and at each general election next ensuing the lapse of twenty successive years since the last previous submission thereof, and in case a majority of the electors voting for and against the calling of a convention shall vote for a convention, the Governor shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the different counties, ordering the election of delegates, and the assembling of such convention, as is provided in the preceding section.

State of Missouri, }
Department of State. }

I, John L. Sullivan, Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the twelve joint and concurrent resolutions of the Fiftieth General Assembly of the State of Missouri of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Missouri; also of the two propositions proposed by referendum petitions; also of the one amendment to the Constitution proposed by initiative petition, to be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri at the general election to be held on Tuesday the second day of November, A. D. 1920.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Missouri. Done at office in the city of Jefferson, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1920.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
(Seal) Secretary of State.

Two in a Toyshop

By JESSIE DOUGLAS

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Laeta drove the last nail into the doll's cradle she had just finished. She laid down her hammer with a sigh and looked about her. Above her on a trestle stood a long row of tiny cradles, each one perfect, waiting now for their coats of blue paint.

Across the high wooden bench Laeta caught the eyes of a stranger looking at her wistfully.

"A man in a toy shop," Laeta told herself disgustedly; "brave work for a man." She brushed back a thick lock of red hair that would persist in falling across her white forehead, and slipped off the black smock that covered her little gingham dress.

"A white lily," the man thought as he faced her.

But Laeta did not return the frank question in his eyes. Instead she went forth into the early dusk with her wide gray eyes unseeing on the quaint streets, streets that ambled uphill and curved leisurely down to the blue water.

At her own gate the hollyhocks nodded a rosy greeting, and Laeta stooped to gather the fragrance of the bed of old-fashioned pinks. She turned when she heard an uneven step on the wooden pavement of the village street. It was the stranger, the man who had just come to work in the toy shop. She saw then that he was lame.

"Laeta!" a voice sounded behind the hollyhocks. "What's keeping you, child? Tea's ready."

Over the tea table Laeta told them of the day, how her design had been praised, the one of the farmyard with all the painted wooden animals; how the new air brush was working—but Laeta did not mention the stranger.

When tea was over and Laeta had polished the last fluted glass and laid the shining knives and spoons in the white closet in prim rows she touched her mother's white hair with a butterfly kiss and closed the door softly behind her.

"She's not happy," her mother thought, but she said nothing to her husband, who, with glasses high on his head, was reading the evening paper.

Once outside the garden Laeta hurried down to the water front. She walked on and on until she had passed the last gray fisherman's hut and climbed far out on the colored, jagged rocks that lined the shore.

Here she sat down with her face toward the far horizon, where the water met the blurred line of sky. A white sail shimmered for a moment in her vision before it dipped beyond her sight.

"I want to go, too," Laeta said softly. "I want to live—to be free! Am I going to be like old Miss Henry and little Miss Lelia, living alone in a white house in a twisty little street forever?"

Then she heard voices beyond her and involuntarily she listened. "Isn't it the most picturesque place? The natives are so quaint. Why, they've lived always in these funny little houses—" Their voices trailed off.

Laeta turned to see the "summer people," two girls in sheerest white balancing precariously on high white heels over the shelving rocks.

She looked down at her worn, shabby shoes and faded gingham dress and felt a momentary sense of loss. But there was no mark of her battle, no sign of the longing in her face when she returned an hour later.

The next day found her at work as usual in the toy shop, painting three white daisies and one pink hollyhock on the headpiece of the wooden doll's cradle.

On a very high stool with a black smock covering the slim whiteness of her, and a lock of red hair that would fall across her eyes, she did not know what a picture she made and how the stranger looked at her more often than at the tiny sailboat he was rigging.

But Laeta never even thought of him until closing time, and then his crutch startled her as it fell. She picked it up and handed it to him, and somehow she found herself replying gravely to his questions. He was not like the other men, she decided, more like a woman—simple and kind.

Other men frightened her, frightened her so much she could never answer them—but this man—why—she could only pity him.

She said good night across the hollyhocks and watched him stumble off. Somehow, his crutch did not seem to suit him. Yet when Laeta asker herself the inevitable question, "Could I like him?" she knew the answer was "no," for she loved bravery and strength and a man who dared everything—not a lame stranger with a thin, gaunt face.

The days went on, long days in the toy shop while Laeta painted inevitable daisies and glued together small partitions and hammered tiny nails into position. It was the most natural thing in the world to walk down the crooked street, to see the stranger smiling across the hollyhocks when tea was over and a crescent of silver showed over the dark trees.

Now they sat on the white steps and talked. Mr. Jarvis never said very much, but he understood. Laeta knew that. Sometimes she told him her dreams and hopes and more often they watched the white shadows steal across the garden while the fireflies lit tiny torches against the night.

There was a long silence, and then Laeta felt her hand was caught tightly.

"Laeta, I love you!"

"No," Laeta answered gravely. "This isn't love. It can't be. Of course we are friends, only friends, because—"

"Because?" he repeated.

"I could never love anyone like you. Oh, no, I don't mean to hurt you—but he must be brave and daring and—"

"I understand," the man said huskily; "I thought perhaps—I know I have nothing to offer you now—"

She heard his crutch tap down the garden path. She heard the gate creak as it swung behind him. Then there was silence in the garden.

"I couldn't love him," Laeta told herself over and over again. "I like him, but he is not brave—just kind."

But Laeta found the evenings had suddenly grown very long and lonely. Across the high work bench Mr. Jarvis smiled at her in his old gay way, but when dusk had fallen he did not walk with her down the twisted, narrow street, nor did he stand and talk with her across the white gate.

One evening she stole out again to the colored rocks and looked far off across the rosy waters; just as though it was another night she heard voices behind her, "the summer people." Two girls in shimmering white were climbing across the rocks. She listened involuntarily.

"Have you heard that Tom Jarvis is staying down here trying to get over his shock?"

"Not the Jarvis, the aviator who won three decorations and was wounded?"

"Simply crazy to meet him—I hear he's girl shy," their voices trailed off and Laeta suddenly knew what she had done.

Tom Jarvis, her stranger, the great ace, and she had told him he was not brave enough!

She sat there very quietly sunk in despair, while the waves lapped against the rocks, sat there until she heard the sharp sound of a tap-tap across the shelving rocks.

Laeta lifted a radiant face to Tom Jarvis. "Can you forgive me?" she asked.

Then she saw his slow, glorifying smile.

IDIOMS OF RHODE ISLAND

Peculiar Words and Phrases That Are Rarely Heard in Any Other Section of the Country.

The use of the word "why" as a preface to a reply to a request for information is peculiar to Rhode Island. "How do you get to Roger Williams Park?" inquires an autoist. "'Why,' you go out Broad street," is the response.

If one is accustomed to finding fault with trivial matters, he's a "fuss-budget." If in good financial circumstances he's "well-off"; if not, he's "down at the heel." An unusual occurrence is apt to call forth the expression, "I never saw the beat of it." As expressing inferiority, one is asked to "take a back seat," and a limitation of information is indicated by "for all that I know."

The inelegant threat, "I'll whale the life out of you," probably has its origin in the mispronunciation of wale—a mark of the rod. To "hang him up" or to "shut his eye" are slang references to obtaining credit and "not by a long chalk" is derived from the ancient custom of storekeepers of marking with chalk on the door of the establishment the amounts of the indebtedness of customers.

There are many words and expressions used exclusively by people of preterit days, now seldom, if ever heard. They have departed with the toddy stick, the loggerhead, the spinnet and the village horse block. One hears of the "smelling committee"—a committee of investigation—of "long sweetening" and a "sight" of money, but it is only occasionally.

The Acid Test.

If there was anything O'Shanahan liked better than a man from Tipperary it was two of them. Consequently, when he became foreman on the subway nary a man would he hire who didn't come from Tipperary.

A big colored boy from Alabama looking for work was told a good job awaited him if he could convince O'Shanahan he was a Tipperarian.

"Where are ye from?" said O'Shanahan, in due course of his quizzing.

"Ahse from Tipperary, sah," answered the darky, his lips quivering and his knees shaking.

"Wash your face, me good mon, an' go to wurrk."—New York Evening Post.

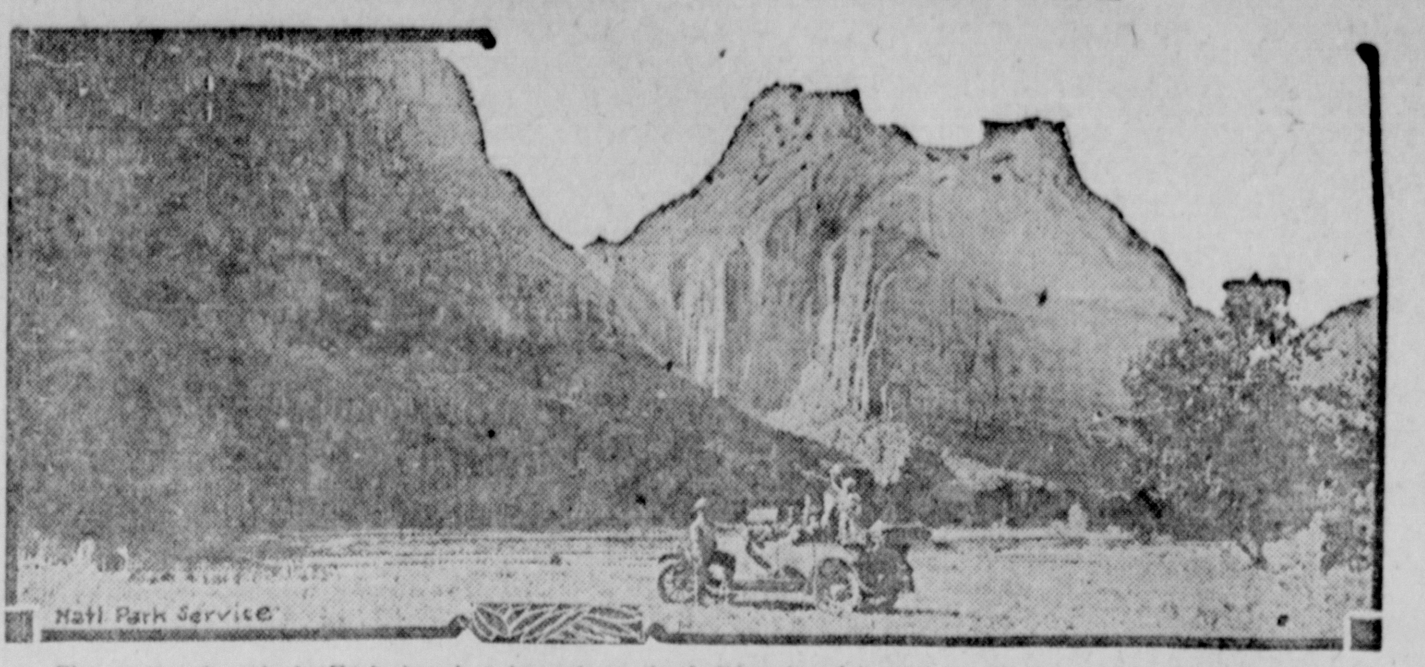
To Make Study of Coffee.

Coffee, from the green bean to the sugared cup, is to be made the subject of an exhaustive scientific study in a large eastern university laboratory for a whole year. The caffein, volatile oils, tannic acid, and other components, present at all stages of preparation, will be measured, and the effect observed of various methods of cooking, and of treatment with cream, milk, etc., after cooking. The chief object of the research is to provide trustworthy material to refute the claims made by enemies of the beverage.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Marital Mistake.

The trouble with most marriages is that a man always makes the mistake of marrying the woman who carries him off his feet—instead of trying to find one who will keep him on them.—Los Angeles Express.

Scene in the New Zion National Park



Zion national park, in Utah, has just been formally dedicated and is sure to attract many tourists next season. The illustration shows the entrance to Zion canyon, in the park.

GRAPE GROWER MAY BE HAPPY

Products of the Vineyards Are in Big Demand, Says the Federal Government.

FRUIT FINDS NEW OUTLETS

Makers of Unfermented Juice, Jams and Jellies Are Utilizing an Increasing Tonnage Each Year—Co-operate Handling Crop.

Washington.—Aside from California, the grape-growing industry in the United States promises soon to become of even greater importance than in the days before the making of wine was prohibited, according to an announcement just made by the United States department of agriculture. A big demand has developed for grape products and the shipments of grapes last year were the largest for the last four seasons under review. It is even predicted that within a few years annual production of grapes will not adequately supply the table stock and the unfermented juice, jam and jelly trade.

"While grapes may be produced almost anywhere," says a bulletin from the department, "there are, it seems, only a few districts where all the factors of sod and climate favor successful commercial production."

It is pointed out that the extensive grape-growing industry of central and southern California is not included in the article, which is limited to sections producing the eastern or American type of grapes.

Michigan Growers Wise.

The surplus production in the years between 1902 and 1908 stimulated the grape-pressing industry, including unfermented and fermented grape juice or wine," the bulletin says. "It is interesting to note that while the tendency up to that time had been from wine-grape production to table-stock production, the tendency changed between 1904 and 1918, and more and more of the tonnage was used for wine and unfermented grape juice.

"The requirements of stock for pressing are so much lower than those for table stock that a gradual letting down in the quality of the pack and in the efficiency of distribution was noticeable in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio during these years. Michigan, however, built up an extensive trade for table stock packed in four-quart baskets. At the present time, when prohibition legislation has cut off the old-time wine outlets, that section is in much better marketing position than certain grape producing regions in New York and Ohio.

"In those regions which specialize in grape culture, certain well-defined channels of trade have become established. It is the usual custom in such localities for vineyardites to sell their grapes in wagonload lots to local dealers, or carlot assemblers at their loading stations, at the current market price, the contract system being very uncommon. These local dealers load the cars and sell to carlot receivers in city markets, who in turn sell to jobbers. Then the fruit passes to the retail trade and finally reaches the consumers.

Co-operative Associations.

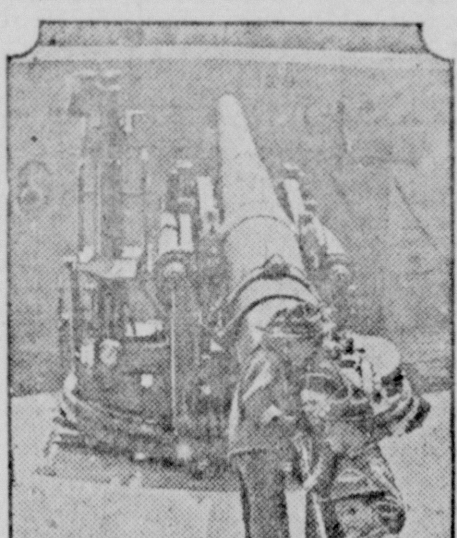
"Because of the firm market position occupied by this commodity in the leading producing sections of New York, Michigan and Pennsylvania during the past few years, local dealers have been able to dispose of practically all offerings on a f. o. b. basis by wire orders, so that consignment has been the exception rather than the rule.

"Co-operative shipping associations have been found to be most successful when handling crops of which a few standard varieties ripen about the same time. Thus they have proved of great value in the grape industry in Michigan and also in the leading grape-producing sections of New York, Pennsylvania and the Missouri valley. The co-operative association takes the place of the local dealer, the association receiving the grapes direct from the producer on wire orders, to city carlot receivers. An additional factor, a national distributing agency sometimes comes between the local buyer or the co-operative association and the city carlot receiver."

Relative to the future of the grape industry, the government bulletin says:

"The production of unfermented grape juice and of jams and jellies is utilizing an increasing tonnage each year and will do much toward using the surplus left by the cessation of wine production. These factories usually buy their supplies direct from the producer on advance contracts, agreeing to pay the current market price on the day of delivery. This method of sale is satisfactory from the standpoint of the producer, and, as the demand for manufactured grape products at present exceeds the supply, it is not unreasonable to suppose that in the not very distant future the annual production of grapes may not adequately supply the table stock, and the juice, jam and jelly trade."

LOADING FOR A SALUTE



Loading a 6-inch rifle at Fishers' island, just a few seconds before it fired a salute in honor of the Atlantic fleet.

TREASURE HUNT VAIN

Searchers for Buried Silver Are Sure to Fail.

So Says Galveston Expert of Efforts to Find Wrecked Bullion Ship.

Galveston, Tex.—Searchers after buried silver on the mainland opposite Pete island, 18 miles southeast of Corpus Christi, Tex., probably are doomed to disappointment, in the opinion of Dr. J. O. Dyer, a local writer on historical and scientific subjects. The rush of treasure seekers began with the discovery recently of 25 skeletons, popularly believed by many to be those of members of the crew of a Spanish treasure ship which foundered off the Texas coast early in the eighteenth century. No record is available of any such wreck.

The "life" of a skeleton buried in the sands of the beaches of the coastal country, Dr. Dyer points out, is not over 40 years.

He also says treasure ships from Mexico to Spain were discontinued after 1820, partly because of the activities of Jean Laffite's fleet of buccaneers.

Even before that time the Spaniards tried to avoid excessive losses from storms and Laffite's fleet of buccaneering vessels and 50 Spaniards transported less than 20 tons of silver bullion to the vessel.

Then, the current rate in Mexico was approximately $10 a troy pound. The most valuable of all Laffite's prizes, the Sevilla, carried only $150,000 in specie.

Laffite's captured treasure, according to the records extant, was buried in three caches. Two of these were located on Galveston island and the third on a small island to the east, which was completely washed away during a storm in 1829.

There have been many reports of the discovery on this coast of caches of coin or chests from trading ships containing from $3,000 to $15,000.

Mistook Monster Snake for an Automobile Tire

Paris, Ky.—When Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ross were returning from an automobile trip, they saw what resembled a black and white automobile tire lying in the road. Mr. Ross got out to pick up the "tire" when it moved, and glided away into the bushes. The "tire" was a boa constrictor, the property of a carnival company that met disaster in a cloudburst near here. Employees of the carnival company later captured the snake.

COSTS BLOCK TRAVEL

Extortions Practiced at the Frontiers of Countries in Central Europe.

Price of Passport Vises Has Been Greatly Increased, Especially for Americans.

Budapest.—The cost of travel for Americans in central Europe and Balkan countries is reaching extortionate proportions through the tendency to charge Americans the same price for passport vises as that of the American government for foreigners, which recently was increased from $1 to $10. If this tendency is continued, an American in the course of a few days' journey, passing several frontiers, may have to pay $30 to $50 in vises.

For travelers of all nationalities however, the charge has been rapidly increasing during the last six months. The Germans began the high charges, demanding $5. Then Austria followed suit with the same charge and Hungary and other countries have been obliged to make like charges. Because of the huge revenue so obtainable, passports are severely examined, more so than in war time.

Under pretext of obstructing bolshevik travel, guards at frontiers ruthlessly turn back travelers without proper vises.

Because of this unneighborly practice, it is difficult for citizens of a foreign country to pass homeward. Budapest is now full of thousands of people who, under the new frontiers fixed by the peace conference, are subjects of Roumania or Jugo-Slavia, but cannot get passport vises home to their property. In one instance Americans used their good offices to get vises for two widows, formerly Hungarians, but whose farms are now in Serbia. They had waited eight months to get permission to travel 150 miles.

The office of American High Commissioner Grant Smith at Budapest is daily besieged by hundreds of people who wish to go to America or to secure help to reach their homes in Czecho-Slovakia or other countries.

NEW JAP CULT IS RADICAL

"Omoto Kyo," Mysterious Religion, Proves to Be an Extreme Form of Socialism.

Tokyo.—"Omoto Kyo," the new mysterious religion of Japan, is merely an extreme form of socialism aimed at the destruction of the existing social order, according to Kakuji Kato, a merchant who made a secret pilgrimage to Ayade, the village headquarters of the sect.

The leading adherents of the cult, Kato reported, were retired and discontented military men. He said the tomb of the sect's founder bore a striking resemblance to the imperial mausoleum at Modyama.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET	REPUBLICAN TICKET	SOCIALIST TICKET	SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET	PROHIBITION TICKET	FARMER-WORKERS TICKET
Continued from Preceeding Page	Continued from Preceeding Page	Continued from Preceeding Page	Continued from Preceeding Page	Continued from Preceeding Page	Continued from Preceeding Page
For Assessor: ROBERT C. CANNON.	For Assessor: CREAL BLACK.	For Assessor:	For Assessor:	For Assessor:	For Assessor:
For Treasurer: ALONZO L. MARSHALL.	For Treasurer. GEORGE JACOB ARNOLD.	For Treasurer:	For Treasurer:	For Treasurer:	For Treasurer:
For Surveyor: A. D. DANIEL.	For Surveyor:	For Surveyor:	For Surveyor:	For Surveyor:	For Surveyor:
For Public Administrator: WILLIAM BOUTWELL.	For Public Administrator: E. H. MOORE.	For Public Administrator:	For Public Administrator:	For Public Administrator:	For Public Administrator:
For Coroner: J. W. TRISLER.	For Coroner: H. S. WINTERS.	For Coroner:	For Coroner:	For Coroner:	For Coroner:
For Justice of Peace, Sandywoods Township, (Unexpired term): J. K. P. CHEWNING.	For Justice of Peace, Sandywoods Township, (Unexpired term):	For Justice of Peace, Sandywoods Township, (Unexpired term):	For Justice of Peace, Sandywoods Township, (Unexpired term):	For Justice of Peace, Sandywoods Township, (Unexpired term):	For Justice of Peace, Sandywoods Township, (Unexpired term):
For Constable Commerce Township: W. C. PORTER.	For Constable Commerce Township: CHAS. SMITH.	For Constable Commerce Township:	For Constable Commerce Township:	For Constable Commerce Township:	For Constable Commerce Township:
For Constable Tywappity Township:	For Constable Tywappity Township:.	For Constable Tywappity Township:	For Constable Tywappity Township:	For Constable Tywappity Township:	For Constable Tywappity Township:
For Constable Sandywoods Township:	For Constable Sandywoods Township: WM. N. ARNOLD.	For Constable Sandywoods Township:	For Constable Sandywoods Township:	For Constable Sandywoods Township:	For Constable Sandywoods Township:
For Constable Richland Township: J. N. SHEPPARD	For Constable Richland Township: J. H. HAYDEN.	For Constable Richland Township:	For Constable Richland Township:	For Constable Richland Township:	For Constable Richland Township:
For Constable Kelso Township: T. M. SCOTT.	For Constable Kelso Township: OTTO WILL.	For Constable Kelso Township:	For Constable Kelso Township:	For Constable Kelso Township:	For Constable Kelso Township:
For Constable Morley Township: JOE MERRITT.	For Constable Morley Township: CREAL MAY.	For Constable Morley Township:	For Constable Morley Township:	For Constable Morley Township:	For Constable Morley Township:
For Constable Moreland Township:	For Constable Moreland Township:	For Constable Moreland Township:	For Constable Moreland Township:	For Constable Moreland Township:	For Constable Moreland Township:
For Constable Sylvania Township: C. C. MYERS.	For Constable Sylvania Township:	For Constable Sylvania Township:	For Constable Sylvania Township:	For Constable Sylvania Township:	For Constable Sylvania Township:

THE AMENDMENTS TO BE VOTED ON

Fifteen propositions, including amendments to the Missouri Constitution and new laws submitted under the initiative or the referendum, will be voted on at the November election. The 15 occupy 18 ordinary newspaper columns of the smallest type.

That the voters may understand at least in a general way the propositions will appear on the ballot:

No. 1. Constitutional Amendment.

Proposes to fix the salary of members of the Legislature at $1000 a year, which would give a Representative $2000 for his term of office, and a Senator $4000. At present they are paid $5 a day during the period of the legislative session, a Representative receiving about $400 for his term of office and a Senator about $800.

No. 2. Constitutional Amendment.

Proposes to change the method of framing charters for cities of more than 100,000 population, and does away with the present constitutional requirement that charters of such cities must provide for a mayor and two houses of legislation, at least one of which shall be elected by general ticket. It would prohibit the election of charter commissioners, or freeholders, by political tickets and require that there be no party designations. Adoption of the charter would be by majority vote, instead of four-sevenths vote required by the present constitution. The amendment would not affect St. Louis, whose charter is controlled by a different part of the Constitution.

No. 3. Constitutional Amendment

Seeks to repeal present constitutional provision affecting indebtedness of cities to require only a two-thirds vote of those voting on the proposal to increase indebtedness instead of a two-thirds vote of all voting at the election at which the proposal is voted on. In cities of 75,000 or more inhabitants it seeks to permit an indebtedness of 10 per cent of taxable wealth instead of 5 per cent. Seeks to permit cities of more than 75,000 population to acquire by purchase, condemnation or construction waterworks, gas works, electric light works, street railways, telegraph and telephone companies, heating plants, ice or refrigerating plants, or any other public utility, and provides method of financing to exclude such obligations from the debt limit fixed by the Constitution.

No. 4. Constitutional Amendment

Seeks to permit a majority of the voters of any road district in the State to increaes the tax levy of the district not exceeding 50 cents on the $100 value for road purposes, the increase to be in addition to all other levies for road and bridge purposes now authorized by law.

No. 5. Constitutional Amendment

Seeks to increase the limit of indebtedness for school purposes. Proposeses that any school district (and not only districts formed of cities and towns, as under the present Constitution) can levy a school tax of $1 on the $100 valuation by vote of two-thirds of the tax-paying voters of the district. At present a tax limit of 65 cents is fixed for all disricts not in cities or towns. Proposed amendment provides that a larger tax may be levied on a two-thirds vote for the erection or repairing of school buildings. Present law permits the voting of this increase only for the purpose of erecting new school buildings.

No. 6. Constitutional Amendment.

Submits to the voters of the State a proposal to issue $60,000,000 of bonds for the construction of hard surfaced roads, the money to be equitably apportioned among all the counties of the State. Provision is made for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds from the receipts of the State automobile license fund.

No. 7. Constitutional Amendment.

Seeks to permit cities of 30,000 population or less to incur additional indebtedness for the purchase or construction of waterworks systems, lighting systems and ice plants.

No. 8. Constitutional Amendment.

Seeks to authorize the Legislature to provide for an annual tax of not to exceed 3 cents on the $100 valuation for pensions for the deserving blind.

No. 9. Constitutional Amendment.

Submits to the voters a proposed bond issue of $1,000,000 to provide a revolving fund to aid soldiers, sailors and marines to obtain employment and rural homes.

No. 10. Constitutional Amendment.

Proposes to increase the number of members of the Missouri Supreme Court from seven to nine, and the number of divisions of the court from two to three.

No. 11. Constitutional Amendment.

Seeks to permit qualified voters absent form the State on account of military service to vote at general and special elections.

No. 12. Constitutional Amendment.

Proposes to increase the number of the Judges of the St. Louis Court of Appeals from three to six, and to form two divisions of the court. The three additional Judges to serve until January 1, 1923, to be appointed by the Governor, not more than two to be members of the same political party. Their successor would be elected in November 1922.

No. 13. Referendum Proposition.

Submits to vote of the State the question of whether the State prohibition enforcement law passed by the last Legislature shall be put into effect. Its adoption will give the State courts equal jurisdiction with the Federal courts in enforcing prohibition.

No. 14. Referendum Proposition.

Submits to a vote of the State the question of whether the workmen's compensation law passed by the last Legislature shall be put into effect.

No. 15. Constitutional Amendment.

Proposes to change the method of amending or revising the State Constitution to permit the submission of the question of calling a constitutional convention by either the Legislature or through the initiative, and provides for a nonpartisan constitutional convention of 83 members, 68 of whom shall be chosen by State senatorial districts, two from each district, and not more than one from any one political party, and for 15 elected at large in the State.

HALLOWE'EN FUN

The Pumpkin Fortune Teller

Choose a medium sized pumpkin and cut or paint all the letters of the alphabet upon its sides. Set it on a leaf-garlanded tray in the center of a small table. Blindfold the guests one at a time and give them a hat-pin. Lead the fortune seeker to the pumpkin and let her point out a letter with the pin. The first letter chosen is the initial of her future mate's first name. Turn the blindfolded person three times, then let her point the second initial whcih is that of her "fate's" last name.

The Apple Seed Fortune

At ten o'clock on Hallowe'en night choose a large apple and snap it with the forefinger while saying: "Apple rosy, apple bright, tell my fortune true tonight!" Eat the apple and count the seeds. Two seeds portend an early marriage date; three, a legacy or a present; four, great wealth; five, a long journey; six, fame; seven, the granting of the dearest wish; eight, a handsome husband; nine, a gift of money; ten a happy marriage.

Fatal Dip.

Arrange three saucers in a row, one filled with clear water, one filled with muddy water, and one empty. Blindfold each guest and permit each to choose a saucer. Putting the hand into clear water indicates a young and handsome mate. The saucer of muddy water indicating the chooser as the future mate of widow or widower, and the empty saucer indicates a solitary life.—Clipped.

Fight 1921 Chinch Bugs Now.

One chinch bug destroyed in winter may prevent the production of hundreds to infest your wheat field in early spring.

Chinch bugs pass the winter in wild grass and leaves, especially along hedges and fences and in the edges of woodlands adjoining cultivated fields.

Burn grasses, leaves and other trash where the bugs may find winter refuge. The bugs not burned will be killed by exposure to the weather.

Remove shocks of corn or other fodder from the field in the fall.

Clean up all trash and rubbish which may harbor the insects in winter.

Evans-Culbertson

Miss Lucy Culbertson of Sikeston, Mo., and Floyd W. Evans of this city, were married yesterday at 1 o'clock at the court house by Rev. W. P. Pearce, pastor of the Cairo Baptist church. Both are well known in Cairo and have many friends who will be surprised to learn of their marriage.—Cairo Bulletin.

CONSTITUTIONAL BALLOT

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1.

Changing the Compensation of members of the General Assembly from per diem during Session to Annual Salary of $1,000.00.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 2.

Authorizing cities having a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants to frame and amend their charters by less difficult methods than are now provided.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 3.

Permitting an increase of the limit of indebtedness that large cities may incur and enabling them to acquire public utilities.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 4.

Permits majority of qualified voters of road districts to authorize special levy for road purposes of not to exceed fifty cents on the $100.00 valuation.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 5.

Amending section 11 of article 10 authorizing an increase of annual rates of taxation, and also permitting an increase for purpose of "repairing" public buildings.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 6.

Authorizing General Assembly to contract a debt on behalf of the state and to issue bonds of not exceeding $60,000,000.00 for constructing hard surfaced roads.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

Authorizing cities which contain not more than 30,000 inhabitants to incur additional indebtedness for waterworks, ice and light plants.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 8.

Requiring General Assembly to levy annual tax not less than one-half cent nor more than three cents on $100.00 valuation for pensioning deserving blind.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 9.

Providing for a bond issue of $1,000,000.00 for the purpose of creating a soldiers' settlement fund.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 10.

Increasing the number of supreme court judges to nine and dividing the court into three divisions, each to consist of three judges.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 11.

Directing the Legislature to enact a law enabling qualified electors of this state absent from the state on account of military service to vote.

YES

NO

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

Increasing the number of St. Louis court of appeals judges to six and dividing the court into two divisions, each to consist of three judges.

YES

NO

PROPOSITION NO. 13.

Referendum Ordered by the Petition of the People.

House bill No. 335, enacted by Fiftieth General Assembly. Prohibiting manufacture, sale, gift, advertisement or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, into or from this state, except under certain conditions; providing for search of intoxicating liquors unlawfully sold; declaring certain buildings or certain places used in unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquors nuisances and giving right of abatement; giving persons injured by intoxicated persons right of action against illegal liquor sellers; regulating those who manufacture, sell or prescribe for ethyl alcohol or wine; defining intoxicating liquor and other words; providing for enforcement of said act and prescribing penalties for violation of same.

YES

NO

PROPOSITION NO. 14.

Referendum Ordered by the Petition of the People.

Committee substitute for Senate bill No. 389, enacted by the Fiftieth General Assembly, the purpose of which is to provide for a system of workmen's compensation, elective as to railroads and private employments, compulsory as to the state and other public employers unless their employes reject the act; defining the rights, duties and liabilities of employers and employes electing to accept or reject the act, and of third persons in connection therewith; creating a workmen's compensation commission, defining its powers and duties and prescribing the rules and regulations relating to the enforcement and carrying out of said act.

YES

NO

PROPOSITION NO. 15.

Proposed by Initiative Petition Constitutional Amendment.

Proposed amendment repealing article XV, Missouri Constitution, enacting new article in lieu thereof, providing mode of revising and amending Constitution and for calling constitutional convention.

YES

NO

County of Scott. }
STATE OF MISSOURI. } ss.

I, Geo. W. Pearman, Clerk of the County Court within and for the County of Scott, in the State of Missouri, hereby certify the above and foregoing to contain the name of every candidate whose nomination for any office specified therein; the same being the ballot to be used at the General Election to be held on Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, 1920, or filed according to the provisions of the Statutes in such cases made and provided; together with the names of the political parties by which candidates have been nominated.

Also I hereby certify the foregoing twelve Constitutional Amendments, joint and concurrent resolutions, of the 50th General Assembly of the State of Missouri, of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Missouri; also of the three amendments to the Constitution, proposed by initiative petition to be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri at the General Election to be held on Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, 1920, as the same have been certified to me by the Secretary of State, and the various political parties of Scott County, and the Townships therein, all of which are now on file in my said office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the seal of the County Court to be affixed thereto. Done at office in Benton, this the 20th day of October, 1920, A. D.

(SEAL) GEO. W. PEARMAN, Clerk.
County Court, Scott County, Mo.

Advices received by the United States Department of Agriculture from Brazil say that 80 per cent of the new cotton plants there have been destroyed by a small sucking insect of the family of lace bugs, which extracts the jucie of the leaves, thereby killing the plants. The Brazilian cotton crop will be very short this year as a result, and Government scientists there are seeking means to check the ravages of the insect. No immediate danger is seen of an invasion of this country by the Brazilian insect.

BUSINESS NEWS REVIEW FOR OCTOBER

General conditions: Decline in the price of all farm products, seriously threatening the welfare of farmers, continues. The situation has been called to the attention of U. S. Treasury authorities at Washington who state they are unable to do anything to relieve the situation.

Reports from some parts of the country are to the effect that railway transportation is improving and that the prompt movement of all commodities soon will be assured.

Agencies in the large cities which are in touch with the labor situation continue to issue warnings of a probable surplus of labor this winter.

The first farmers' co-operative cotton gin in Missouri will soon be in operation at New Madrid.

A World Trade Club has been formed in St. Louis with more than 100 members. The purpose is to promote foreign trade. Many of the large manufacturers in St. Louis are members.

The Missouri Public Service Commission is attempting to have the railroads assign to it a certain number of coal cars to be loaded at the mines and reassigned to it for disposition in whatever way is necessary to prevent a coal shortage at any place in the state.

Approximately 500,000 women in Missouri are expected to exercise the newly granted right to vote on November 2, according to the estimates of politicians and others in touch with the situation.

The Missouri State Federation of Labor has sent letters to all local labor unions in the state urging that all members of the unions vote in favor of the Workmen's Compensation Law, which will be proposition No. 14, on the official ballot. The employers of the state also are in favor of the law, which is considered to be one of the most progressive laws ever enacted.

Busines men at Lebanon are considering the formation of a company to build a large hydro-electric power plant near that city.

A bulletin issued by W. H. Lewis, state labor commissioner, says that while there are but few unemployed persons in Missouri, the labor market shows a marked relaxation from its former stringency.

A movement has been started by the secretaries of a number of commercial, industrial and civic organizations having headquarters in St. Louis, to organize a state conference of such secretaries. Elmer Donnell, Secretary of the Associated Industries of Missouri, Security Building, St. Louis, is chairman of the organization committe. Secretaries of Chambers of Commerce and other organizations are eligible.

There is so much talk about the "open shop" and the "closed shop" that it is well to concisely define what is meant by these terms. A closed shop is an establishment where no one but members of a labor union are permitted to work. An open shop is a place where the jobs are open to anybody who can give satisfactory service. A non-union shop is a place where members of labor unions are not permitted to work.

Hog and Corn Prices.

During the world war the government of the United States made thoroughly detailed ivestigation among farmers and stockmen to establish the proper economic relation between the "hog price" and the "corn price."

This federal inquiry had for its goal more particularly the deciding the basis of what the relation "should be" to insure the cost of production and a reasonable profit to the hog raiser.

After many conferences, hearing the experts and the big pork producers, the decision was reached. Somebody, remembering vividly how the political phrase of "Sixteen to One" fitted onto the tongue, suggested that, since it was found that thirteen bushels of corn would produce one hundred pounds of live pork on foot (under average conditions anywhere) the economic relation between a bushel of corn and a hundred pounds of live hog should be established at "Thirteen to One" to insure a reasonable profit, the records of the years on corn and hog prices having been taken into careful consideration in reaching this national verdict.

Without debating the question of whether or not a hundred pounds of pork on foot should net the farmer thirteen times his market cost of one bushel of corn, it is true that hogs on the average have not sold that high during the past ten years.

An official statement of E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes, joint representatives of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates and Missouri State Board of Agriculture, shows that the average price of one hundred pounds of live hogs dividde by the average price of one bushel of corn has, during the past ten years, averaged in Missouri only ten and three-tenth and in the United States only ten and twenty-one hundredths—in round numbers "Ten to One."

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs.

vs.

J. D. Randolph, John A. Sullivan, James A. Finch, Henry C. Luehrs, P. H. Eisenmyer, W. C. Alexander, and the unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate, mesne, remote, voluntary following named deceased persons: and involuntary grantees of the John A. Sullivan, deceased; Henry C. Luehrs, deceased; P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Alexander, deceased; defendants .

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.

To the November Term, 1920.

Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation, from the petition of plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch, duly verified by affidavit that the defendants John A. Sullivan, Henry C. Luehrs, P. H. Eisenmeyer and W. C. Alexander are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State, and that all of said defendants, if they or either of them be not deceased, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased parties towit: John A. Sullivan, deceased, Henry C. Luehrs, deceased, P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased and W. C Alexander, deceased, are the owners of the real property hereinafter described; and that they are persons interested in or who the subject matter of said petition claim some title, estate or interest in and the real property hereinafter described, whose names cannot be inserted therein by plaintiffs, because they are unknown to them; that such persons derive or claim to dervie their titles, interest or claims to said real property hereinafter described as heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate, mesne, remote voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased persons, John A. Sullivan, deceased, Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Henry C. Luehrs, deceased, P. H. Alexander, deceased, respectively and that the title claim or interest of said unknown defendants and how derived as far as is known to plaintiffs, is as follows: The said unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees, or immediate, mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of P. H. Eisenmeyer, deceased, and W. C. Alexander, deceased, claim an interest in said property hereinafter described by reason of a mortgager against said real property, said mortgage being recordede in mortgage record 23 at page 206-207 of the mortgage records in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Scott County, Missouri, and said other unknown defendants claim an interest therein as the heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased persons, towit: John A. Sullivan, deceased, and Henry C. Luehrs, decased, they being the last persons to whom the said title to said real property was last transferred or vested. That plaintiffs petition contains as full, correct and complete a recital and description of the claims of said defendants and how such claims are derived as are known to plaintiffs. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $81.87, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, on the 12th day of June, 1915, and ordinances Numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the costs of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Ave. in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, towit: Lot No. 4, in Block No. 8, Wells Addition to the City of Edna, now Fornfelt, Missouri. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be first and paramount lien on said above described real property for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosing of said lien, and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920, of said court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed SEAL the seal of said court, D one at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.

H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams, and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,

vs.

Chas Hamm and Katie Hamm, h wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben H. Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger and Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife, defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.

To the November Term, 1920.

Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch, duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $87.21, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said city for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof, said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being dscribed as follows to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of lot No. 8, Blk. No. 4 Dohogne's Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt , thence south 81 degrees 49' E. along the south line of said Lot No. 8, a distance of 31.8 feet to the N. E. Corner of the Chas. Hamm tract; thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the east line of said Hamm tract 135.08 feet to a point in the North line of Main Street; thence N. 69 degrees 51' E. along the north line of main St. 32.3 feet to the west line of alley; thence N. 0 degrees 44' E. along the west line of alley 115.25 feet to the place of beginning; all in U. S. P. S. 2478 and having a frontage of 32.3 feet on main street, and in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be the first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.
day of September, 1920.

H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,

vs.

Chas Hamm and Katie Hamm, his wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife. Defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.

To the November Term, 1920.

Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT, TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN, GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation, from the petition of the plaintiffs filed herein by their attorneys, Gallivan & Finch, duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $403.09, which was levied and assesed by the City of Fornfelt under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described, as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co., and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows to-wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of Lot No. 15, of Blk. No. 4 Dohogne's Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, thence South 81 degrees 49' E. along south line of said lot No. 15, 141.72 feet to a point; thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the east line of alley 111.98 feet to a point in north line of Main Street; thence N. 69 degrees 51', along north line of Main Street 149.3 ft. to the west line of Washington Ave., thence N. 0 degrees 44' E. along the west line of Washington Ave., 82.13 ft. to the place of beginning; all in U. S. P. S. 2478 Twp. 29 R. 14 E. and having a frontage of 149.3 feet on Main Street. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be the first and paramount lien of said above described real estate for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.

H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,

vs.

W. E. Robert and Mrs. W. E. Robert, defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.

To the November Term, 1920.

Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants, W. E. Roberts and Mrs. W. E. Roberts, are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $81.87, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described, as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 7, Block No. 7, Wells Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, Missouri. And in which action plaintiff prays that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon, according to law and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri on the Second Monday in November next, 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Scott County, Missouri to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.

H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,

vs.

Rudolph Stecker Brewing Company, a corporation, defendant.

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.

To the November Term, 1920.

Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois and is a nonrseident of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon it in this State; that the defendant is the owner of the real property hereinafter described, it being the last person to whom the said title to said real property was last transferred or vested. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendant that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $350.98, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112, respectively, against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof. Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 14, in Block No. 15, in North Illmo, Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, Missouri. And in which action plaintiffs pray that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the Town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendant is required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published at Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.

H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,

vs.

Chas. Hamm and Katie Hamm, his wife; Mary L. Georger, Regina Short and A. E. Short, her husband; Annie Dohogne and Wm. Dohogne, her husband; Pearlie Will and Ben Will, her husband; Charlie Georger and Otto Georger; Josie Lynn and Napoleon Lynn, her husband; Andrew Georger and Lottie Georger, his wife, defendants.

In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri.

To the November Term, 1920.

Action on Special Tax Bill.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO REGINA SHORT AND A. E. SHORT, TWO OF THE DEFENDANTS HEREIN, GREETING:

It appearing, to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants Regina Short and A. E. Short are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation that publication be made notifying said defendants that the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause have commenced an action against them, by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect one special tax bill in the sum of $468.38, which was levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June 1915; and Ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively against the property hereinafter described as its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co. and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the cost thereof, said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the S. W. corner of Washington Ave. and Main Street of the City of Fornfelt, thence S. 0 degrees 44' W. along the west property line of Washington Ave., 83.77 feet to the North right-of-way line of the Gray's Pt. Term. Ry. Co. thence S. 81 degrees 49 W. along the said North right-of-way line 188.36 ft. to a point; thence North 0 degrees 44' E. 43 feet to a point in the south line of Main Street, thence North 69 degrees 51' E. Along the South line of Main Street 198 feet to the place of beginning. All in U. S. P. S. 2478 Twp. 29 R. 14 E. except a tract of land 40 by 60 ft. in the Southwest corner of above described tract belonging to Cape Brewery & Ice Co., and in which action plaintiffs prays that said special tax bill may be decreed to be a first and paramount lien on said above described real estate for the amount thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and for the foreclosure of said lien and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which action is returnable and triable at th enex tregular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, next 1920, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiffs petition, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.

H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

State of Missouri,
ss.
County of Scott

City of Fornfelt, at the relation and to the use of Roy L. Williams and Murray Construction Co., a copartnership composed of M. S. Murray and A. J. Matthews, plaintiffs,

vs.

James W. Crandell and E. V. Miles, and the unknown heirs, consorts, devisees, donees, alienees or immediate mesne, remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of the following named deceased persons: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased, defendants.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS GREETING:

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of said Court in vacation from the petition of the plaintiff filed herein by their attorneys Gallivan & Finch duly verified by affidavit that the defendants, James W. Crandell and E. V. Miles, if they be not deceased are non-residents of the State of Missouri so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this State and that all of said defendants, if they or either of them be not deceased, and the unknown consorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following named deceased parties to-wit: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased, are the owners of the real property hereinafter described; and that they are persons interested in or who claim some title estate or interest in the subject matter of said petition and the real property hereinafter described, whose names cannot be inserted therein by plaintiff, because they are unknown to them; that such unknown persons derive or claim to derive their title or interest to said real property as th econsorts, heirs, devisees, donees, alienees, and immediate, mesne and remote, voluntary and involuntary grantees of each of the following name deceased persons, to-wit: James W. Crandell, deceased and E. V. Miles, deceased they being the person to and in whom the title, interest or claim of said real property was last transferred or vested and that said petition contains as full, correct and complete a recital and description of the claims of said defendants and how such claims are derived as the same are known to plaintiff. It is thereupon ordered by the undersigned clerk, in vacation that said defendants be notified by publication that an action has been commenced against them by petition in the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri. the object and general nature of which is to enforce and collect three special tax bills, one for the sum of $33.16, one for the sum of $33.15, and one for the sum of $33.15, which were levied and assessed by the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, under the provision of a resolution duly adoted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Fornfelt, Missouri on the 12th day of June, 1915 and ordinances numbered 94 and 112 respectively, against the property hereinafter described and its proportionate part of the cost of the grading, paving and constructing granitoid curbs and gutters on Main Street, Cape Street and Main Avenue in said City of Fornfelt and delivered by the City to Murray Construction Co., and Roy L. Williams, contractors with said City for said work, as part payment of the costs thereof.

Said real estate being situate in the City of Fornfelt, Missouri, and being described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 20, Block No. 5 Wells Addition to Edna, now Fornfelt, Mo.

And in which action plaintiff prays that said special tax bills may be decreed to be first and paramount liens on said above described real property for the amounts thereof, with interest thereon according to law, and the foreclosure of said liens, and that special execution issue against said property to satisfy the same, which said action is returnable to and triable at the next regular term of this Court to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri, on the Second Monday in November, 1920, being the first day of the November Term, 1920 of said Court, at which time said defendants are required to appear and to plead and answer to plaintiff's said petition otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered according to the prayer of the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in the Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published at Scott County, Missouri, to be published at least fifteen days before the first day of the said November Term, 1920 of said Court.

This 29th day of September, 1920.
H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk.

A true copy from the record.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed (SEAL) the seal of said court. Done at office in Benton, Mo., this 29th day of September, 1920.

H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

To know how to eat, what to eat and when to eat is a problem that humanity has never yet solved, although she has enriched herself with many inventions.—Emerson.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Do not throw away the vinegar from pickled beet or other pickles. It may be used in salad dressing in place of other vinegar, giving a most desirable flavor and color.

When we pay 20 cents a bunch for celery it is needful that every scrap is utilized. The tender inner stalks may be served fresh or in salad, the coarser outer stalks cooked and served with cheese in an escalloped dish, making a most appetizing and not common combination. Then the leaves may be dried and used as flavor for soups and sauces.

Add a few tablespoonfuls of salt pork cut in small cubes and fried brown to any vegetable soup, and a very little sugar. A pinch of sugar added to a roast of any kind adds to its flavor.

When making gravies, sauces, or mushes that are apt to lump, stir and beat well with an egg whisk. This will save much time and many lumps. When using lemons, drop them in hot water to become heated or place in the oven to become hot. They will then give up every drop of juice.

An old toothbrush will be found useful in cleaning out small corners and for putting on shoe-blackening as it is small enough to get into the fine crevices where dust collects.

Fur rugs and white robes or furs will be cleaned nicely if rubbed and brushed with dry clean snow. Repeat several times with fresh snow, rubbing in all directions. Then hang up over night and there will be little fear of any kind of germ surviving such treatment.

When you have rough, chapped hands use fresh lard mixed with sugar, using enough lard to moisten the sugar; rub it in well and wear gloves to bed; in the morning the hands will be healed and softened.

One may have neat and attractive looking cans to hold all kinds of foods and keep them insect-proof by saving the sirup cans, coffee and tea cans Paint them with a coat or two of white paint and print in black paint or dark blue the name of the contents.

Nellie Maxwell

FOR RENT—240-acre farm, 2 miles from Morehouse. Part of wheat land broken. Apply to Mrs. E. L. Cunningham, 226 Ruth Street, Sikeston, Mo.

"PARIS COMES TO AMERICA"

English Visitor Finds French Influence, Especially in Architecture.

It used to be said that good Americans when they died went to Paris. The Parisian lure no doubt is still powerful; but every day I should guess that more of Paris comes to America. The upper parts of New York have boulevards and apartment houses very like the real thing, and I noticed that the architecture of France exerts a special attraction for the rich man decreeing himself a pleasure dome.

There are millionaires' residences in New York that might have been transplanted not only from the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne but from Touraine itself; while when I made my pilgrimage to Mr. Widener's, just outside Philadelphia, I found Rembrandt's "Mill," and Manet's dead bull fighter, and a Vermeer, and a little meadow painted divinely by Corot and El Greco's family group, and Donatello's St. George, and one of the most lovely scenes that ever was created by Turner's enchanted brush, all enshrined in a palace which Louis Seize might have built.

But America is still more French than this. Her women can not be less soignee than those of France, although they suggest a cooler blood and less dependence on male society; her shops can be as distinguished as those of the Rue de la Paix and far more costly; and her bread is better than France's best. Moreover, when it comes to night, and the Broadway constellations challenge the darkness, New York leaves Paris far behind. For every cabaret and supper resort that Paris can provide New York has three; and for every dancing floor in Paris New York has 30.

Good Americans, however, will still remain faithful to their old posthumous love, if only for her wine.—E. V. Lucas in The Outlook.

SHIPS' SIRENS SOUND CODES

Whistle Blasts Give All Information Necessary to All Whom It May Concern.

As ships pass in and out of port their sirens sound a code which enables all that is necessary to be said to all whom it may concern. Two tugboats, one concealed from the other by the vessel they are taking to her berth, will rattle away, one telling the other what to do, and perhaps each in turn pleading with the pilot on the liner's bridge to stop his engines, to go ahead or astern, or do half a dozen things.

Sirens of the big shipping liners mostly have individual notes, and they have calls of their own when nearing port. The Cunarder announces her approach by three long blasts, the White Star and Allan liner by three, Dominion four, while Leylands vessels run to six sounded in three twos, with a marked interval between each pair. Boats of the African line have a threefold call, one long and two short; Johnsons are quite garrulous with eight, Alexandra tugs five, and Raes tugs two long and two short, while the Cock boats adhere to their old formula of Cock-a-doodle-doo.

Hanged for Symmetry.

One rarely sees a hunchbacked person nowadays. People thus afflicted used to be far more numerous. But medical science has learned how to treat such cases, as well as lateral curvatures of the spine, with remarkable success.

Harold J. Rink of Chicago, has newly patented a contrivance for the purpose of straightening backbones which is interesting. The patient is literally hung up in a doorway by the chin, his toes barely touching the ground. Thus his spinal column is pulled straight, while cords attached to belts that he wears, one under the arms, and the other about the hips, exert drags sidewise to correct a curvature.

Guiding Ships Into Harbor.

Experiments like those which the navy department is now making toward the piloting of craft into the harbor appear to be meeting with success. They are certainly worth making. The method is a combination of cable with wireless guidance. An earlier check, the frequent breakage of the cable, has been overcome. It only remains to develop the technique in detail. Very likely the time will come when entering New York harbor will be almost as exactly marked a procedure as driving about the streets in the center of the town according to traffic regulations.—New York Sun.

Acquaintance Limited.

A new clerk in an Anderson department store was asked by a woman customer where she might find mosquito bar. The clerk, misunderstanding, answered:

"I haven't been here long, so I don't believe I know where you will find Miss Keta Barr."

Then studying a moment, after seeing the puzzled look of the customer, She begged pardon and said hurriedly that the mosquito bar was in the basement.

Rubber Imports Increase.

A marked increase in the amount of crude rubber imported into this country is shown by figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, compiled by the National City bank of New York. During the year 600,000,000 pounds were imported, as compared with 132,000,000 in 1919. Two-thirds of the amount imported was used for auto tires.